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STATE OF NEW YORK

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

October 1, 1897, to September 30, 1898

PETER M. WISE, *President*, }
GOODWIN BROWN, } *Commissioners*
WILLIAM L. PARKHURST, }

T. E. MCGARR, *Secretary*.

VOLUME II

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FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS
OF THE
UTICA STATE HOSPITAL
AT UTICA
TO THE
State Commission in Lunacy.
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

MANAGERS.

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CHARLES S. SYMONDS, Esq.....Utica.
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Mrs. MARIETTE D. COX.....Utica.
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HARRY S. PATTEN, Esq.....Utica.

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HAROLD L. PALMER, M. D.....First Assistant Physician.
WALTER C. GIBSON, M. D.....Second Assistant Physician.
GEORGE H. TORNEY, Jr., M. D.....Assistant Physician.
HARRY L. K. SHAW, M. D.....Junior Physician.
EDWARD G. STOUT, M. D.....Junior Physician.
WILLIAM MOFFATT, M. D.....Medical Intern.
CLARA SMITH, M. D.....Woman Physician.
JOHN R. JONES.....Steward.
EMMA BARKER.....Matron.

CHAPTER 1

REPORT

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

Gentlemen.—The Insanity Law provides that the managers shall annually make to the Commission “a detailed report of the results of their visits and inspection with suitable suggestions and such other matters as may be required of them by the Commission, for the year ending on the thirtieth day of September preceding the date of such report.” Under these statutory instructions it is sometimes difficult to determine, in summing up results in what manner the reports of the managers and medical superintendent shall be differentiated the one from the other, especially as the latter officer is required by the Commission also to make a detailed report of the hospital’s operations, together with suggestions for the coming year. If, therefore, there be omission or repetition in the managers’ report the Commission is respectfully referred to that of the superintendent for other details and requested to regard both reports as essentially one document.

While the managers are unable to report many material additions or improvements to the main building for the reason that special moneys have not been allotted for such purposes in fit proportion to the building’s needs, there has been no lack of activity in other directions. The year has been remarkable chiefly for the development of the colonial policy to which reference was made in last report. Pursuant to this policy bone and sinew have replaced bricks and mortar as building materials and the managers have had every reason to feel satisfied with the result. They may point with pride to Graycroft, Dixhurst and Cragside as fulfilling in their larger activities the confident prediction made last year that the new departure in the care of the

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pipes, thus insuring a circulation even horizontally. The steam pump has been connected with high-pressure pipes and the exhaust has been piped to the heater. The main supply pipe is three inches and extends through intermediate buildings to both north and south corridors in the basement, thence toward the centre building to the end of the two corridors. The main return pipe is two inches and follows the same general direction. The performance of this work has added immensely to the efficiency of ward service and promoted the comfort of all concerned. In this connection the managers may also mention the installation of an air compressing plant for cleaning carpets, mattresses, clothes, dynamos, as well as for hoisting elevators and doing a great many other useful things about the premises. Of not less importance than the foregoing has been the connection of the colonies with the main water system. The water supply, for which the houses had been dependent upon wells, was precarious and protection against fire inadequate. It was fitting, too, that the moneys derived from the sale of water lots should be devoted anew to the purposes for which these lots had originally been purchased, namely, the improvement of the hospital's water supply. The Commission in Lunacy readily approved the plan of purchasing pipe with the avails of the sale and our own men went to work with a will with picks and shovels, and have worked in trenches till, at the date of this report, the work is almost completed. This is a great boon.

ELECTRICAL WORK.

Besides the regular maintenance and repair work there has been considerable new construction in the electrical department, not only in the wards, but in the shops and other out-departments. New demands are constantly being made upon the plant, and it is evident that either a halt must be called or the power increased. As the days grow shorter there is a marked increase in the evening load, due largely, no doubt, to the increased requirements of the industrial department. The full limit of

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capacity has not yet been reached, but that that will soon occur is obvious. Moreover, if one of the dynamos should in any way become crippled, it would be impossible to carry even the present load. The two K. W. machines have been running practically continuously since the installation of the plant, ten or eleven years ago, and while they have done and are still doing excellent service, the commutators are worn nearly through, and either machine, aside altogether from always possible accidents, is liable to give out at almost any time. We require, therefore, one new 25 K. W. armature complete and two new extra commutators. The cost of these, which should be furnished at an early date, would be about \$500. Should it be decided to light the colony buildings from the main dynamo room special apparatus will of course be required.

Our old arc lamps, second-hand when bought at the first installation of the plant, are now practically worn out and should be replaced. As they are of a pattern now obsolete it has been found impossible to get parts to make repairs. We therefore need seven new arc lamps, preferably with double carbons. Two enamel rheostats should also be provided for controlling the assembly hall lights. And while on this subject the managers again call attention to the fact that a large part of the main building, as well as the infirmary, is still in need of rewiring. The wards unwired, that is, not wired according to modern requirements, are Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27 on the women's division and Nos. 5 and 9 on the men's side, and the infirmary building in its entirety. The conditions as to danger are but little changed in twelve months, and while they are not such as to cause grave apprehension, yet the whole system was condemned years ago, and of course the process of deterioration is sure even if slow. The wiring in the old building is not only bad in kind but bad in itself, whereas the infirmary work is good in itself but the kind is bad. This work would involve considerable expense, say \$3,700.

NEEDS.

The managers hope that their repeated requests, year after year, for the same extraordinary repairs do not weary the Commission. The hospital has been put off with the plea that other demands elsewhere are more urgent and that "next year" the allotment will be made. Mention has been repeatedly made, for instance, of the necessity for a new building for acute cases of insanity occurring among women, a building in which might be treated about 20 patients to whose welfare all the curative forces of the hospital should be strongly directed. The need for the men is equally urgent, but the hospital realizes the futility of expecting an allotment for more than one structure at a time. Such a building would doubtless exceed, if properly constructed, the \$550 per capita allowed for ordinary hospital accommodation, say about \$20,000.

A nurses' home, to accommodate fifty nurses and employees, has also been referred to in previous reports. This could be obtained by fitting up the third and fourth stories of the centre building as employees' quarters and by having the superintendent's apartments converted to the uses of the assistant medical staff. This compromise involves the construction of a superintendent's residence in the grounds (a plan to which the Commission has already favorably committed itself) and would probably be the most economical way of providing accommodation for the nurses. If fifty employees leave the wards to occupy quarters in the centre building, accommodation will be provided for more than an equal number of beds for patients in the space thus vacated. Ward 4, in the men's department, was abandoned during the year as a ward for men and has since been used as quarters for male attendants. The plan works well. But the building is in a deplorable state of repair and should have at least \$1,000 expended upon it to make it more habitable.

The roads are another old story. A thorough and scientific reconstruction is needed to make them worthy the building to which they form an approach. The managers asked \$5,000 for

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this purpose last year and renew the request in this report. In addition the boiler-house yard should be paved. Cost, \$1,200.

The forlorn condition of wards 21 and 25 as to woodwork is another matter to which the managers have recurred year after year. Hard wood should be substituted for the old and splintered pine floors. The estimated cost of these repairs was \$5,000, and if new windows are added, as they should be, it would be \$2,500 more.

The managers also renew their request for a boathouse on the hospital property, on the Erie canal, to take the place of the old building now tottering to its fall. This is the more necessary by reason of the upheaval of things generally on the property in question as the outcome of the State's repairs to the canal. Cost \$700.

New floor timbers are needed in ward 20, as previously stated, at a cost of \$1,942.

The excellent work of the gardener, who has more than doubled the yield of the garden, should be recognized by giving him the means to do his work still more effectually. The old hothouse should be put in good repair at a cost of \$700 and a new building sixty feet long, costing \$750, should be added to the plant. A new brick cistern under ward 1 is much needed. Cost, \$225. The necessity for all these repairs was pointed out last year—that necessity has become greater with the lapse of time.

The greater economy of conducting farm operations at a distance from the hospital suggests to the managers the desirability of having the entire herd of cows maintained at Graycroft. Institution life seems to have a blighting effect upon agricultural operations. Certain it is the further away one gets from the main building and the more nearly one approximates the conditions of life on farms elsewhere, the more satisfactory is the result in the energy of the farm hands and the productiveness of the farm. This assertion has received full demonstration in the experience of Graycroft. It is proposed therefore to build at Graycroft a barn capable of accommodating the entire hospital herd of ninety cows. The estimated cost is \$10,000. Thus would

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be incidentally solved the constantly recurring problem of a building for storing farm wagons and implements in connection with a vegetable cellar, for the old brick barn could be devoted to this purpose. Similarly the swine might be removed from their present pens to a piggery of modern construction on the Graycroft farm under which new conditions they would doubtless thrive better than has been their lot in recent years. This suggestion is commended to the favorable consideration of the Commission.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

For an account of this department the managers refer to the superintendent's report. It has grown in importance as well as in healing influence during the year. They would especially commend the high grade of work that has been done in the printing and bookbinding department. A harness department was added during the year.

CONTRACTS.

Purchases of supplies have been made after lists of requirements have been sent out to, and quotations received from, the leading dealers throughout the country. In the case of many articles joint contracts have been entered into by committees of superintendents and stewards acting for the several hospitals with the result that the best goods of their several kinds have been bought in the cheapest market.

VISIT OF GOVERNOR BLACK.

The hospital was honored December 3, 1897, by a visit from His Excellency, Governor Frank S. Black, who inspected its premises thoroughly and inquired fully into its operations.

MANAGERS.

Despite the fact that under the present system of conducting the State hospitals for the insane, the duties of the managers are by no means as onerous or as arduous as before the advent of the Lunacy Commission, as now efficiently constituted, those at

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Utica believe they have been able to render some substantial service both to the State and the patients. They do not subscribe to the idea that under the present system managers in State hospitals serve no better purpose than the traditional fifth wheel to a cart. The register shows that during the year there have been made altogether 127 visits to this hospital by the managers. Though saying so calls attention to the fact that there has been clerical negligence, it is certainly true that very many more visits have been made than the formal entry shows. The effort has been conscientiously made on their part to do whatever was within their jurisdiction and power to further the undertaking of the superintendent and medical staff, the steward and his associates, and also to contribute as much as possible to the welfare of the unfortunate thousand whose maladies make them inmates of a State institution.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In this connection it gives the managers much pleasure to make grateful and hearty acknowledgment of the continued co-operation of the Lunacy Commission. The latter have not always seen their way clear to provide the appropriations which seemed to this board absolutely essential to the best interests of the institution. The managers, however, are satisfied that the commissioners have sought earnestly to deal fairly with the several hospitals in their charge and have endeavored to accord to the inmates of each such care, comfort and accommodations as could be reasonably asked or expected, the funds at their disposal taken into account.

To the superintendent, Dr. G. Alder Blumer, the managers make cheerful acknowledgment for uniformly courteous attention not only to themselves, but to every other person having any business with him or the hospital. To be the actual head of an institution like this is no small undertaking. It requires not only the highest grade of medical and executive ability but infinite tact. How fully and acceptably our superintendent fills

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all these requirements, the commissioners recognize and the managers appreciate. It is a pleasure as well as a duty also, to commend the faithful service of the others on the medical staff, the several officers and heads of departments throughout the house.

The thanks of the managers are also cordially extended to very many Uticans and others who have during the year given of their services in concerts and entertainments without money and without price. The amusement and, indeed, the positive benefit afforded the patients in this way are not likely to be over estimated. These contributors are entitled to the consciousness of having rendered a worthy and much appreciated service.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. STUART WALCOTT,
GEORGE E. DUNHAM,
CHARLES S. SYMONDS,
JOHN W. MACLEAN,
THOMAS F. BAKER,
MARYETTE D. COXE,
LIZZIE W. CONSTABLE.

30 Sept., 1898.

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REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

To the Board of Managers of the Utica State Hospital:

There were in the hospital October 1, 1897, 472 men and 527 women, making a total of 999 patients. There have been admitted since, 163 men and 105 women, total, 268. There were discharged recovered, 79; improved, 40; unimproved, 12; not insane, 18; died, 62; thus leaving in the hospital September 30, 1898, 515 men and 541 women; total, 1,056.

The smallest number under treatment on any one day was 991, the highest 1,064.

The average population for the year was 479 men and 535 women, a total of 1,014, being by an odd coincidence the same number and precisely the same distribution as to sex as last year. Fewer deaths have occurred than last year, the difference being as 62 to 70; indeed, the death rate has diminished steadily for the past four years, the percentage being 4.10 on the whole number treated and 6.11 on the average population.

On original commitments there were admitted from residences 105 men and 103 women; 6 men and 1 woman were transferred from county houses and 52 men from other State hospitals.

For reasons that will be fully stated hereafter, only 9 cases were over 70 years of age; 35 cases (over 13%) were over 60, and 46 had been insane more than a year before admission. Fifty-seven patients were admitted at ages varying from 40 to 50; 46 in the period between 50 and 60; and 45 between 30 and 35 years of age. Of the total number admitted, the parents of 45.53 per cent were both of foreign birth.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

A patient admitted during the year made a murderous assault upon William Down, foreman of the patients' workshop. Mr. Down sustained an incised wound of the forehead and scalp several inches long, as well as an injury to his ears. The nature of the assault was such as to suggest the propriety of the patient's transfer to the Matteawan State Hospital for Insane

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Criminals, to which end he was proceeded against upon complaint in the City Court, that appearing to be the only feasible way whereby such transfer could be effected. W. K. was committed to jail and held for the grand jury. This experience suggests the lack in the Insanity Law of some provision whereby, under authority of the State Commission in Lunacy or the courts, dangerous patients who assault with intent to maim or kill may be transferred to Matteawan for safer keeping without preliminary lodgment in jail.

REJECTED PATIENTS.

The position in the body politic of the hapless dotard, as a dependent, has not yet been precisely apprehended by organized philanthropy. Neither is he fitly provided for in the charities of the State. The homes for old men and old women, admirable as many of them are, owe their origin to, and are dependent for their support upon, private benevolence, and are besides inadequate to the support of the mass of senile or senescent persons whose growing helplessness makes them a burden either upon the community or upon their kindred. It is a burden that is always patiently and lovingly borne by children whose filial piety is superior to self, but alas, the seamy side of human nature is often seen in the eagerness of others to shift the load from private to public shoulders. If the poorhouse (never a popular domicile even under the modern euphemism of "county home") is suggested by the poor authorities the preference of the family is for a State institution in which the patient may obtain the benefit and distinction of treatment as an insane person. Pride thus outlasts piety in the attitude of child to parent and is perhaps the dominant factor in the attempt to secure admission for a dotard to a State hospital. Often enough the unloading family finds a willing ally in a supple superintendent of the poor who recks not if the State can be thus induced to bear the county's burden. This hospital has always maintained that the Legislature did not intend, in the passage of the State Care Act,

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that all troublesome old persons should find a refuge in the State hospitals. It early saw that herein lay an opportunity for counties to impose upon the State's bounteousness and it early took measures to prevent abuse by insisting upon the prerogative of the superintendent to determine whether a given case is or is not insane within the meaning of the law. By requiring that all certificates be subject to examination by the hospital officers before a committed patient should be sent for, a strong first preventive measure was adopted. The age and history of the case thus gave an important clue and in all doubtful cases a medical officer was sent to the patient's residence. The same rule of procedure was adopted in the case of habitual drunkards, habit cases generally, and cases of uncomplicated epilepsy and imbecility. The result has been as remarkable as it has been gratifying, and I am moved to submit herewith for the leisurely consideration of the board, as well as of others who may care to read this report, an analysis of the rejected cases:

Joseph P—, aged 77, was brought to the hospital without notification by his son and the poormaster of the town in which he lived. He had pronounced dropsy due to cardiac trouble and his physical condition was so feeble that he had to be carried into the reception room. His mental condition was that of harmless dementia. Rejected as not requiring State hospital care.

Adolphus G—, aged 67. Had twice been an inmate of the hospital and his mental trouble had lapsed into dementia. He was neither violent nor dangerous, and the circumstances of his family were such that he could be cared for at home.

Bernard B—. Some years ago was injured about the head, and from that time was subject to epileptic seizures. An element of hysteria entered largely into his case, and it was quite probable that he was a malingerer. An examination revealed no symptoms of insanity.

Susan S—, aged 66. An aged, feeble dement, whose physical condition was such as to preclude moving her without risk to life. Was a county house inmate. The county superintendent of the poor stated that he thought it would be "almost

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criminal to remove her," but had yielded to importunity of the county physician.

Cassius B——, aged 22, residence Meadville, Crawford county, Pa. Was refused on the ground that he was a non-resident.

Michael S——, aged 62. Had been four times admitted to this hospital and upon each occasion proved harmless. Rejected on the ground that hospital treatment and care were unnecessary.

William T——, aged 84. Proved upon investigation to be a case of senile dementia. Although noisy, and at times destructive, there was no reason why he should not be cared for at home by his family.

Theresa H——, aged 73, was a case of senile dementia. She was untidy in her habits, and at times noisy, but not violent.

Thomas B——, aged 63, proved upon examination to be a person who was mentally deficient rather than insane. Some of the statements in the certificate were to be looked upon as either blunders or misrepresentations. It stated that he went about carrying an axe and threatening the inhabitants of the village, and that he went about the country dragging a bundle by a cord; whereas, the facts were, that he made and peddled axe helves, and was in the habit of carrying one bundle on his shoulder and dragging another after him.

Mary V——, aged 30, proved, upon investigation, to be an imbecile. She had been for some years in a custodial asylum. Her condition and habits were such that State hospital care and treatment were deemed unnecessary.

Joseph J——, aged 79, was found to be a senile dement pure and simple. There was nothing about his case that precluded home care.

Mrs. L——, aged 73, was clearly a case of senile dementia and perfectly harmless although troublesome to care for. She had for some time been an inmate of a county house, but the family felt that disgrace was attached thereto and desired to send her to a State hospital.

Ann T——, aged 45, a person of immoral character and who had led a dissolute life was found in jail, having escaped from a

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county house. Her mental condition was only what might have been expected from a weakened and diseased body. Was rejected as not requiring State hospital care.

Margaret W. —, aged 45. Was always subject to paroxysms of anger and these were particularly marked after indulgence in alcohol, or when she was prevented from satisfying her desires in that direction. Had no delusions and was not considered insane within the meaning of the statute.

Phoebe S—, aged 84, proved upon examination to be a case of senile dementia. She was neither noisy, untidy, nor destructive. It was considered that she did not require hospital treatment.

Angeline R—, aged 84. A senile dement. The local authorities were notified by letter that a perusal of the certificate showed that she was presumably not a proper case. They replied that the patient was failing physically and need not be sent for.

Phoebe E. K—, aged 35, was found upon examination to be in a state of mild depression not amounting to melancholia. Her mental condition was due to an abrupt withdrawal of morphine, which the patient had used for two years.

Lydia M—, aged 80, was an inmate of a county house and proved to be a case of mild senile dementia. She had no tendencies which made it necessary to commit her to a State hospital.

Abner L— and John E— were both cases of senile dementia and both of the same age—69. They presented the usual symptoms of dementia and neither possessed features which demanded treatment in a State hospital.

UNIFORM BLANKS.

I have had occasion in previous reports to your Board to deplore the exactions of an unyielding uniformity as an incident, often unavoidable, of centralized government. The individual does not always lend himself gracefully to what is conceived to be the greatest good of the mass and flatters himself in his would-be distinctiveness that uniformity is not the law of progress.

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And yet one can appreciate the importance in a system like ours of welding the entire State hospital service into something like a homogeneous whole and view with sympathetic interest the constant efforts of the State Commission in Lunacy to that end. The scheme is inherent in the system. A long step in that direction has been taken in the adoption by the conference of superintendents of uniform blanks the prescription of which by the Commission implies, if indeed it does not compel, a substantial uniformity of method in administering the affairs of all the hospitals. Heretofore individualism has been permitted to run riot in the use of blank forms and as all had to be printed on our press the embarrassment and confusion of it can readily be imagined. Now all that is changed and seventy-three blank forms subserve the needs of the service in its routine administration. In this connection as a further note of progress one may mention the abandonment of the old-time cumbrous case-book for the loose sheets of the general hospital, adapted to asylum methods, on which records are kept by physicians and nurses from day to day and carefully preserved in appropriate files.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The industrial annex of the hospital has grown and flourished during the year. Growth has occurred in the addition of harness-making as a new industry for the employment of patients and as a further means of ministering to the general weal of the service. The stocking department has had four new machines added to its plant to meet growing demands, thus increasing its daily capacity to forty dozen pairs of hose. To particularize the work accomplished in our busy shops would make too large a demand upon your time, but in general terms one may say that the year last past has been the busiest yet, to say which is to declare that the patients have had proportionately their greatest blessing in treatment. I may here state parenthetically that 60.21 per cent of our patients have been employed during the year in active labor, a percentage that would be greatly increased if all kinds of occupation were considered. The printing

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and bookbinding departments have been unusually active. To print, rule and bind for the manifold purposes of all the hospitals of the State service is in itself a business of no mean proportions, but in addition to all this our State hospitals' press has printed the State Hospital Bulletin and its successor the Archives of Neurology and Psychopathology, the scientific publication of the State hospitals and their pathological institute in New York.

COFFEE AND SPICES.

Mention may here be made of the coffee and spice plant, now firmly established as part of the hospital's manufacturing department and serving as a boon to those who appreciate the difference between the good and the bad in these articles of supply. We are now supplying ourselves and our sister institutions with a coffee of our own roasting, bought in the berry at first hand as imported from Santos, Brazil, of quality such as might satisfy even the sybarite. This coffee is sold at eleven cents per pound and is an article vastly superior to anything which the patients have heretofore had at a higher price. When the State hospitals were buying coffee under the old method they were receiving a No. 7 Rio roasted at thirteen cents, whereas now, thanks to this roasting plant of ours and the elimination of the purveyor from the transaction, we are supplying a No. 3 Bourbon Santos (which is the highest growth from Brazil) at a cost, roasted, of a trifle under eleven cents, thus saving two cents per pound on the basis of present differences and market, besides supplying a coffee which by the exchange difference in grade is estimated at two cents better than the Rio No. 7, to say nothing of cup quality, the difference with respect to which, to any discerning taste, is worth two cents more. But estimating the difference without reference to grade or drinking quality at two cents and computing the annual consumption of coffee in the State hospital service roughly at 400,000 pounds, this means an annual saving to the State of \$8,000, the net profit of which transaction may be obtained by deducting freight and the comparatively small cost (for only one man is hired and the

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sifted ashes from the kitchens serve almost entirely for fuel) of operating our coffee plant. While the spice plant is a less important affair, the result of its operations is not less satisfactory.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

Six nurses have graduated from the training school during the year—not a large number, when one reflects that 106 attendants and nurses are employed, yet hopeful as a sign of larger requirement. The policy of this hospital is not to insist upon a general attendance at lectures but to admit thereto only such nurses as pass the entrance examination. The higher pay of the nurse is a sufficient incentive to effort with the ambitious and capable. A new feature introduced during the year has been the exchange with Faxon Hospital in Utica of two nurses in such manner that while two of our own are in training there for two months the like advantage shall be extended here to the like number from the general hospital. This arrangement has been found mutually advantageous and is useful also in emphasizing before the public the fact, too little appreciated, that our nurses and those of the general hospital are after all engaged in the same vocation.

NURSES' HOME.

I plead again for a home for the women nurses. The argument, however, need not be repeated. For several years twenty nurses and other employees have been comfortably housed to their great satisfaction in a separate dwelling. We would fain provide somewhere and somehow accommodation for fifty more and thus vacate so many beds elsewhere that would become instantly available for patients. The men have had separate quarters provided for them during the year in the conversion of old ward four into a men's hall. Here they congregate in the spacious dayroom when sociably inclined, play billiards, cards and otherwise amuse themselves when their day's labor is ended. I would, however, call your attention to the need of repairing this old ward which, it will be remembered, was considered unfit in its decay for the use of patients.

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Here I wish to commend the faithful service of attendants and nurses during the year. The grade of service has unquestionably improved in recent years, such improvement having occurred in response to the higher esteem in which nursing is held as a calling as well as to its better remuneration. It is an arduous vocation, involving in some of its work severe mental strain and the exercise of virtues of which only those who are brought into daily contact with the insane can have an adequate idea.

REPARATION BY RAILROAD.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad settled during the year for \$200 the damage done by its employees by cutting down timber on State hospital land. The matter having been left to arbitration, the hospital chose Mr. George Hatfield as its appraiser, which name having been submitted to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, that corporation expressed assent, in advance, to his appraisal of the damage with the result as stated. In this as well as in other matters in which legal services have been required the offices of the Hon. J. S. Sherman as counsel have proved very effective.

THE COLONIES.

Your own report to the Commission makes detailed reference to Graycroft, Dixhurst and Cragside. I need only supplement that reference by a general statement of results. My own enthusiasm for the family care of certain classes of the insane may make me a partial witness, but I am well within the truth in asserting that there never lived a happier lot of insane folk than our colonized patients in their new homes. It has been a keen pleasure to see the old Benton steadying evolve gradually into a model farm as our sturdy men have bent with a will to their task and reclaimed with honest sweat its many waste places. And in improving the land they have improved themselves. Who that has seen the patients working in the fields can have failed to note their contentment as they do their daily stint? Who that has been in the dining-room can doubt the effect upon the general health of the laborer? Who that has seen him rest at

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the close of a busy day, strolling here and there, soothed by a pipe of tobacco or other lulling influence, can for a moment question the superiority of this free and natural over the custodial and artificial method of caring for able-bodied men whose self-control is sufficient to ensure them the blessed privilege of a measurable freedom?

Once more, therefore, I urge upon the managers the duty of acquiring title for the hospital to Graycroft and to all the lands leased. There has all along been a tacit agreement with the Commission that the farm shall be ours and a beginning should surely be made this year, when the lease of Graycroft expires, by the purchase of that farm. Craggside, with its seventeen and a half acres, should be included in the title. Dixhurst may be held as tenanted property for another year. Meanwhile other places in the neighborhood might well be considered with a view to further expansion along colonial lines. The policy has passed the experimental stage; it is an unqualified success.

A small expenditure for repairs at Graycroft would produce substantial results for the patients. For instance, under the existing arrangement, for lack of proper facilities, the men must be brought every week to the main building, at great expense of time, to be bathed. I would, therefore, suggest that a commodious bathhouse be erected and that in connection therewith the colonists be provided with a recreation-room, something like the casino of the summer resort, where they might read and play games. In the large sunny and cheerful room that I have in mind, might

“The men that mend our village ways,
Vexing Macadam’s ghost with pounded slate,
Their nooning take,”

and amuse themselves when bad weather prevents outdoor occupation. A building for this twofold purpose could probably be built for \$3,000.

Your report to the Commission in Lunacy mentions the desirability of a new cow barn at Graycroft, and a new piggery of modern construction is also a desideratum. The sooner agricul-

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tural activity on a large scale ceases at the main building and the scene of that activity is changed to the country where farming methods may be pursued unaffected by the blight of institution life, the better will it be for the hospital on all accounts.

COURT STREET PAVED.

After years of weary waiting Court street, which had been one of the most exasperating pavements in the city, is paved with asphalt, thus furnishing an easy approach to the hospital.

THE MEDICAL STAFF.

Dr. J. Nelson Teeter, who became a member of the staff October 10, 1894, and proved himself a capable officer, resigned October 31, 1898, to enter private practice in Utica. It is a pleasure to note as the measure of esteem in which Dr. Teeter's ability is held the steady growth of the practice that that ability is winning.

Dr. Christian E. Petersen, formerly of Flatbush General Hospital, appointed June 22, 1898, resigned July 31, 1898.

Dr. George H. Torney, junior, obtained leave of absence June 21, 1898, to serve his country in the war with Spain as acting assistant surgeon of the United States hospital ship "Relief." He returned August 26, 1898, after a profitable professional experience.

Dr. William Moffatt, formerly of the Rockwood Hospital, Kingston, Ont., was appointed medical interne.

Dr. E. G. Stout was transferred August 30th from the medical staff of the St. Lawrence State Hospital, Ogdensburg.

In other respects the staff remains as at the date of last report.

RESIGNATION AND DEATHS.

Seth Russell, the venerable farmer of the hospital, and its oldest employee, resigned during the summer to leave to younger shoulders the burden of managing the farm. Thus after life's busy day—for Mr. Russell had been continuously employed by the hospital for forty-two years—he exchanges his irking round of work-a-day duties for the life of ideal retirement, which,

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thanks to his industry and thrift, is his to enjoy in a comfortable home all his own. In the "ease of waning age" may he have abiding strength to keep his vine and fig-tree pruned and in bearing and health for many years to enjoy their shade and fruit.

Mary E. Owens, who for twenty-five years had served this hospital as seamstress with a devotion to duty which I have rarely seen equalled and never excelled, died January 6, 1898. Much sorrow was felt at the loss from our midst of one whose simple life of loyalty to the service had always been an inspiring object lesson to her fellows and who had won by her amiable qualities the esteem of all who knew her.

Another death, in the prime of a sturdy manhood, was that of Pugh R. Price, for several years the faithful and efficient store-keeper. How well he performed his duties, how thoroughly loyal he was to his trust, and how much his decease was deplored by his sorrowing associates, you all know.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

But acknowledgment should not be deferred till the loyal employee resigns or dies. The several heads of departments have had their hands full during the year, and out of a fullness of heart their allotted tasks have been faithfully performed. The hospital is fortunate in having an efficient corps of workmen, disciplined and ready to serve. The Steward's department has had unusual demands made upon it. To the medical staff I wish to make an especial acknowledgment for its zeal in striving to promote the great purpose for which the institution exists. To Dr. Palmer, senior assistant physician, I owe the usual annual debt for careful compilation of the numerous tables that accompany this report.

RECREATIONS.

Recreation, secular and spiritual, has been as usual. The Assembly hall has been, excepting in the heated term, the gathering place for weekly entertainments, for which we owe thanks to many kind friends. On Sunday afternoons clergymen of the various religious denominations have held services. Here, too, I acknowledge as a special and much appreciated contribution

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to the welfare of the patients, the frequent singing at our chapel service by Mrs. D. N. Crouse of Utica. The Christmas entertainment was a rare treat, bringing to the patients as it did much cheer from home in the shape of presents. Equally enjoyable were the annual field day sports. Neither may I omit mention of numerous newspapers received by the patients as generous gifts from their publishers.

Finally, it may be well for convenience sake to present this

SUMMARY OF NEEDS.

Purchase of land.....	\$35,500
Receiving hospital	20,000
Superintendent's residence	10,000
Fitting up two floors of centre building for Nurses' home	5,000
Barn at Graycroft.....	10,000
Piggery at Graycroft.....	5,000
Repairs to wards 21 and 25.....	7,500
New floor timbers and floor for ward 20.....	1,942
Repairs to roads	5,000
Paving boiler-house yard.....	1,210
New hothouse and repairs to old house.....	1,450
Repairs to ward 4 (Attendants' hall).....	1,000
Rewiring sundry wards	3,700
Recreation room and bathhouse for colonies.....	3,000
New furniture	1,000
Bone tank and boiler with addition to butcher shop for grease and fertilizer	1,300
Twenty-five K. W. armature and two extra commutators	500
Resetting two boilers and repairs to two.....	400
Sewer from boiler-house yard.....	625
Ventilator for engine room.....	400
Installing Berryman heater	200
Boathouse	700
	<hr/>
	\$115,427
	<hr/>

CONCLUSION.

Such, ladies and gentlemen, is a record of the salient doings of the year, together with our agenda for the twelvemonth coming. It remains to record an expression of sincere gratitude to yourselves for generous aid and counsel, for sustaining sympathy and for much complaisance. Such relations quicken a superintendent's interest, lighten his labor and lessen his care and doing this make of official service a pleasure in the enjoyment and memory of which one loses sight of or forgets the few disagreeables of a life that otherwise would be one of irking stress and never-ending strain.

G. ALDER BLUMER,

Superintendent.

September 30, 1898.

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REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Of the Utica State Hospital for the year ending September 30,
1898.

Receipts.

Balance on hand October 1, 1897.....	\$7,050 89
Received from State Treasurer for maintenance.....	\$175,276 86
Received from State Treasurer for appropriations.....	74,070 23
Received from reimbursing patients..	9,514 57
Received from private patients.....	17,544 46
Received from steward's sales.....	944 41
Received from manufacturing depart- ment.....	35,367 48
Received from interest on bank ac- count.....	315 78
Received from miscellaneous.....	1 00
	<hr/> \$313,034 79

Expenditures.

	\$320,085 68
Paid officers' salaries.....	\$17,300 26
Paid wages.....	79,473 86
Paid provisions and stores.....	51,850 93
Paid ordinary repairs.....	5,681 27
Paid farm and grounds.....	9,107 83
Paid clothing.....	5,530 52
Paid furniture and bedding.....	4,506 15
Paid books and stationery.....	2,421 31
Paid fuel and light.....	11,755 27
Paid medical supplies.....	2,514 26
Paid miscellaneous expenses.....	4,124 16
Paid transportation of patients.....	1,299 40
Paid construction.....	74,070 23
Paid manufacturing department.....	32,629 32
	<hr/> 302,264 77

Cash balance in bank October 1, 1898..... \$17,820 91

\$320,085 68

HARRY S. PATTEN, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE STEWARD

The steward makes the following report of the products of the farm and garden, together with an account of the stock:

STOCK.

Bulls	2
Calves	6
Cows	79
Heifers	6
Horses (4 very old)	21
Swine	105

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCE.

Asparagus, bunches	625
Basil, bunches	352
String beans, bushels	125
Beet greens, bunches	5,109
Beets, bushels	900
Corn, ears	31,164
Cabbage, heads	46,616
Red cabbage, heads	3,516
Carrots, bushels	1,300
Celery, heads	41,784
Cauliflower, heads	3,148
Cucumbers	69,801
Dill, bunches	275
Eggplant	37
Scotch kale, bushels	1,005
Lettuce, heads	33,773
Leek, bunches	332
Muskmelons	3,772
Mint, bunches	126
Onions, bushels	1,755
Green onions, bunches	9,278

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Okra	2,049
Parsley, bunches	758
Peppers	3,417
Pumpkins, pounds	2,120
Peas, bushels	203
Radishes, bunches	15,813
Horse radish, bushels	80
Squash, pounds	26,182
Salsify, bushels	80
Spinach, bushels	285
Tomatoes, bushels	543
Green tomatoes, bushels	67
Turnips, bushels	570
Kohl rabi, bushels	141
Sugar beets, tons	47
Carrots, bushels	1,000
Corn fodder, loads	475
Field corn, bushels	504
Hay, loads	255
Oats, bushels	272
Straw, tons	42
Potatoes, bushels	1,200
Pears, bushels	10
Apples, barrels	35
Fresh pork, pounds	12,227
Veal, pounds	1,865
Milk, quarts	311,656
Veal skins (sold)	85
Pigs (sold)	3
Calves (sold)	19
Cows (sold)	3
Eggs, dozen	989

The tailor reports the number of articles made and repaired during the year, 12,844.

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The upholsterer reports the number of articles made and repaired during the year, 9,906.

The shoemaker reports the number of articles made and repaired during the year, 1,557.

The combmaker reports the number of combs made during the year, 928 dozen.

The combmaker reports the number of buttons made during the year, 792 gross.

The knitter reports the number of stockings made during the year, 4,040 dozen.

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MATRON'S DEPARTMENT

The matron reports the following number of articles made and mended in the house during the year:

Aprons	1,698
Bibs	131
Blankets (quilted)	6
Comfortables	3
Cheesecloth pads for beds	6
Covers for frames in dryhouse	30
Cover for carriage	1
Carpet	1
Curtains (drapery, pairs)	6
Curtains (sash)	6
Cloths for covering meat and bread	12
Clothes bags	25
Caps (for kitchens)	24
Caps for bathhouse (rubber)	37
Caps for nurses	440
Chemises	1,256
Drawers (pairs)	1,113
Dresses	1,145
Hats trimmed	10
Holdes	12
Napkins	126
Nightdresses	303
Oil silk jackets	4
Pillow-cases	455
Rugs (hemmed)	30
Screens (covered)	3
Sofa cushions (covered)	13
Shades for eye	3
Suspenders (pairs)	168
Shirts	935
Skirts	1,191
Sheets	1,692

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Spreads (bureau)	116
Spreads (stand)	36
Spreads (cupboard)	80
Strainers for tea and coffee boilers.....	20
Tablecloths	338
Towels	19,671
Ticks (straw)	95
Ticks (mattress)	57
Ticks (pillow)	53
Underwaists (cotton flannel)	82
Number of articles mended.....	71,499

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STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing Movement of Population for the Year Ending September 30,
1898.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining October 1, 1897.....	472	527	999
Admitted during year ending Sept. 30, 1898:			
On original commitments:			
From residences.....	105	103	208
By transfers from county houses.....	6	2	8
By transfers from other institutions for insane.	52	.....	52
Total number under treatment during year....	635	632	1,267
Daily average population.....	479	535	1,014
Capacity of institution.....	536	597	1,133
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered.....	43	36	79
As improved.....	20	20	40
As unimproved.....	8	4	12
As not insane*.....	12	6	18
Died	37	25	62
Whole number discharged during the year.	120	91	211
Remaining October 1, 1898.....	515	541	1,056

* Discharged not insane:

	Men.	Women.
Drunkards	1	.....
Morphine habitues	1	2
Neurasthenics	2	1
Epileptics.....	4	1
Dotards	1	1
Imbeciles	1	1
Eccentrics	1
Paralytics.....	1

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TABLE No. 2.

October 1, 1897, to September 30, 1898.

Date of opening.....	Jan. 16, 1843.
Total acreage of grounds and buildings	429
Value of real estate, including buildings.....	\$1,047,000 00
Value of personal property.....	95,000 00
Acreage under cultivation	370

Receipts during year, maintenance fund :

Balance on hand October 1, 1897.....	\$2,624 45
From State Treasury for maintenance on estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	175,276 86
From private patients.....	17,544 46
From reimbursing patients.....	9,514 57
From all other sources.....	1,261 19

Total receipts for maintenance.....	\$206,221 53
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Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements	74,070 23
--	-----------

Balance on hand October 1, 1897, manufacturing fund.	\$4,426 44
Total receipts from manufacturing fund	35,367 48

	\$39,793 92
--	-------------

Disbursements during year for maintenance :

Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries	\$17,300 26
Estimate No. 2. For wages	79,473 86
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores.....	51,850 93
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs.....	5,681 27
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds	9,107 83
Estimate No. 6. For clothing.....	5,530 52
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding.....	4,506 15
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery.....	2,421 31
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light.....	11,755 27

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Table No. 2—(Concluded).

Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies.....	\$2,514 26
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses.....	4,124 16
Estimate No. 12. For transportation.....	1,299 40
Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	<u>\$195,565 22</u>
Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy.....	\$74,070 23
Total disbursements during year, manufacturing fund.....	<u>32,629 32</u>
Balances October 1, 1898:	
General maintenance fund.....	\$10,656 31
Manufacturing fund	<u>7,164 60</u>
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	<u>\$3 71</u>
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men, \$24; nurses	\$34
Women, \$18; nurses	26
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men, \$20; nurses	25
Women, \$14; nurses	20
Proportion of day attendants to average daily popu- lation	1-9.16
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population.....	1-77
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation	62%
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year.....	\$21,155 35
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year.....	<u>12,000 00</u>

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TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Assigned Causes of Insanity in Cases Admitted During
the Current Year.

CAUSES.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			INHERITED PREDISPOSITION.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Moral:						
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)	7	8	15	2	.....	2
Mental strain worry and overwork (not included in above). .	6	12	18	1	1	2
Religious excitement. .	2	3	5	.....	2	2
Love affairs (includ- ing seduction)	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Physical:						
Intemperance	14	.....	14	4	.....	4
Sexual excess	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Veneral diseases	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Masturbation	4	.....	4	1	.....	1
Sunstroke	4	.....	4	1	.....	1
Accident or injury . . .	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Pregnancy . . . . .	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Parturition and puer- perium . . . . .	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Lactation . . . . .	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Change of life . . . . .	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Fevers	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Privation and over- work	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy	5	1	6	1	.....	1
Diseases of skull and brain	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....
Old age	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....
Epidemic influenza . .	.....	2	2	.....	1	1
All other bodily dis- orders and ill health .	5	3	8	1	1	2
Heredity	11	16	27	7	13	20
Congenital defect	2	2	1	1
Unascertained	84	41	125	11	10	21
Total	163	105	268	30	29	59

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TABLE No. 4.

Showing Forms of Insanity in Those Admitted, Recovered and Died
During the Year Ending September 30, 1898, and Since October 1,
1888.

FORM.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.
Mania, acute delirious				2		2
Mania, acute	47	29	7	832	384	92
Mania, recurrent	13	7	1	51	29	2
Mania, chronic	29		7	291	5	55
Melancholia, acute	64	32	8	1,039	481	93
Melancholia, simple	13	9		35	27	6
Melancholia, chronic	9		5	237	18	84
Alternating (circular) insanity	1		1	12	2	3
Paranoia	7			13		
General paralysis	5		13	168		178
Dementia, primary	1	2		24	12	2
Dementia, terminal	50		18	705		275
Epilepsy with insanity	9		2	153	3	42
Imbecility with maniacal at- tacks	6			34		4
Idiocy				1		
Not insane*	14			82		1
Unclassified				37		
Total	268	79	62	3,716	961	839

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.



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TABLE No. 5.
Showing Results of Treatment in Presumably Curable Cases for the Current Year.

CURABLE CONDITIONS.	PRESENT AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.			ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			UNDER TREATMENT DURING YEAR.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Melancholia in acute forms .	23	16	39	21	26	47	44	42	86
{ First admission									
{ Second admission	2	.....	2	4	5	9	6	5	11
{ Third admission . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Mania in acute forms	14	8	22	18	18	36	32	26	58
{ First admission . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6	1	9	10
{ Second admission . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
{ Third admission	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
All other curable forms	12	9	21	1	4	5	13	13	26
{ First admission	3	3	3	3
{ Second admission
{ Third admission	1	1	1	1

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Table No. 5—(Continued).

CUREABLE CONDITIONS.		LENGTH OF INTERVAL OF COMPLETE IMMUNITY FROM SYMPTOMS OF INSANITY IN CASES PREVIOUSLY DISCHARGED RECOVERED—NOW READMITTED.												AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMMUNITY.					
		UNDER 3 MONTHS.		FROM 3 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR.		FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS.		FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS.		FROM 3 TO 4 YEARS.		FROM 4 TO 5 YEARS.		BETWEEN 5 AND 10 YEARS.		MEX.		WOMEN.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.
Melancholia in acute forms.	First ad- mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second ad- mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	8	2	7
	Third ad- mission.	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8
Mania in acute forms.	First ad- mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second ad- mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Third ad- mission.	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	6	2	1
All other cur- able forms.	First ad- mission.	1	1	...	5	5	...
	Second ad- mission.
	Third ad- mission.	2	...	1	1	6
		1	2	6

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Table No. 5—(Concluded).

CURABLE CONDITIONS.	DISCHARGED RECOVERED DURING YEAR.			AVERAGE LENGTH OF TREATMENT OF RECOVERED CASES. (LAST ATTACK.)				DIED DURING YEAR.			TRANSFERRED TO OTHER GROUPS.			REMAINING AT CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	MEN.		WOMEN.		Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
				Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.									
Melancholia in { First admission...	18	14	32	...	8	...	7	6	1	7	6	8	14	14	19	33
Second admission...	4	3	7	1	...	1	4	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
Third admission...	...	1	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Mania in acute { First admission...	13	10	23	...	8	...	8	3	2	5	3	6	9	13	8	21
Second admission...	...	4	4	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	3	3
Third admission...	1	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
All other cura- { First admission...	3	4	7	...	6	...	7	...	...	...	2	3	5	8	6	14
ble forms. { Second admission...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
Third admission...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...

NOTE.—Four cases discharged recovered were admitted more than three times

Showing the Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission, and the Period under Treatment of Patients discharged Recovered During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

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YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1898.						
DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.						DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.						
PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.						PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.						
Men.			Women.			Men.			Women.			
Total.			Total.			Total.			Total.			
Under one month	21	18	39	1	3	4	186	156	342	5	6	11
One to three months	8	9	17	11	5	16	104	141	245	98	82	180
Three to six months	5	5	10	16	10	26	50	67	117	174	135	309
Six to nine months	1	1	2	4	6	10	36	32	68	94	103	197
Nine months to one year	1	1	2	2	3	5	16	10	26	36	52	88
One year to eighteen months	2	.....	2	5	4	9	22	21	43	45	52	97
Eighteen months to two years	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	4	.....	4	6	11	17
Two to three years	2	1	3	1	3	4	8	10	18	22	14	36
Three to four years . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	5	3	8	10	5	15
Four to five years . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	2	1	3
Five to ten years . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	8	1	9	3	4	7
Ten to twenty years	3	3	1	1
Unascertained	2	1	3	50	22	72
Total.	43	36	79	43	36	79	496	465	961	496	465	961

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TABLE No. 7.

Showing the Causes of Death of Patients who Died During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Specific infectious diseases :						
Diphtheria					1	1
Erysipelas				5	6	11
Septicemia and pyemia				5	3	8
Dysentery				3	2	5
Syphilis					2	2
Tuberculosis	5	1	6	32	49	81
Constitutional diseases :						
Scurvy, purpura and haemophilia					1	1
Diseases of digestive system :						
Diseases of the stomach				3	1	4
Diseases of the intestines	4	2	6	19	18	37
Diseases of the liver				2		2
Diseases of the peritoneum				6	3	9
Diseases of the respiratory system :						
Diseases of the nose and larynx				1		1
Diseases of the bronchi				1		1
Diseases of the lungs	2		2	30	30	60
Diseases of the pleura					2	2
Diseases of the circulatory system :						
Diseases of the pericardium				1	1	2
Diseases of the heart	6	8	14	21	59	80
Arterio-sclerosis	1		1	1		1
Aneurism				1	1	2
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands :						
Anemia, pernicious anemia and leukemia				1		1
Diseases of the genito-urinary system		4	4	13	30	43
Diseases of the nervous system :						
Diseases of the spinal cord				2	2	4
Diseases of the meninges				16	2	18
(Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions)		2	2	27	23	50
Epilepsy	2		2	8	7	15

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 7—(Concluded).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mental diseases:						
Exhaustion of acute mental dis- ease	7	1	8	43	19	62
Exhaustion of chronic mental dis- ease						
General paralysis of the insane ...	9	4	13	144	31	175
The intoxications; heatstroke; obesity:						
Alcoholism				1	....	1
Heatstroke				1	....	1
Debility of old age		2	2	88	28	116
Accident				2	....	2
Suicide.	1	....	1	10	3	13
Surgical and gynecological diseases and diseases of the skin.....				9	8	17
Malignant new growths or cancer.....		1	1	1	10	11
Total	37	25	62	497	342	839

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 8.

Showing Hereditary Tendency to Insanity in Patients Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Paternal branch	10	9	19	169	183	352
Maternal branch	8	7	15	179	192	371
Paternal and maternal branches	1	1	2	59	60	119
Collateral branches	8	11	19	138	123	261
No hereditary tendency ..	60	59	119	445	374	819
Unascertained	65	15	80	975	732	1,707
Not insane	11	3	14	70	17	87
Total	163	105	268	2,035	1,681	3,716

TABLE No. 9.

Showing Civil Condition of Patients Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

CIVIL CONDITION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.	93	30	123	932	618	1,550
Married	57	58	115	892	710	1,602
Widowed.	6	17	23	154	310	464
Divorced	7	8	15
Unascertained	7	7	50	35	85
Total	163	105	268	2,035	1,681	3,716

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TABLE No. 10.

Showing Degree of Education of Patients Admitted During the Current
Year and Since October 1, 1888.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Collegiate	2	.....	2	37	2	39
Academic	5	16	21	71	136	207
Common school.....	90	77	167	1,290	1,130	2,420
Read and write.....	.....	.....	.....	208	115	323
Read only.....	.....	5	5	95	65	160
No education.....	7	4	11	171	128	299
Unascertained	59	3	62	163	105	268
Total	163	105	268	2,035	1,681	3,716

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 11.
Showing the Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission, and the Period Under Treatment of Patients who Died During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.						
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Under one month.....	8	2	10	3	3	6	73	41	114	72	41	113	
One to three months.....	3	2	5	2	2	4	70	42	112	54	46	100	
Three to six months.....	2	.....	2	8	1	9	49	34	83	60	31	91
Six to nine months.....	2	3	5	1	.....	1	29	30	59	48	20	68
Nine months to one year.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	18	18	36	27	27	54
One year to eighteen months.	1	3	4	2	1	3	39	23	62	68	34	102	
Eighteen months to two years.	.....	2	2	4	2	6	14	9	23	28	28	56
Two to three years.....	2	6	8	3	5	8	42	21	63	53	37	90	
Three to four years.....	2	2	4	2	4	6	27	12	39	28	27	55	
Four to six years.....	.....	1	1	6	2	8	22	17	39	28	23	50
Six to ten years.....	2	1	3	2	4	6	21	14	35	17	19	36	
Ten to twenty years.....	4	2	6	3	.....	3	15	24	39	8	7	15
Twenty years and over.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	9	14	23	6	3	9
Not insane*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained.....	9	1	10	.....	.....	.....	69	42	111	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	37	25	62	37	25	62	497	342	839	497	342	839	
Average duration of insane life (give years and tenths).....	6.8			6.9			6.85			4.1			4.75

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 12.

Showing Ages of those Admitted During the Current Year and Since
October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years				1		1
From 10 to 15 years				2	4	6
From 15 to 20 years	4	2	6	63	60	123
From 20 to 25 years	9	8	17	150	113	263
From 25 to 30 years	10	14	24	201	171	372
From 30 to 35 years	27	18	45	267	203	470
From 35 to 40 years	24	14	38	284	175	459
From 40 to 50 years	34	23	57	438	373	811
From 50 to 60 years	29	17	46	289	258	547
From 60 to 70 years	20	6	26	215	191	406
From 70 to 80 years	4	2	6	95	95	190
From 80 to 90 years	2	1	3	30	38	68
Total	163	105	268	2,035	1,681	3,716

TABLE No. 13.

Showing Ages of those Discharged Recovered During the Current Year
and Since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 10 to 20 years	2	2	4	18	35	53
From 20 to 30 years	5	8	13	126	131	257
From 30 to 40 years	13	12	25	131	122	253
From 40 to 50 years	12	7	19	114	88	202
From 50 to 60 years	6	5	11	57	56	113
From 60 to 70 years	5	1	6	42	24	66
From 70 to 80 years		1	1	8	9	17
Total	43	36	79	496	465	961

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 14.

Showing Ages of Patients who Died During the Current Year and
Since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years				4	3	7
From 20 to 25 years	2	1	3	17	8	25
From 25 to 30 years				11	10	21
From 30 to 35 years	2		2	37	14	51
From 35 to 40 years	5	4	9	54	29	83
From 40 to 50 years	5	3	8	108	54	162
From 50 to 60 years	12	3	15	85	64	149
From 60 to 70 years	5	8	13	91	63	154
From 70 to 80 years	5	2	7	59	64	123
From 80 to 90 years	1	4	5	31	33	64
Total	37	25	62	497	342	839

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 15.

Showing Alleged Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission of Patients Admitted During the Year Ending September 30, 1898.

DURATION OF INSANITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	35	34	69
One to three months	17	23	40
Three to six months	9	9	18
Six to nine months	5	9	14
Nine months to one year	2	2	4
One year to eighteen months	4	4	8
Eighteen months to two years	3	1	4
Two to three years	6	4	10
Three to four years	1	4	5
Four to five years	2	3	5
Five to ten years	3	3	6
Ten to fifteen years	3	1	4
Fifteen to twenty years .....	.....	2	2
Twenty to thirty years	1	.....	1
Thirty years and upward	1	.....	1
Not insane*	11	3	14
Unascertained	60	3	63
Total	163	105	268

* Includes cases of alcoholism, morphia habit, etc.

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TABLE No. 16.

Showing Period of Residence in Asylum of Patients Remaining Under Treatment September 30, 1898.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	6	7	13
One to three months.....	22	19	41
Three to six months.....	70	16	86
Six to nine months.....	9	19	28
Nine months to one year.....	6	16	22
One year to eighteen months.....	22	23	45
Eighteen months to two years.....	19	22	41
Two to three years.....	61	52	113
Three to four years.....	82	40	122
Four to five years.....	53	58	111
Five to ten years.....	133	222	355
Ten to fifteen years.....	15	27	42
Fifteen to twenty years.....	3	6	9
Twenty to thirty years.....	2	8	10
Thirty years and upwards.....	12	6	18
Total.....	515	541	1056

TABLE No. 17.

Showing the Occupation of Those Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Professional : Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, lawyers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc.....	3	.....	3	54	3	57
Commercial : Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, shopmen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.....	16	.....	16	287	.....	237

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 17—(Concluded).

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agricultural and Pastoral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herds- men, etc.....	35	.....	35	432	.....	432
Mechanics, at out-door vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc....	24	.....	24	341	.....	341
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:						
Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc.....	23	.....	23	298	.....	298
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.....	1	27	28	23	459	482
Educational and higher domestic duties:						
Governesses, teachers, stu- dents, housekeepers, nurses, etc.....	2	57	59	16	817	833
Commercial:						
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, typewrit- ers, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	21
Employed in seden- tary occupations:						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, etc.....	1	17	18	1	161	162
Miners, seamen, etc.....	2	.....	2	6	.....	6
Prostitutes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Laborers.....	35	.....	35	472	.....	472
No occupation.....	10	4	14	116	186	302
Unascertained.....	11	.....	11	39	26	65
Total.....	163	105	268	2,035	1,681	3,716

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 18.

Showing the Nativity of Patients Admitted During the Current Year
and Since October 1, 1888.

NATIVITY.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Connecticut	1	.....	1	12	3	15
Georgia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Iowa .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Illinois .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Kansas .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Kentucky .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Louisiana .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Maine .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Maryland .....	.....	.....	.....	7	10	17
Massachusetts .....	.....	.....	.....	13	7	20
Michigan .....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Missouri .....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Nebraska	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
New Hampshire .....	.....	1	1	2	4	6
New Jersey .....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	11
New York	79	56	135	1,264	1,015	2,279
North Carolina .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Ohio .....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Pennsylvania .....	.....	.....	.....	7	8	15
Rhode Island .....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
South Carolina .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Tennessee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Vermont .....	.....	.....	.....	16	6	22
Virginia .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
West Virginia .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
United States	22	16	38	38	25	63
Austria	2	.....	2	4	2	6
Bohemia .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Canada	3	1	4	37	32	69
Denmark .....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	9
England	3	3	6	67	45	112
France	1	.....	1	7	5	12
Germany	24	19	43	138	131	269
Holland	1	.....	1	2	1	3
Hungary	2	.....	2	4	.....	4
Ireland	18	7	25	217	239	456
Italy .....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	14
New Brunswick .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Poland .....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	20

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 18—(Concluded).

NATIVITY.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.			SINCE OCTOBER, 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Roumania				1	.....	1
Russia — Finland	1	.....	1	5	1	6
Scotland. ....	.....	.....	.....	10	8	18
Sweden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Switzerland	2	.....	2	8	6	14
Wales.....	.....	.....	.....	27	19	46
Unascertained	3	1	4	86	66	152
Total	163	105	268	2,035	1,681	3,716

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, the parents of 45.53 per cent. were both of foreign birth.

In 4.59 per cent. the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In 2.26 per cent. the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

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TABLE No. 19.

Showing the Residence by Counties and Classification of Patients Admitted During the Year Ending September 30, 1898.

COUNTIES.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Albany.....	1	.....	1
Allegany.....
Broome.....
Cattaraugus.....
Cayuga.....
Chautauqua.....
Chemung.....
Chenango.....
Clinton.....
Columbia.....
Cortland.....
Delaware.....
Dutchess.....
Erie.....
Essex.....
Franklin.....
Fulton.....	22	2	24
Genesee.....
Greene.....
Hamilton.....	3	.....	3
Herkimer.....	32	1	33
Jefferson.....
Kings.....
Lewis.....
Livingston.....
Madison.....
Monroe.....
Montgomery.....	26	.....	26
New York.....	50	.....	50
Niagara.....
Oneida.....	78	11	89
Onondaga.....
Ontario.....	1	1
Orange.....
Orleans.....
Oswego.....
Otsego.....
Putnam.....
Queens.....
Rensselaer.....	1	1	2
Richmond.....
Rockland.....
St. Lawrence.....

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 19—(Concluded).

COUNTIES.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Saratoga	21	.....	21
Schenectady	12	1	13
Schoharie .....	.....	1	1
Schuyler .....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca .....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben .....	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk .....	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan .....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga .....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins .....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster .....	.....	.....	.....
Warren	4	.....	4
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne .....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester .....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	.....
Yates .....	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers' Home .....	.....	.....	.....
Total	250	18	268

Utica State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 20

Showing the Residence by Counties and Classification of Patients
Remaining Under Treatment September 30, 1898.

COUNTIES.	PUBLIC.			PRIVATE.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany	49	65	114	1	1	2
Broome				0	1	1
Cayuga	1	0	1	0	1	1
Chemung	0	3	3	0	1	1
Chenango				1	0	1
Clinton	1	0	1			
Dutchess	2	1	3			
Erie				1	0	1
Fulton	24	37	61	1	2	3
Greene	1	0	1			
Hamilton	5	3	8	1	0	1
Herkimer	22	47	69	1	1	2
Jefferson	0	2	2	2	2	4
Kings				2	0	2
Madison	19	22	41	0	1	1
Monroe				0	1	1
Montgomery	37	40	77	0	3	3
New York	49	2	51	1	0	1
Oneida	187	191	378	7	6	13
Onondaga	3	6	9	1	0	1
Ontario				0	1	1
Orleans				1	0	1
Oswego	1	1	2			
Otsego	0	1	1	1	1	2
Queens	1		1			
Rensselaer	18	1	19	1	1	2
Richmond				1	0	1
Rockland				1	0	1
St. Lawrence				1	1	2
Saratoga	18	50	68			
Schenectady	33	21	54	0	1	1
Schoharie	1	0	1	1	1	2
Suffolk	0	1	1			
Tompkins				0	1	1
Warren	3	13	16			
Washington	12	5	17			
Westchester	0	1	1	1	1	2
Wyoming	1	0	1			
Total	483	513	1,001	27	28	55

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGERS
OF THE
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL
TO THE
State Commission in Lunacy.
FOR THE YEAR 1898.

CHAPTER 2

Report of the Board of Managers of the Willard State Hospital

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL

MANAGERS.

HON. S. H. HAMMOND.....	Geneva.
WILLIAM J. POLLARD.....	Seneca Falls.
JOHN H. OSBORNE.....	Auburn.
ABRAM S. STOTHOFF.....	Watkins.
MARTIN L. ALLEN.....	Seneca Falls.
PROF. J. L. MORRIS.....	Ithaca.
MRS. C. S. MONGIN.....	Waterloo.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

PRESIDENT.

HON. S. H. HAMMOND, Geneva.

SECRETARY.

WILLIAM J. POLLARD, Seneca Falls.

TREASURER.

HON. J. B. THOMAS, Ovid.

ATTORNEY FOR WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.

HON. S. S. PARTRIDGE, Phelps.

shall have the honor
of this institution by the
closing September 30, 1898,
Treasurer and the Steward

submitted,
S. H. HAMMOND,
President of the Board of Managers.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

Board of Managers, Etc.:

herewith to your hon-
 and State Hospital,
 the usual statistical
 movement of popula-

	Men.	Women.	Total.
. 1,106	1,153	2,259	
... 277	251	528	
...ar.. 1,383	1,404	2,787	
..... 1,115	1,146	2,261	
..... 268	263	531	

were divided

33	28	61
35	39	74
129	133	262
2	....	2
69	63	132
1,115	1,141	2,256

ation of the hospital covered by this report has in-
 nine men, and decreased by twelve women, making a
 rease of three. The largest census obtained on any
 s on February 25th, when we had 2,286 patients, and the
 st number was had on December 6th, when we had a cen-
 of 2,020. Of the patients admitted during the year 218 were
 ought direct from their homes; 14 were admitted from alms-
 houses; 7 from hotels; 25 from jails; 5 from city hospitals; 254
 were transferred from other New York State hospitals, and 5
 were admitted from the Soldiers' Home. All of these admissions
 were public patients. There remained at the end of the year

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

three private patients. There were two patients admitted who were under the age of 15 years; 6.4 per cent. of the whole number were over 70 years of age, and of these, six were over 80. The largest number admitted were between the years of 40 and 50; the second largest number between the years of 50 and 60. The percentage of recoveries, calculated upon the daily average population, was 2.7 per cent., but if calculated upon the number of admissions it would be 11.5 per cent. Of the admissions, however, 254 were received by transfer from other State hospitals, and were, in almost all cases, patients suffering from chronic forms of insanity. If these were excluded, the percentage of recoveries, calculated upon the remainder of the admissions, would be 22.9 per cent. Of the 399 patients discharged from the hospital, 262 were transferred to other State hospitals in this State, 80 were discharged at the expiration of parole, 53 went direct to their homes, and 4 eloped. The death rate for the year was 5.6 per cent. as against 7.1 per cent. for the preceding year.

One death occurred from suicide during the year. One of the patients (a man) ran from one of the parties of patients out walking and threw himself under a train while it was moving. This occurred on October 8th.

AMUSEMENTS.

There is little new that can be said under this caption. The amusements for the patients have virtually been the same as those reported in the previous year. There was no outbreak of contagious disease necessitating the abandonment of any of the ordinary avocations or of the amusements provided for the patients, and therefore our practice continued comparatively uniform in this respect during the year. The games of baseball, with one or two exceptions, had to be discontinued for the reason that we found it more difficult than last year to obtain satisfactory players. Outside clubs, however, were obtained for one or two games during the season, and music was provided by the hospital band upon these occasions. The field day was held as usual in September, and was very much more successful than

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

on previous occasions, a great deal of work having been done by both patients and employees to make this day pass off satisfactorily. One of the features was a parade of a series of floats, gotten up to exhibit and draw attention to the different pursuits and occupations followed by the inmates of the hospital. Almost every department was represented, and some of the floats were very attractive, and a great deal of credit is due to the officers and employees who conducted the matter, for the success they made of it.

THE SYSTEM OF PAROLE.

There has been very little change in this matter during the past year. The parole has been limited almost exclusively to those who follow some useful occupation and as a reward for the assistance they have given in the different lines of work engaged in by them. The parole has been quite limited in extent, and it is gratifying to be able to note that there have been but one or two cases in the entire year in which the parole was broken or taken advantage of.

OCCUPATION.

The occupations of the patients of the hospital have been increased somewhat during the year, several new industries having been developed, and I am pleased to state that the number of patients engaged at some form of useful occupation has been considerably increased, there having been 50.36 per cent. of the total number of patients constantly employed during the past season. This is an increase during the year of 3.23 per cent. We have found it difficult to advance some lines of work, because of the small number of tradesmen following such occupations, who were admitted to the hospital, but we have had quite a good deal of success in certain directions by taking some of the suitable patients and instructing them in the occupations carried on, particularly so in the case of shoemaking. This has developed quite a little during the past year. In our last report we noted that six patients were regularly engaged, but the number since then has been doubled, and, by the addition of machinery, the output

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

from this industry has been largely increased. We now make all the shoes for the men patients in the hospital, and all the slippers and light shoes, and have begun to make some of the women's shoes. We find that those made by our patients will last longer than those formerly obtained, and we hope before a very great while to be able to provide all of the leather boots and all of the shoes needed by the hospital. The machinery that we have obtained for the manufacture of brooms has been put in use, and for almost all of the time since the last report we have made all of the brooms for the institution. We have also extended the manufacture of baskets, mats, etc., and have made all of the polishing brushes used. Little difficulty is experienced in getting our people to manufacture mats of good quality and good brushes, and these industries can be considerably extended. The usual amount of upholstering, mattress making, etc., has been done as in the past, as also the manufacture of all the rough harness of the institution. Patients have also assisted the painter and have been employed in the tailor shop, sewing room, laundry, kitchen and elsewhere about the institution as in previous years. The efficiency of a number of our departments has been considerably increased, and I am gratified to be able to report that in some of these divisions a very much greater amount of work has been done and with less laborious effort. Where the work is of such a character that only quiet patients of certain intelligence can be employed, this is a matter of some importance, for the reason that a sufficient number of this class can not always be readily obtained to supply the demands from the different departments of the hospital for this kind of patients.

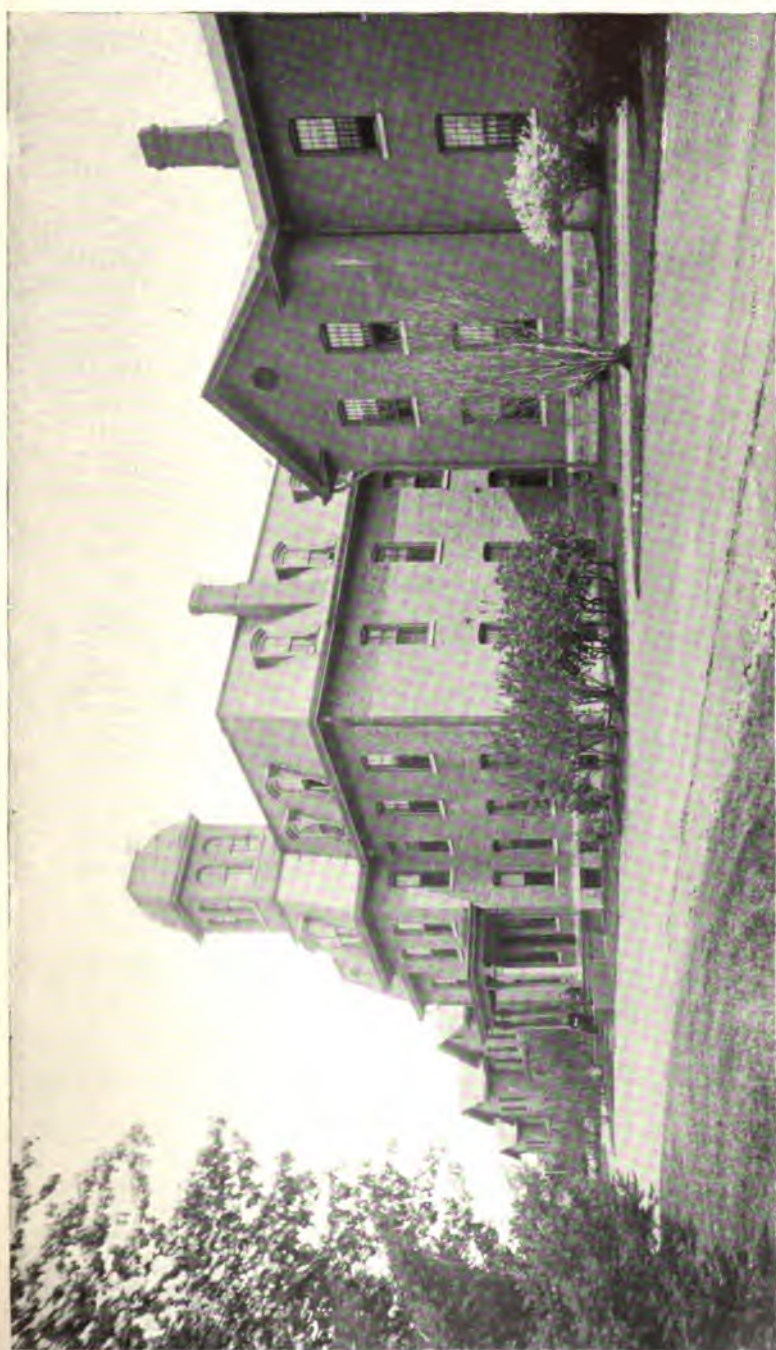
WORK OF THE MEDICAL STAFF.

There is little new to note under this caption. The usual routine work has been continued during the past year. Monthly meetings of the medical society organized among the members of the staff (as well as a number of outside physicians in the immediate locality by invitation) have been held, and a great deal of interest has been shown on these occasions. The system was adopted



W. H. C. HALLIBURN, CHAWFORD CO.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—MAIN BUILDING.



WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—DETACHED BUILDING NO. 1.

1870

1871

1872

1873

1874

1875

1876

1877



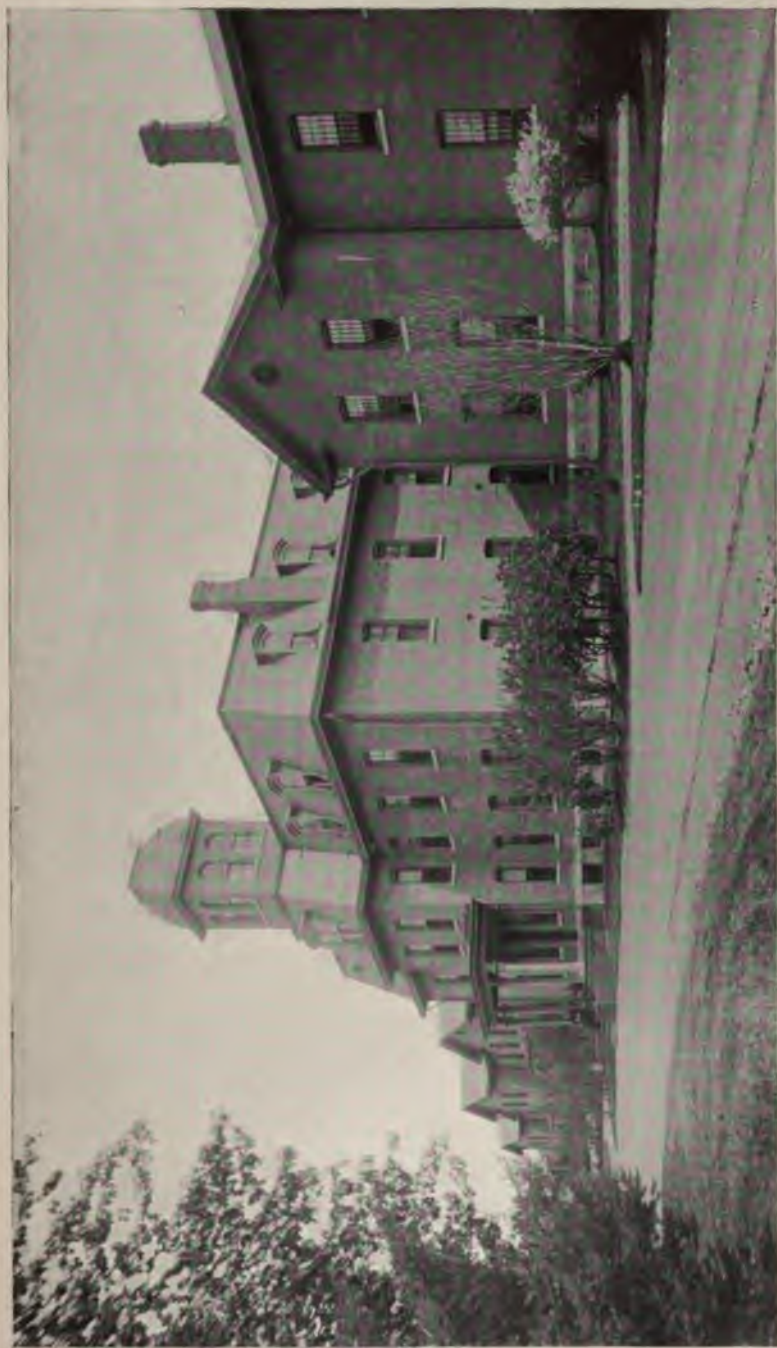
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—DETACHED BUILDING NO. 2.

W. H. COLEMAN, FORT CO., CALIFORNIA.



WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—DETACHED BUILDING NO. 3.

MADE BY THE LITHOGRAPHING CO.



WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—DETACHED BUILDING NO. 1.



WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—DETACHED BUILDING NO. 2.



WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—DETACHED BUILDING NO. 3.

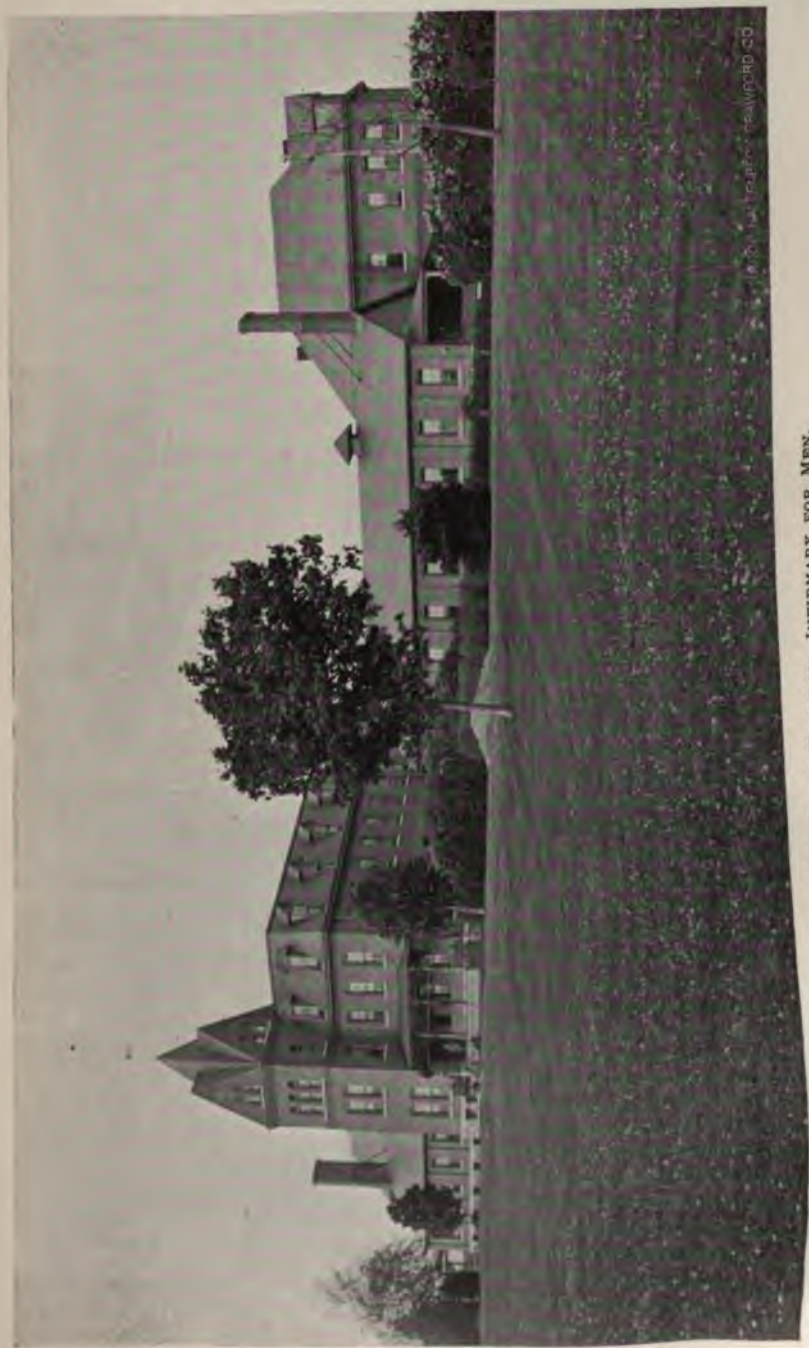
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL, DETACHED BUILDING NO. 3.



WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—DETACHED BUILDING NO. 4.



WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—VIEW OF BRANCH FROM SOUTHWEST SIDE.



WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—INFIRMARY FOR MEN.

THE PHOTOGRAPH BY H. B. SAWYER CO.



WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—THE AMUSEMENT HALL.



WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—LAUNDRY.



WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL—THE NORTH WING OF THE MAIN BUILDING.

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WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF HOSPITAL AND GROUNDS.

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WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—BIRD'S-EYE VIEW LOOKING SOUTH FROM MAIN BUILDING.

WYKONANIE PRAC



WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—BIRD'S-EYE VIEW LOOKING TOWARDS THE LAKE FROM THE BRANCH.

BY THE OF HALLIBRO'S CRAWFORD CO

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of taking up whatever subject was of present interest, and apportioning different phases of it to a number of gentlemen to prepare a series of papers on the subject for discussion at the meeting, so as to cover it as exhaustively as possible, and this has tended to considerably increase the interest in the meetings. The laboratory of the hospital has been very much improved during the last year, some additional apparatus for the convenience of doing the work has been added, and the facilities thus afforded have been used to advantage. In the equipment I would mention that a new electrical heater has been provided for our incubator, a very satisfactory one having finally been obtained from the American Electrical Heating Corporation, whom I was able to get to experiment in this matter. The heater that we use is a small electrical stove, placed directly beneath the incubator, the bottom being cut away for this purpose. With this appliance we have found that we could regulate the temperature of the incubator, taking the current direct from the wires in the building, to within one or two degrees.

The special eye work, conducted by Dr. John S. Kirkendall, during the previous year, has continued during the past year with benefit to the patients of the hospital.

The scope of the medical work of the hospital has been to some extent reorganized, our endeavor being to secure as close study as possible of the curable cases of insanity as well as the physically sick. The physicians in charge of the wards having chronic cases alternate in assisting with this work. Opportunities for observing and participating in the active work of the hospital are thus provided for all the staff, and by such methods we try to stimulate the zeal of the staff for progressive medical work.

The medical library, which had outgrown its old quarters, has been re-arranged in new book cases and a subject card catalogue has been made, which greatly facilitates the use of these books. Hydrotherapeutic measures are now being employed in treatment, as thoroughly as is possible with our limited appliances. Hot and cold packs and tonic ablutions have been the principal

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procedures adopted, massage and passive exercises being also used in some instances at the same time. Our new bath-room affords the opportunity to use hot water either by spray or in volume (to the extent of a stream about one inch in diameter), and of almost any temperature, the range of temperature being controlled by a Gegenstrom apparatus. The favorable results obtained, thus far, have been rather in the direction of improvement in nutrition and general physical condition, than in hypnotic or sedative effects, although these have not been entirely wanting.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The training school for nurses has been conducted with considerable success. All the graduating class (20) were successful in obtaining certificates, and the general grade of their papers was very good. It is my opinion that the employees have taken considerably more interest in this work during the past year, and this has been a gratification to the officers who have endeavored to make it as interesting and profitable to them as possible. Twelve passed the junior examination and twenty-six entered the new junior class.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES, ETC.

A few cases of infectious disease developed during the past year. The main trouble from which we suffered was typhoid fever, and of this we had eleven well determined cases and two deaths. This appeared chiefly at the main building, but we have reason to believe that the cause for this disease is to be attributed, not only to defective plumbing, but to contaminated drinking water, and I would respectfully refer again to the conditions pointed out in last year's report, and to the absolute necessity of doing something to correct the conditions that now prevail.

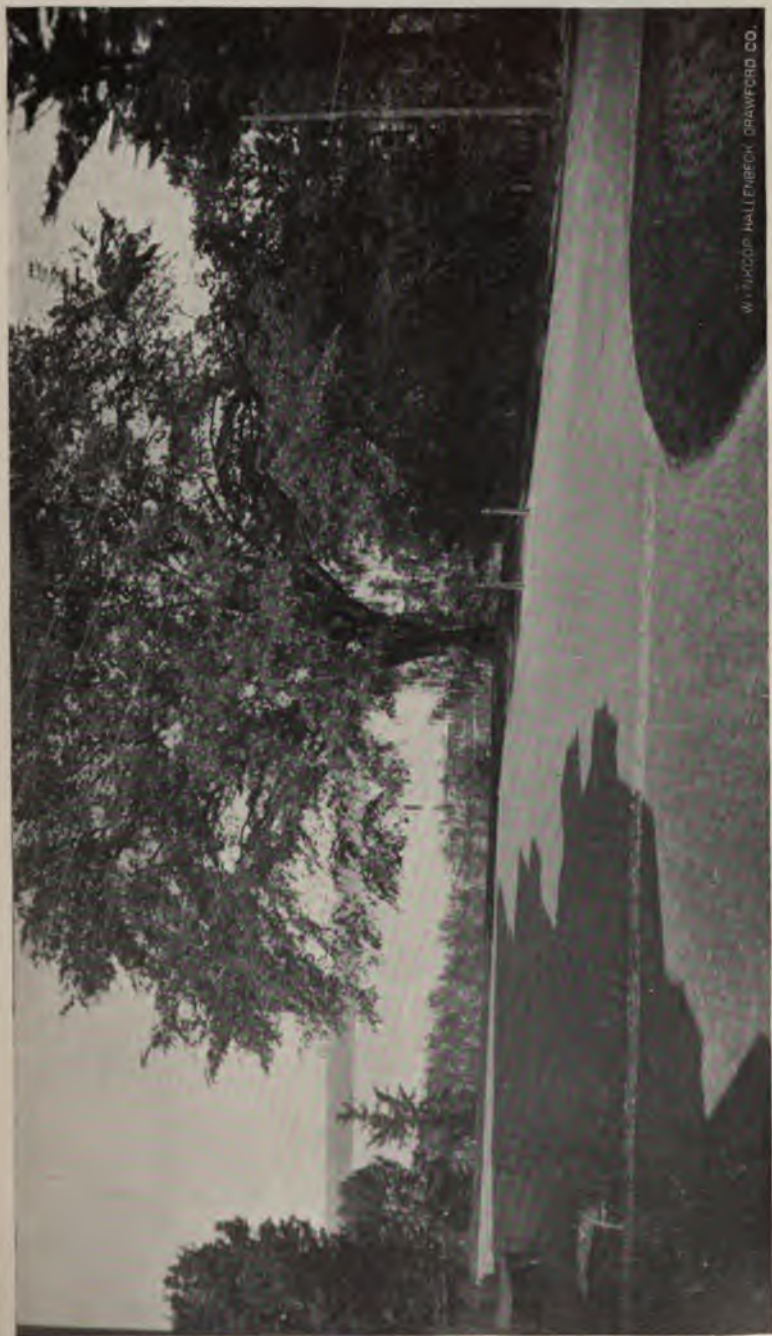
After carefully investigating the systems of filtering drinking water and examining into the local conditions in regard to the drinking water supplied to this hospital, it is my opinion that any system of filtration which might be adopted that is now

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known would be likely to prove inadequate and inefficient. The Pasteur filter affords the most advantages of any examined, and it has been thought possible, by the use of this filter, to secure immunity against typhoid germs, but it has not been found to thoroughly protect, the minimum protection extending but for a period of three days in the tests made. I believe that the introduction of this filter would not give satisfactory results, and I am afraid that in the hand of such employees as come and go in a large institution like ours, cases would arise where the filter would be improperly handled and that typhoid fever would occur in spite of its use.

It might be that if wells were driven in the gravel beds at considerable distance back and away from the hospital, a sufficient amount of water could be obtained by compressed air pressure in the well tubing, providing a new system of piping was employed, to secure a sufficient supply of drinking and potable water, the lake water being used for ordinary purposes. I would also state that in the investigations made at this hospital in the past, no source of water, except from the lake, of sufficient quantity, has been found thus far to meet the need, though a number of wells were driven near the buildings.

It would seem to me that the most effective way of meeting this condition would be to pick up the different sewage pipes emptying into the lake, at their outlets, and, having connected them together, to carry the main sewage pipe down the lake, or north of the hospital, to a distance of a mile or a mile and a half; and to carry the intake pipe (for the drinking water in the same way) up the lake, or south of the hospital, for an equal distance. In this way it would be possible to separate the sewage, emptying into the lake in the vicinity of the hospital, by so much distance from the end of the intake pipe, that the danger of contamination from this source would be minimized. In a lake as large as Seneca lake, if this procedure was followed, and the intake pipe was carried out into deep water at its extremity, there would not be any great amount of danger to be anticipated, and the pipe could be readily laid, particularly if the so called



WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—VIEW IN FRONT OF ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

W. T. H. CO. HALL ENBECK DRAWORD CO.

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gether the large iron stove which was previously used, which added a great deal of heat to the room in summer and which was of considerable danger from the over-heating of the main flue. The building narrowly escaped burning down from this cause a year ago, and we are very glad to have this change. The patients accustomed themselves to the new irons almost immediately. The difference in the cost of running these irons, taking into consideration the saving in fuel for the stove, and at the same time the increase in the output of work, was hardly appreciable, and there was really a gain to the hospital from the fact that our dynamos have to be run during the day, and the cost of labor for operating was therefore so much reduced, that the efficiency of the irons more than compensated for the additional increase in the cost by fuel at the dynamos. An electric cloth-cutting machine has been added to the tailoring department, very much reducing the amount of time required by the cutter in his ordinary work, and enabling him to take a great deal more work of other kinds than heretofore. Where a large amount of cutting has to be done, the use of a machine of this kind is a very great economy. The railroad embankment between the laundry and the main building was considerably widened during the past year, and we hope eventually that this will be widened sufficiently to enable us to have a wagon road across this causeway wide enough to take the fire engine over in case of fire, and also sufficiently wide to enable us to keep the patients safely away from the railroad track. Workmen were employed, during the early portion of the present year, in putting the roofs of the buildings in order before the advance of the winter season, and changes were made in the storage building to increase the efficiency of the shops located there. The extension of the kitchen in the rear of the superintendent's house, originally planned by my predecessor, Dr. Mabon, was allowed during the past year by the Commission, and the extension erected. A breakwater was allowed by the Commission to be built at the water front to protect the dock, and we hope, during the present year, to extend this to the north of the warehouse,

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thus protecting this shore, which is much damaged by storms. Quite a little apparatus was allowed for the new laboratory. Porcelain wash-sinks were allowed us in connection with the operating rooms of the hospital wards. Some five or six hundred dollars' worth of machinery was allowed us by the Commission for the manufacture of shoes, and this has been used to good advantage by us during the past year. Arrangements were made during the year, by a committee of superintendents, with the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, for the insuring of twenty-six of the hospital boilers for three years, from January 15, 1898. About two hundred and fifty dollars was allowed the hospital for the purchase of fruit trees. Screens to protect the clothes in the drying-rooms of the laundry from coming in contact with the heating pipes were ordered during the year. The painting of the outside of the main building was included in moneys provisionally allowed us, but we were unable to take up this work during the fine weather because of the delay experienced in getting some data in regard to machinery we wished to try to facilitate the work, and, owing to the advance in the season, it has been thought best to allow this to hold over until some time later. The plumbing of the north wing and the erection of manholes for venting the trunk sewers of the hospital, referred to before, were allowed at a cost of a little over ten thousand dollars. An equipment of dental tools and apparatus for use in the hospital was allowed, at a cost of about two hundred dollars. With the removal of the old piggeries and the erection of new ones east of the railroad track, it became necessary also to remove the old slaughter-house, and this work is now well under way. Both piggeries and slaughter-house will be completed this season. Moneys were allowed us, during the year, for certain repairs to the buildings. This has long been required, and the work is progressing as rapidly as possible. A wire fence was allowed for the north and east sides of the main hospital grounds at an expense of about two thousand dollars, and fourteen hundred dollars was allowed for repairs to the fan-room destroyed by fire at the time the old laundry and store-

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room were burned down. Somewhat over seven thousand dollars was allowed for the extension of the water supply for the east buildings. These latter changes, when completed, will enable us to supply all the buildings with lake water, and to have a much better system of fire protection. It also provides for a pipe through the main garden for irrigating purposes. About three thousand five hundred dollars was allowed for remodelling what are known as the "Van Vleet" and "Meddick" houses. An outfit for spray painting, at a cost of about four hundred dollars, was allowed by the Commission in connection with the work of painting the outside of the main buildings mentioned above. There has been considerable delay in getting this delivered, owing to our inability to secure certain data early in the season and because of the delay in shipment, but we hope to effect a great saving in labor in the matter of painting plain surfaces, such as side walls, ceilings, the exterior of buildings, etc.

We expect that the heating of the south wing branch and a few other portions of the institution will be considerably improved this winter, because of our being able to add considerable heating surface. In the provisional apportionments made last spring, we were also allowed \$300 for an air compressor for cleaning clothes, carpets, etc.; \$630 for the construction of a second breakwater for the landing; \$250 for the extension of waterways, gutters, etc., including drains around the buildings, whose basements were damp, and \$500 for the extension of the culvert under the railroad embankment.

In addition to the above items, most of which were arranged for, either by provisional apportionment allowed us in the spring or moneys allowed by actual requisition during the year, a great many other matters of considerable importance to the hospital have been attended to, such as grading and draining the ground around various of the outside buildings, the improvement of the lawns, the filling in and grading of most of the land to the east and south of the electric light plant, the extension of the farm, garden, miscellaneous grading, ditching, etc. The old coal pockets near the branch were removed during the year. Besides

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these improvements and betterments, the usual amount of work of various kinds was done by the different mechanical departments attached to the hospital.

NEEDS OF THE HOSPITAL.

In drawing attention to the wants that I would mention under this heading, I would respectfully state that, while the money allowed us for improvements by the Commission for the present year is very much larger than the amount that was allowed us for the preceding year, a great deal remains to be done which we could not even attempt to take up. The work of replumbing the hospital, where needed, was begun, and the contract was let for venting the line of trunk sewers for the hospital at proper points, and this work has been satisfactorily concluded. A contract was also awarded for the replumbing of the entire north wing, where most of the trouble has occurred from typhoid fever, diphtheria, etc., and this work is now about completed. This has included the provision of a general bathing-room for this whole wing on the first floor, and while it had to be placed in connection with the reception ward, we hope that it may be possible, by an outside stairway and a combined clothes-room and dressing-room, to enable us to bring the patients from the other wards to this room without seriously interfering with the work of the reception ward.

It is greatly to be hoped that the beginning made in the matter of plumbing will lead to a continuation of this improvement during the coming year, and that this work will be prosecuted as rapidly as possible until the entire hospital is equipped with new plumbing. As I suggested in my last report, it would seem desirable that a certain amount of this work should be done each year in order to enable us to divide the expense, and yet have this work completed as soon as possible. The replumbing of the south wing will probably cost about seven thousand dollars. Additional bathing facilities are required for the remainder of the hospital, including a combined bath-room, with clothes-room attached, etc., for the south wing.

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To change the plumbing in the outside buildings in order to introduce the spray bath in the place of tubs only, would probably require a matter of \$3,000, and a building properly constructed for the south wing, comprising a large enough storage room for all the clothes in the south wing, as well as a bath and dressing-room, would probably cost a matter of \$15,000.

A good beginning was made last year in the purchase of fruit trees and plants for increasing the output of the farm and garden in small fruits, and it is extremely desirable that more should be done during the coming season in this direction. We were allowed a little less than three hundred dollars last year, and five or six hundred more will be necessary for the coming year in order to extend this matter in the interests of the hospital.

The matter of extending the accommodations for the working patients for last year has been met by the Commission allowing us funds for the remodelling of the Van Fleet and Meddick houses, and we hope, when this work is completed, to care for sixteen or eighteen patients at each of these places. By remodelling these old buildings and making changes, we are enabled to utilize them. While not very perfect in their character, these houses will make the patients quite comfortable and be a considerable relief, if our capacity is not again overtaxed by filling up the small amount of much needed space thus gained.

In place of the steel fence previously asked for, the Commission has finally allowed us to substitute a wire fence with steel posts, the cost of which is much less, and this has been extended to the north and east of the main grounds of the hospital, and it seems to be very satisfactory in construction and appearance. The cost of this fence has been about two thousand dollars, and if the additional expenditure of about the same amount should be incurred some time in the future, the main grounds of the hospital could be very satisfactorily inclosed. With the same expenditure of money, I think it is possible to get more fencing because of the possibility of our people doing the work themselves, thereby saving the outside labor.

We hope it may be possible, with the consent of the Commis-

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sion, to purchase mechanical stokers for feeding the different boilers in the engineers' department during the coming winter. From the study given this subject, it would seem possible for us to burn a comparatively low grade of soft coal with these stokers with advantage to the hospital, so far as lack of smoke is concerned, and with more gratifying results as regards their steam producing qualities than we have heretofore obtained by hand firing, and the use of these stokers will also enable us to get more service out of our boilers and to do it with somewhat less help. I think it would be extremely advantageous and economical if these were put under our boilers; the extra expense would be about ten or twelve thousand dollars additional.

The usefulness of the detached buildings would be largely increased if the different sections were connected by permanent and wide hallways, converting the present separate dayrooms into what would then be large double dayrooms. This change could be made for about eight thousand dollars. This would largely increase the efficiency of the work of the attendants employed upon these divisions and prevent the necessity of leaving one attendant alone with a comparatively large number of patients, a matter which is always attended with a great deal of danger, particularly in the case of women, notwithstanding the fact that few accidents have happened in this way. These detached buildings could be utilized to considerably better advantage if, in connection with the change suggested, some of the wards in these buildings could be converted into dormitory wards and a few of our dining and dayrooms were enlarged. At present the dining-rooms are unsafely crowded and considerable more trouble is experienced than is at all desirable in institutions of this kind, because of this crowding and other conditions that necessarily result.

OVERCROWDING.

In this connection I would state that the evil effects of overcrowding have been lamentable during the past year, particularly in the main building. With the increase of disturbed and semi-

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disturbed cases, some of the wards in the main building, because of our lack of accommodations for acute cases and hospital cases, have become extremely noisy, and violence has increased among the patients, the general condition becoming anything rather than ideal. With such conditions, the number of minor accidents must always increase and the general effect, particularly upon acute cases, is extremely bad. This hospital is in great need of relief in this matter, and while I do not undertake to say that the relief is more needed here than at some of the other hospitals in the State, it is of the greatest importance that conditions of this kind be corrected as soon as possible and the great tendency towards overcrowding be checked.

While speaking of this matter of overcrowding, I draw attention to the fact that, under the new law, chapter 636, Laws of 1898, it has been made mandatory for the State Commission in Lunacy "to determine from time to time, the capacity of each of the State hospitals, and to incorporate a statement of such capacity in its report to the Legislature."

In compliance with this law, the Lunacy Commission called upon us on April 15th to give them a statement, in figures, regarding the capacity of this institution, both by buildings and by wards, and we prepared tables, which were forwarded with our reply, to show, as fairly as possible, these conditions. As stated above, great difficulty has been experienced from overcrowding in the main building because of the lack of classification, and the necessity of caring for as large a number as possible of our disturbed and semi-disturbed patients there (particularly when acute), it being necessary to have them as near the administration office as possible. As the number of these cases has increased the various wards of the main building have become more and more disturbed, an increasing number of minor accidents have continued to happen, and the whole building has become more noisy than in the past. To offset the very great overcrowding in most of the dormitory wards, we have had to leave the doors open at night, and, as we have not been supplied with night attendants on all these wards (even where disturbed

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patients were care for), these conditions have reacted against the hospital service. Wherever we have single rooms, these having generally about 1,080 cubic feet, the conditions have been very good, for the reason that it was not possible to crowd in any more patients; but, in the dormitory rooms, patients have been gradually added all over the hospital until, in a great number of these, there is only about 400 cubic feet of air space per patient. To be sure the old rule of 1,000 cubic feet of space to provide for a changing atmosphere, does not mean that it is a fixed limit exactly, because of the variations and rapidity of change of air to which the atmosphere in these rooms is subject. In cold weather, windy weather, etc., the air in these rooms might change with sufficient rapidity to enable one to get good ventilation; or, even in a room quite a little smaller theoretically, but in the summer, or in very hot weather, particularly on very hot nights, the reverse would be the case, and under such conditions even 1,080 feet would seem none too much for desirable conditions; but here at Willard we have the additional disadvantage (at almost all the buildings), of having stationary upper sash in the windows that cannot be opened in any way for ventilation, and the increase of patients in the dormitory wards and rooms has continued at all the buildings until, in a large number of these rooms, the cubic space allotted to sleeping quarters of patients is considerably below 600 feet, and, in some instances, even below 400 feet, as was stated in speaking of the main building. The crowding in the dining-rooms will be realized when I state that the cubic space allotted to patients eating in these dining-rooms is, in some instances, less than 100 cubic feet per patient, and in all cases less than 200. With the large number of windows in our buildings and because of the prevailing breezes during most of the season, these evils are somewhat mitigated, but the conditions are so extreme that they can not but be greatly deplored, and it is to be hoped that within a short time such conditions will have ceased to exist anywhere in the State service. In summing up my report of capacity to the Lunacy Commission, I suggested a

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series of figures representing the capacity at which it might be desirable to allow the wards to temporarily remain because of the conditions to be met and which now prevail in the State to such a large degree. According to these figures it would still necessitate our having, in quite a number of instances, in the neighborhood of only 600 cubic feet of air space per patient for those sleeping in dormitories, and in some instances even less than this. Should this new set of figures be adopted, giving us a somewhat larger amount of air space, it would result in reducing our total capacity of the institution, as given at present, by about 375.

Owing to the small amount of money that could be apportioned during the past year, many matters in the way of furnishings, general repairs, etc., have been compelled to wait, and there has been too little advance in substantial improvements. Quite a number of floors are very badly worn and need renewing. The steel ceiling heretofore put in, should be extended and a variety of other matters in connection with the kitchen, bakery, store-room, etc., should be improved, including the purchase of some additional apparatus for the kitchen. Movable upper sash should be provided in most of the buildings. Scarcely a building is so provided at present, and in the crowded dormitories the ventilation could hardly be much worse in hot and muggy weather. The fire protection should be improved, even beyond what is now being provided in the new work. Tile floors should be put in some of the associate dining-rooms, and in one or two of the kitchens. The work of draining and asphaltting the basements should be continued. Better cupboards, for the proper storing of bread sent to the different buildings, should be provided; and, at one or two of the outside buildings, the pantries should either be increased in size or pantry facilities provided where there are none at present. Should this work be reached at any time, it would be desirable to extend the construction above the pantries proper so as to allow communication with the second floor in each of these buildings, from side to side through the building, or outside of the second story of the same.

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This latter would be particularly useful because of its allowing an exit or escape for patients in case of fire. Steam tables for the dining-rooms in a number of the buildings should be provided, either arranged for heating food for the sick, or to keep food warm before it is served, when it is necessary to be done. While we asked for no money last year for increasing our electric lighting equipment (though an amount was put down under the heading of requirements for the previous year), I would like to draw attention to the fact that, having no reserve unit during a portion of the time, we are compelled to use both machines constantly. In case of a breakdown this would prove to be a very serious matter, and it is therefore extremely desirable that the additional equipment asked for under my predecessor, Dr. Mabon, should be provided as soon as possible.

We have enlarged the facilities of the machine shops during the past year considerably, but it is also necessary that the equipment of these shops be considerably increased in the future, in order to enable us to meet all the wants of the hospital, and from two to four thousand dollars would be required for this purpose.

The fire-escape at the storage building, leading from the sewing-room, should be inclosed and roofed over. Cases of attempted suicide have occurred in other institutions with which I have been connected, the patients trying to throw themselves headlong from stairways of similar construction. It is particularly desirable, also, to have this inclosed during the winter, because when wet it becomes slippery and dangerous for women to go up and down. To do this work in a proper way would probably cost from four to six hundred dollars. Screens are required for the windows of the shops and storage building, and a number of other buildings. A very satisfactory and inexpensive screen would answer the purpose, if made about two feet in height, to enable us to open the windows far enough at the top and bottom for ventilation. For this purpose about eight hundred dollars would be required. Iron racks for kitchen utensils, covers, and other miscellaneous purposes, are very much needed.

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A portion of these matters can be attended to out of the maintenance account, or by moneys allowed us by the Commission out of the special fund; but it is very desirable for meeting these matters, that either a very much larger contingent fund should be allowed or we should have a general fund for miscellaneous purposes, of from one to two thousand dollars for the year, against which we could draw, subject to the approval of the Commission. For some reason, best known to themselves, the Commission has, for some time back, reduced our contingent fund to \$50 per month, and limiting the use of this very closely. I do not dispute the fact that, under ordinary circumstances, a hospital of this kind can get along under the system adopted, but can not feel that any great good is obtained by limiting the hospitals in this way. Somewhat greater liberty in this would result in a great deal of good, particularly in the way of allowing repairs to be attended to at a time when they were most needed, and, in that way saving a great deal of money for the hospital, because of the superintendent having funds upon which he could call on short notice. Under the present system of estimating every two months, and, having requests made in the interval discouraged by the Commission, there follows a tendency among the employes to allow matters to run over, and, unless very close watch is kept on the various departments, many minor matters will escape proper attention at the time when they most need it, from the fact that many subordinate employes become discouraged in not having these attended to when reported, consequently a tendency grows on their part not to report anything except such matters as are absolutely imperative, and they try to evade responsibility by claiming that it is impossible for them to keep things up when it is so difficult to get what they report attended to. While it has been my opinion that bi-monthly conferences of the superintendents with the Lunacy Commission are often enough, it is my belief that the monthly system of estimates was superior to the bi-monthly system.

The other matters that have been included previously with the needs of this hospital in years gone by are so evidently required

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that I will not take your time to go into any further explanation than has heretofore been given, both by Dr. Mabon and myself, and while it is not my intention in the present report to try to elaborate again all of these matters, I bring most of them before you for your consideration, for the reason that they are so necessary I feel that every effort should be made to gradually acquire the facilities desired for the protection of the hospital.

The following is a statement of such matters as I have referred to above, including items given in previous reports, and that are most urgently needed by the hospital:

Money needed for repairs and betterments.

General bathroom for south wing and storage for clothes, etc.	\$15,000 00
Fruit trees	300 00
Fencing	2,000 00
Automatic boiler stokers, not including those for main building, pumphouse, etc.	12,000 00
For miscellaneous purposes in the way of betterments	6,000 00
Machine shop equipment	2,000 00
Inclosing fire-escape on storage building.	800 00
Changing to lake water supply and sewage system or well water supply by compressed air.	25,000 00
Hospital for acute cases.	25,000 00
Cold storage	14,500 00
Improvements in heating apparatus.	20,000 00
Electric light equipment	16,000 00
Plumbing	15,000 00
Piazzas	5,000 00
New floors	6,500 00
Sidewalks	1,500 00
Steel ceiling	5,000 00
Furniture	3,000 00
For miscellaneous purposes in the way of betterments	8,000 00
Tiling	5,000 00

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	Money needed for repairs and betterments.
Pathological laboratory	\$2,500 00
Farm implements and tile.....	750 00
Silo	3,500 00
Road machine	3,500 00
Milkroom and Pasteurizing apparatus.....	1,500 00
Enlarging passageways between detached buildings,	10,000 00
Barge for transporting hospital supplies, sand, etc..	900 00
Fire alarm	2,500 00
Changing bathrooms to spray baths.....	2,500 00
Additional stokers for boiler-rooms.....	5,000 00

MEDICAL STAFF.

The following changes in the medical staff have taken place in the past year: Drs. George O'Hanlon, Samuel F. Mullen and Godfrey Pittis, resigned from the service of the hospital, and Drs. Donald L. Ross, of North Tonawanda, N. Y., and Anton R. Schier, of Arthursburg, N. Y., have been added to the staff.

EMPLOYEES.

A good many changes have taken place during the past year among the employes of the institution, though I am glad to state that the number of dismissals has been relatively very small.

On May 27th occurred the death of George Farley, for twenty-five years a faithful employe of the institution.

I wish to record my personal appreciation of the faithful services rendered during the past year by each of the officers and employes of the institution.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Religious services of visitation have been performed during the past year, and our thanks for this work are due to Rev. H. A. Porter, Rev. C. W. McNish, Rev. J. H. Rogers, Rev. T. J. O'Connell, Rev. Joseph W. Hendrick and the Rev. J. A. Kennedy, all of Ovid, N. Y.

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Contributions of reading material have been received as follows:

- Attica News, Attica, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Auburn Deutsch Zeitung, Auburn, N. Y., 2 copies.
- Addison Advertiser, Addison, N. Y., 2 copies.
- Addison Record, Addison, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Batavia Daily News, Batavia, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Castilian, Castile, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Cayuga Chief, Weedsport, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Cohocton Times, Cohocton, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Caledonia Advertiser, Caledonia, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Cuba Patriot, Cuba, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Clyde Times, Clyde, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Deaf-Mutes' Journal, New York city, 1 copy.
- Dansville Advertiser, Dansville, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Dryden Herald, Dryden, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Farmer Review, Farmer, N. Y., 2 copies.
- Geneva Advertiser, Geneva, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Geneva Gazette, Geneva, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Groton and Lansing Journal, Groton, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Hammondsport Herald, Hammondsport, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Hornellsville Times, Hornellsville, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Hornellsville Weekly Tribune, Hornellsville, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Hornellsville Evening Tribune (daily), Hornellsville, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Ithaca Daily News, Ithaca, N. Y., three copies.
- Livingston Republican, Geneseo, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Lake Shore News, Wolcott, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Le Roy Gazette, Le Roy, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Montour Falls Free Press, Montour Falls, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Mt. Morris Enterprise, Mt. Morris, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Orleans American, Albion, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Oakfield Reporter, Oakfield, N. Y., 1 copy.
- Ovid Gazette, Ovid, N. Y., 2 copies.
- Ovid Independent, Ovid, N. Y., 2 copies.
- Perry Herald and News, Perry, N. Y., 2 copies.

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Penn Yan Express, Penn Yan, N. Y., 1 copy.
 Penn Yan Democrat, Penn Yan, N. Y., 1 copy.
 Rochester Morning Herald (daily), Rochester, N. Y., 2 copies.
 Spirit of the Times, Batavia, N. Y., 1 copy.
 Southern Steuben Republican, Woodhull, N. Y., 1 copy.
 Seneca Falls Reveille, Seneca Falls, N. Y., 2 copies.
 Seneca County Journal, Seneca Falls, N. Y., 1 copy.
 Seneca County Courier, Seneca Falls, N. Y., 1 copy.
 Steuben Courier, Bath, N. Y., 1 copy.
 Steuben Farmers' Advocate, Bath, N. Y., 1 copy.
 Seneca County News Letter, Geneva, N. Y., 2 copies.
 Seneca County News, Waterloo, N. Y., 1 copy.
 Union Springs Advertiser, Union Springs, N. Y., 1 copy.
 Union Advertiser, Wayland, N. Y., 1 copy.
 Victor Herald, Victor, N. Y., 1 copy.
 Waterloo Observer, Waterloo, N. Y., 1 copy.
 Weekly News and Democrat, Auburn, N. Y., 1 copy.
 Watkins Express, Watkins, N. Y., 1 copy.
 Watkins Democrat, Watkins, N. Y., 1 copy.
 Yates County Chronicle, Penn Yan, N. Y., 2 copies.

OFFICIAL VISITS.

The members of your board and the members of the State Commission in Lunacy have, as usual, visited the hospital from time to time during the year. Among the visitors at the hospital we note the following:

Hon. John Raines, Canandaigua, N. Y.
 Prof. Law, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
 Dr. Fish, Ithaca, N. Y.
 Prof. Atwater, Wesleyan University.
 Hon. John E. Richardson, Waterloo, N. Y.
 Hon. Edwin C. Stewart, Ithaca, N. Y.
 Dr. Hart, Colorado.
 Hon. W. L. Sweet, Waterloo, N. Y.
 Dr. Stroud, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

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Judge Dwight, Auburn, N. Y.

Dr. Eddy, Geneva, N. Y.

Dr. E. R. Bishop, Geneva, N. Y.

Concluding, I beg to express my gratification at the kind co-operation that I have received at the hands of your board during the last year.

Respectfully,

WM. AUSTIN MACY,

Medical Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

To the Managers of Willard State Hospital:

The treasurer of the Willard State Hospital respectfully submits the following statement of his receipts and payments for the year ending September 30, 1898:

Receipts.

Balance on hand September 30, 1897, general fund..	\$2,560 60
Balance on hand September 30, 1897, manufacturing department	62 00
Received from State Comptroller, general fund.....	334,542 05
Received from State Comptroller, special funds....	15,220 58
Received from State Comptroller, employment of clergymen	1,000 00
Received from various hospitals, manufacturing department	282 53
Received from reimbursing patients.....	18,949 55
Received from private patients.....	866 43
Received from M. J. Gilbert, steward, sale of uniforms	358 90
Received from M. J. Gilbert, steward, sale of live stock	595 50
Received from M. J. Gilbert, steward, rents.....	67 80

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Received from M. J. Gilbert, steward, remittance overpayment	\$33 30
Received from M. J. Gilbert, steward, sundries....	854 16
Received from interest on deposits.....	256 77
Total	<u>\$375,650 17</u>

Expenditures.

Vouchers paid from general fund.....	\$354,256 84
Vouchers paid from special funds.....	15,220 58
Vouchers paid from manufacturing department....	466 24
Vouchers paid from employment of clergymen fund,	1,000 00
Balance cash on hand September 30, 1898.....	4,706 51
Total	<u>\$375,650 17</u>

Balances.

Balance on hand, general fund.....	\$4,828 22
Balance overpaid, manufacturing department.....	121 71
Balance cash on hand.....	<u>\$4,706 51</u>

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. THOMAS,

Treasurer.

OVID, N. Y., October 21, 1898.

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

REPORT OF THE STEWARD

To the Medical Superintendent:

The following report of the farm and garden products, stock on hand, articles manufactured, and the classification and summary of expenditures for maintenance, for the year ending September 30, 1898, is respectfully submitted:

FARM PRODUCTS.

Apples, bushels	200
Buckwheat, bushels	300
Beef dressed, pounds	5,832
Corn, ears, bushels	3,000
Corn, sweet, bushels	890
Corn fodder, tons, estimated.....	100
Cornstalks, tons, estimated	60
Chickens, dressed, pounds	3,716
Ducks, pounds	192
Eggs, dozens	1,547
Geese, pounds	360
Grapes, pounds	5,398
Hides, pounds	1,151
Hay, tons	350
Mangel-wurzel, bushels	15,000
Milk, gallons	100,958
Oats, bushels	4,200
Oat straw, tons, estimated	75
Potatoes, bushels, estimated	8,000
Pork, pounds	54,117
Pears, bushels	28
Turkeys, dressed, pounds	495
Turnips, bushels	1,000
Wheat, bushels, estimated	2,300
Wheat straw, tons, estimated	95

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GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Asparagus, bushels	62
Beans, string, bushels	357
Beans, Lima, bushels, estimated	97
Beets, bushels, estimated	2,300
Cabbage, heads	46,000
Celery, heads	10,000
Carrots, bushels, estimated	300
Cucumbers, bushels	925
Corn, sweet, bushels	371
Eggplant, bushels	24
Lettuce, bushels	800
Marjoram, bunches	60
Onions, green, bushels	744
Onions, bushels, estimated	500
Peas, bushels	123
Potatoes, bushels, estimated	300
Peppers, bushels	34
Radishes, bushels	124
Rhubarb, barrels	331
Rutabagas, bushels, estimated	1,000
Squash, summer, bushels	504
Squash, Hubbard, bushels, estimated	300
Swiss chard, bushels	478
Spinach, bushels	680
Sage, bunches	300
Savory, bunches	100
Tomatoes, bushels, estimated	2,800
Turnips, bushels, estimated	1,300
Thyme, bunches	100

FARM STOCK.

Horses, good	31
Horses, old	8
Mules	2

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

Cows	140
Heifers, 2 years old.....	17
Heifers, 1 year old	20
Calves	26
Bulls	6
Boars	4
Hogs, fat	121
Sows, for breeding	55
Shoats	138
Pigs	150
Chickens	400
Geese	10
Ducks	32
Turkeys	70

ARTICLES MADE IN MATRON'S DEPARTMENT.

Aprons, men's, unbleached	1,039
Aprons, patients', bleached	3,811
Bureau covers	216
Bedspreads	12
Bed protectors	44
Bibs	102
Blankets, quilted	39
Caps, men's	95
Caps, attendants'	262
Chemises	1,765
Curtains, Holland	324
Curtains, cheese cloth	48
Clothes bags	16
Dresses, gingham and calico.....	3,260
Dresses, quilted	96
Dresses, worsted	80
Drawers, cotton	550
Drawers, canton flannel	1,114
Hose, knit, pairs	91

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Laundry bags	205
Mattress ticks	418
Napkins, hemmed	84
Night gowns	293
Pillow cases	1,987
Pillow ticks	84
Pillow shams	67
Skirts, C. F.	2,313
Skirts, Balmoral	92
Sheets	4,245
Sheets, canvas	6
Table cloths	659
Table spreads, red	31
Table mats	45
Towels, State Hospital	13,677
Towels, dish	1,655
Waists, Canton flannel	902
Shrouds	72
Burial shirts	46
Burial drawers	39

GARMENTS MADE IN TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Coats	2,012
Vests	1,558
Pants	2,979
Overcoats	168
Overalls	636
Overshirts	285
Men's suits, straight	91
Undershirts	6
Drawers	6
Men's caps	220
Suspenders, pairs	238
Butcher's frocks	2

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ARTICLES MADE IN SHOESHOP.

Shoes, men's working, pairs.....	579
Shoes, men's fine, pairs.....	40
Shoes, women's, pairs.....	2
Slippers, men's, pairs.....	216
Mattresses, new	30
Mattresses, remade	700
Pillows, remade	556
Couches, repaired	6
Chairs, repaired	9
Settees, repaired	2
Wagon cushions, made.....	4
Awnings, new	29
Canvas stretcher for wagon.....	1
Pads and straps, lineman.....	2
Clothes sacks for laundry.....	52
Rubber aprons for wagons.....	7
Break blocks	6
Harness, single work.....	1
Horse collars, faced.....	4
Sweat pads, for horse collars.....	8
Horse halters	10
Straps, miscellaneous	148

And all repair of harness, boots, shoes and slippers.

ARTICLES MADE IN TINSHOP.

Bands for coffee urns.....	6
Boxes, tin	2
Basins, 2-quart	24
Bucket, swill	1
Buckets, water, covered.....	8
Cake box, covered.....	1
Coffee sprays	2
Coffee pots	48
Cups	120

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Cans, milk, 40-quart.....	10
Coal hods	64
Clothes pounder	1
Covers, perforated	3
Cake tins	18
Cutters, vegetable	2
Cutters, sandwich	3
Diet tins	18
Diet tins, special.....	3
Dripping pans	16
Dippers, large	4
Dippers, 1-quart	48
Dippers, 1-pint	48
Dippers, 2-quart	12
Elbow	1
Farina kettles	2
Funnels	8
Feeding measures, 4-quart	2
Feeding measures, 6-quart.....	1
Food cars repaired.....	.....
Filter for coffee urn.....	1
Gutter tin, feet, 14-inch.....	42
Gutter tin, feet, 20-inch.....	50
Lining for stone water coolers.....	4
Mess tins	6
Milk strainers	2
Marking cans	24
Pails, swill	3
Pails, 8-quart	1
Pails, 12-quart	84
Pans, 4-quart, sauce.....	6
Pans, 10-quart	36
Pans, 21-quart	72
Pans, stew	2
Rods, for awning.....	46
Steamers	2

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Sprinkler, 1-gallon.....	1
Sprinkler, 1-quart	2
Sieve, fine	1
Strainers, small	2
Strainer for spring pipe.....	1
Shakers, Paris green.....	6
Water bath for laboratory.....	1
Zinc . . . . .	.....

All repairs of tinware.

ARTICLES MADE IN BROOMSHOP.

Brooms, house, dozen.....	108
Brooms, stable, single.....	18
Baskets, waste, dozen.....	3
Baskets, square, large, single.....	9
Chair bottoms, new, dozen.....	10
Mats, doors, dozen.....	3
Polishers, floor, dozen.....	3½

MAINTENANCE—PER CAPITA COST PER WEEK.

	Total cost.	Per capita.
Officers' salaries	\$21,664 47	\$0.1846
Wages	141,800 29	1.2002
Provisions and stores.....	109,987 24	.9375
Ordinary repairs	6,882 69	.0586
Farm and grounds.....	5,019 45	.0427
Clothing	22,164 75	.1889
Furniture and bedding.....	6,715 06	.0572
Books and stationery.....	2,503 44	.0213
Fuel and light.....	21,978 84	.1873
Medical supplies	2,451 50	.0209
Miscellaneous expenses	9,663 68	.0823
Transportation of patients.....	3,425 43	.0292
Total	\$354,256 84	\$3.0197

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TABLE No. 2.

October 1, 1897, to September 30, 1898.

Date of opening	1869
Total acreage of grounds and buildings	1,107
Value of real estate, including buildings.....	\$1,466,203 34
Value of personal property	214,859 52
Acreage under cultivation	750

Receipts during the year, maintenance fund:

Balance on hand October 1, 1897	\$2,560 60
From State Treasury for maintenance on estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.....	334,542 05
From private patients.....	866 43
From reimbursing patients.....	18,949 55
From all other sources.....	2,166 43

Total receipts for maintenance \$359,085 06

Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy
for extraordinary improvements..... 15,220 58

Total receipts from manufacturing fund 344 53

Disbursements during year for maintenance:

Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries	\$21,664 47
Estimate No. 2. For wages	141,800 29
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores.....	109,987 24
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs	6,882 69
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds	5,019 45
Estimate No. 6. For clothing	22,164 75
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding	6,715 06
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery.	2,503 44
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light..	21,978 84
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies.....	2,451 50
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses....	9,663 68
Estimate No. 12. For transportation .	3,425 43

Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive \$354,254 84

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Table No. 2—(Concluded).

Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy.....	\$15,220 58
Total disbursements during year, manufacturing fund.....	466 24
	<hr/> <hr/>

Balances October 1, 1898:

General maintenance fund.....	\$4,828 22
Manufacturing fund overpaid	121 71
	<hr/> <hr/>

Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.....	\$3.019
	<hr/> <hr/>

Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:

Men	\$33 00
Women	28 00

Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:

Men	20 00
Women	14 00

Proportion of day attendants to average daily population	1 to 11.02
--	------------

Proportion of night attendants to average daily population	1 to 72.58
--	------------

Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation	50.36
--	-------

Estimated value of farm and garden products during year.....	\$33,788 21
--	-------------

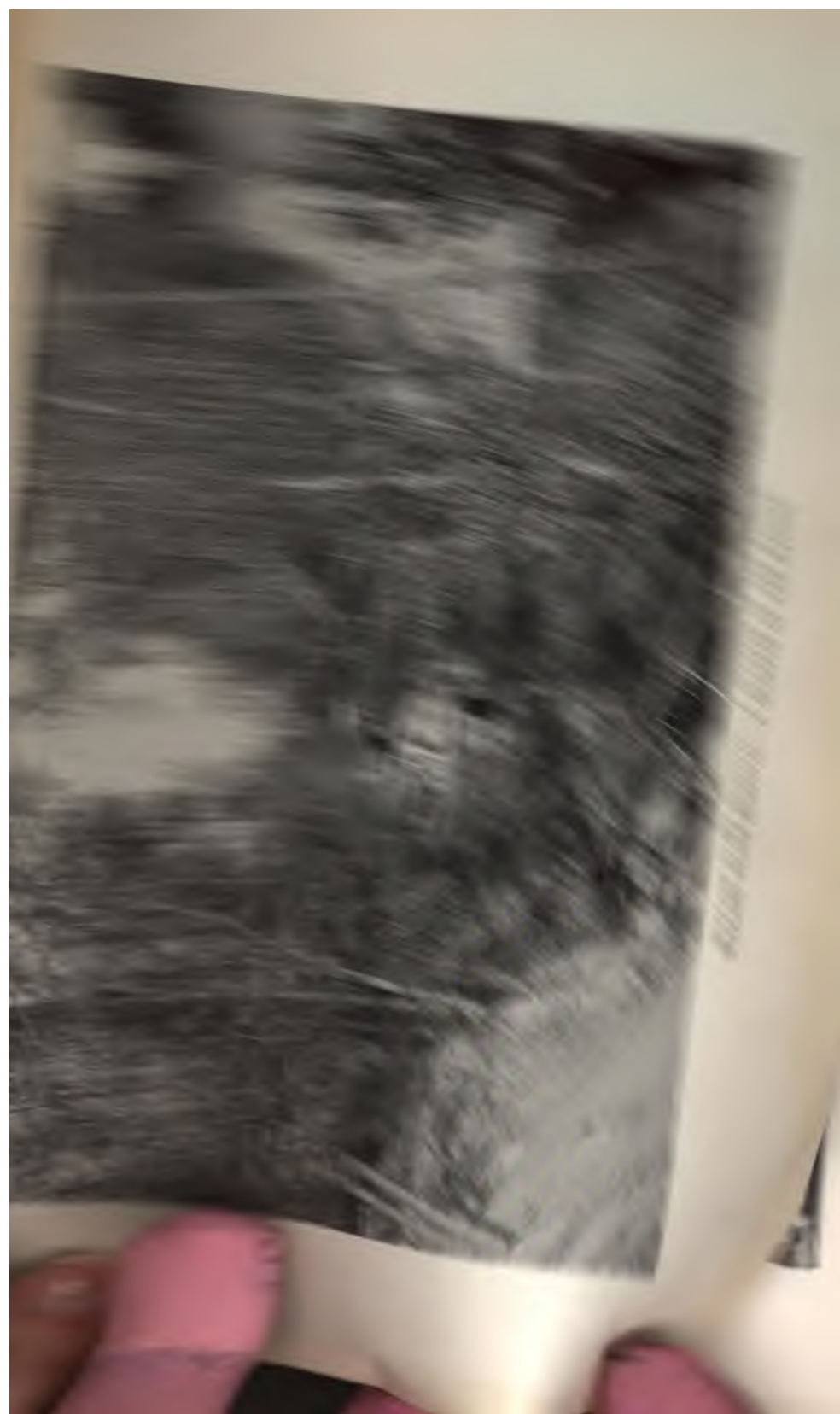
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year.....	24,112 72
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Employment of clergyman:

Received from State Comptroller	\$1,000
Total disbursements.....	1,000
	<hr/> <hr/>



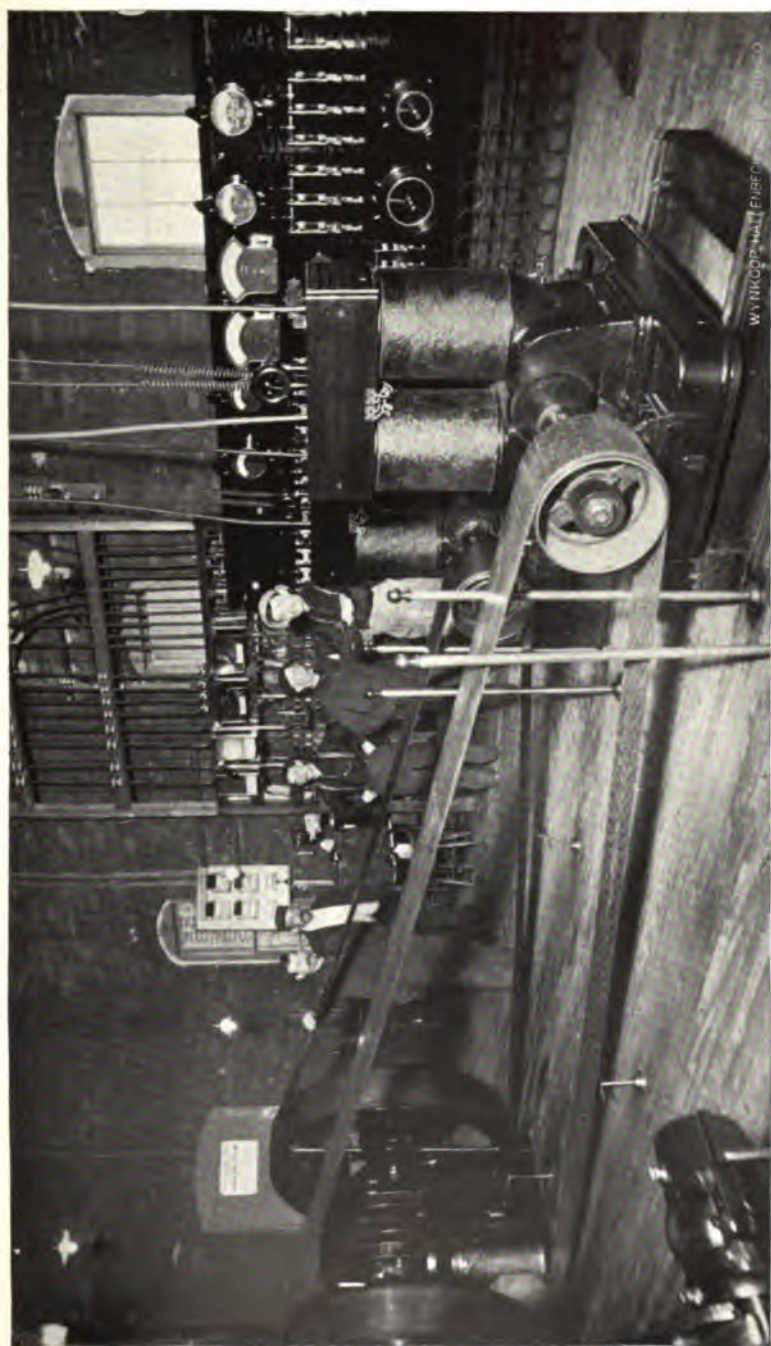
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—A GLIMPSE OF THE RAVINE.





WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—STOREROOM.



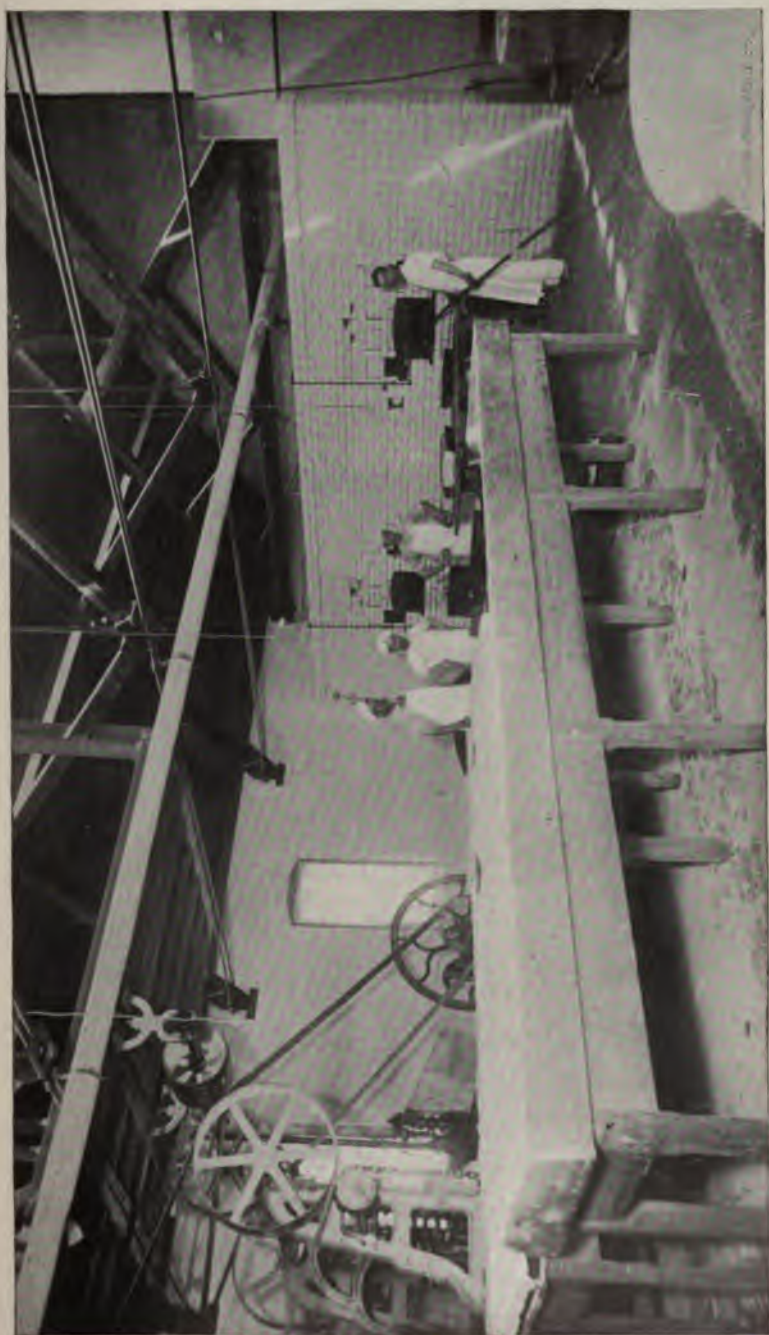


WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.





WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—INTERIOR OF BRUSH, BROOM AND BASKET MAKING ROOM.



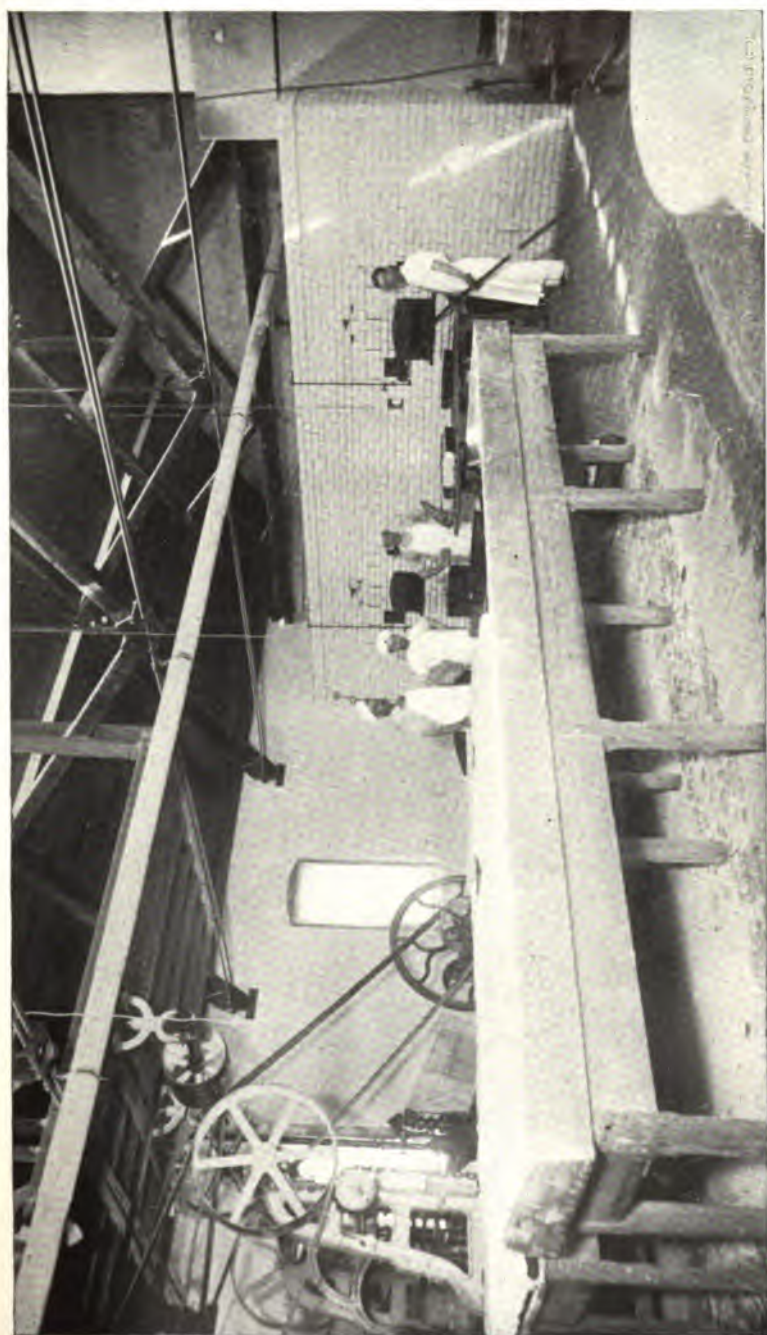
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—INTERIOR OF BAKERY.



WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—INTERIOR OF SHOE-SHOP.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL

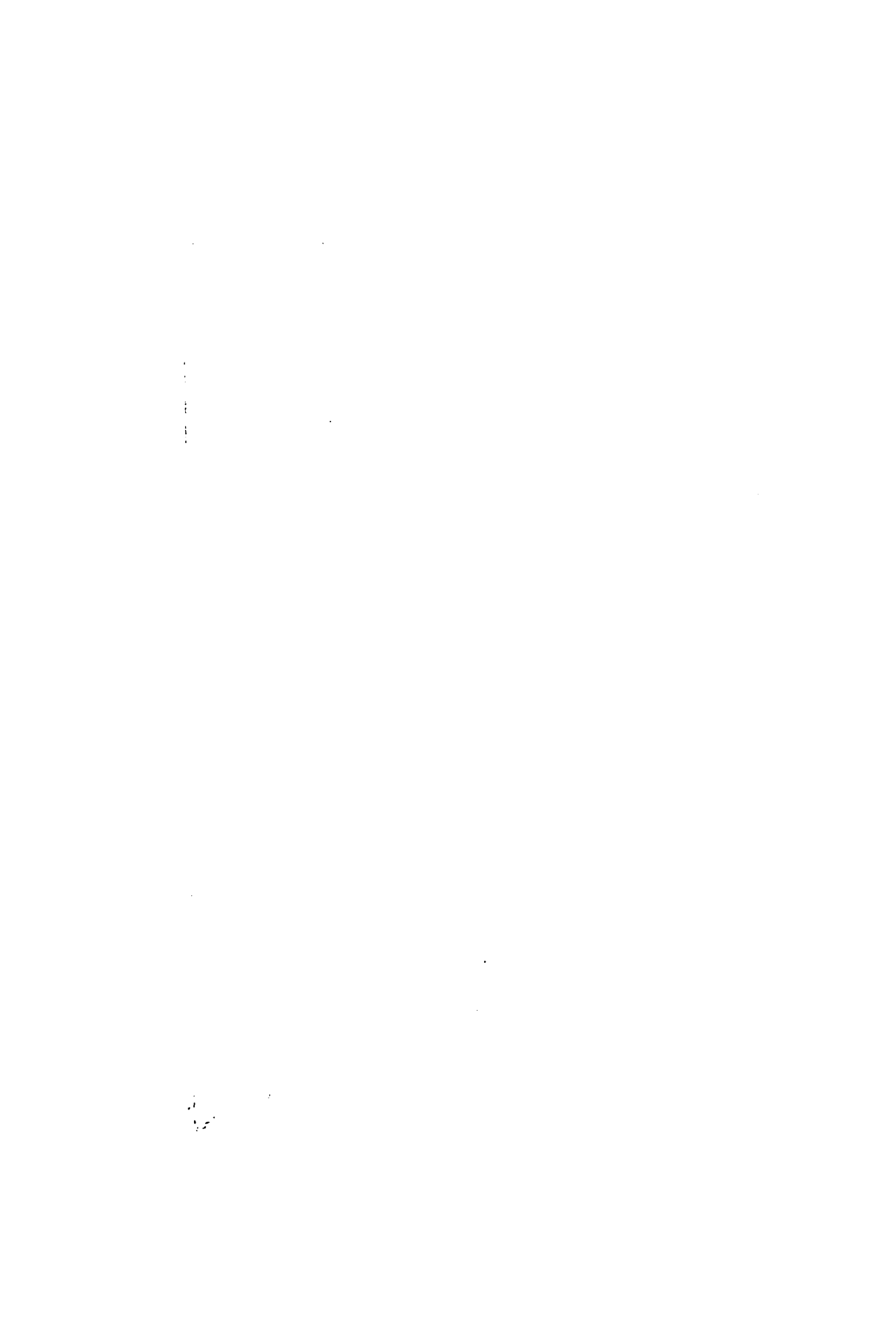


WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—INTERIOR OF BAKERY.



W. H. HODGES, HALL, FURBER, & CRAWFORD CO.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—INTERIOR OF SHOE SHOP.





1

2

3



WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL, HARVESTING CO.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—HARVESTING.



WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—FIRE COMPANY AND FIRE ENGINE HOUSE.

W. J. HOGOP HALL FINECK CRAWFORD CO.



WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.—WILLARD BRANCH TRAIN STARTING FROM THE BUILDINGS.



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TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Assigned Causes of Insanity in Cases Admitted During the Current Year.

CAUSES.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			INHERITED PREDISPO- SITION.			Unascertained.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Moral:							
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.).....	15	28	43	6	11	17	
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above).	12	13	25	....	7	7	
Religious excitement.	8	4	7	....	....	....
Love affairs (includ- ing seduction) .....	....	4	4	....	1	1	....
Freight and nervous shock .....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....
Physical:							
Intemperance	41	11	52	13	2	15	1
Sexual excess	5	1	6	2	....	2	
Venereal diseases ...	2	3	5	1	1	2	....
Masturbation	7	1	8	3	1	4	....
Sunstroke	6	1	7	2	....	2	....
Accident or injury ..	8	5	13	....	2	2	
Pregnancy .....	....	3	3	....	....	....
Parturition and puer- perium .....	....	2	2	....	....	....
Lactation .....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....
Change of life .....	....	10	10	....	3	3	
Fevers	2	....	2	1	....	1	....
Privation and over- work .....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Epilepsy	6	4	10	2	1	3	....
Diseases of skull and brain .....	....	2	2	....	1	1	
Old age	12	2	14	3	....	3	
Epidemic influenza ..	1	2	3	....	1	1	....
Abuses of drugs	5	3	8	2	1	3	
All other bodily dis- orders and ill health	3	9	12	1	2	3	
Heredity	6	25	31	6	25	31	..
Congenital defect	2	1	3	1	....	1	..
Unascertained	139	114	253	....	6	6	2
Not insane	2	....	2	....	....	....
Total	277	251	528	43	67	110	2

and Died
October 1,

Oct. 1, 1888.

					Died.
		2	2	.....	2
	20	9	472	193	57
	1	1	61	21	11
	1	15	497	23	226
	34	12	651	214	140
8	2	18	419	25	98
	.....		2	.....	.....
	.....	8	115	.....	92
	.....		3	.....	.....
	.....	56	1,511	.....	764
8	10	168	141
	1	88	14
1		37	15
		10
528	61	132	4,036	475	1560

..... Alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

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TABLE No. 5.
Showing Results of Treatment in Presumably Curable Cases

CURABLE CONDITIONS.	PRESENT AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.			PER TREATMENT DURING YEAR.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Melancholia in acute forms..	26	14	40	25	20	45
{ First admission ...	1	1	2	3	4	7
{ Second admission..	...	2	2	1	1	2
{ Third admission...	12	11	23	18	12	30
Mania in acute forms.....	2	1	3	2	6	8
{ First admission...	...	1	1	3	1	4
{ Second admission..	...	2	2	1	6	7
{ Third admission...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other curable forms
{ First admission...
{ Second admission..
{ Third admission...
	85	34	119	51	34	85

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Table No. 5—(Continued).

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TABLE No. 6.
Showing the Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission, and the Period Under Treatment of Patients Discharged Recovered During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	12	7	19	.....	.....	.....	85	67	152	2	.....	2
One to three months.....	9	4	13	.....	3	8	52	61	113	40	16	56
Three to six months.....	6	10	16	15	11	26	38	43	81	80	60	140
Six to nine months.....	1	1	2	5	7	12	13	12	25	42	46	88
Nine months to one year.....	1	1	2	4	6	10	7	11	18	29	39	68
One year to eighteen months..	1	1	2	3	1	4	10	5	15	32	32	64
Eighteen months to two years..	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	9	8	17	6	10	16
Two to three years.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	9	8	17	8	18	26
Three to four years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	2	6	8
Four to five years.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	4
Five to ten years.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	6	10	1	1	2
Ten to twenty years.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	1	1
Not insane*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Unascertained.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	4	17	.....	.....	.....
Total	33	28	61	33	28	61	247	230	477	247	230	477

* Included cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

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TABLE No. 7.

Showing the Causes of Death of Patients who Died During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Specific infectious diseases:						
Typhoid fever.....	1	.....	1	3	4	7
Influenza .....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6
Erysipelas. ....	.....	2	2	4	8	13
Septicemia and pyemia.....	.....	2	2	7	4	11
Dysentery .....	.....	.....	.....	8	7	15
Tuberculosis	12	18	30	130	209	339
Constitutional diseases:						
Diabetes mellitus and diabetes insipidus .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Mouth, salivary glands, pharynx, tonsils and œsophagus.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Diseases of the stomach .....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Diseases of the intestines.....	4	3	7	36	46	82
Diseases of the liver	1	.....	1	3	2	5
Diseases of the peritoneum	2	1	3	8	7	15
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Diseases of the bronchi.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Diseases of the lungs	6	9	15	113	103	216
Diseases of the pleura.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Diseases of the circulatory system:						
Diseases of the pericardium.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Diseases of the heart..... }	11	10	21	86	82	168
Arterio-sclerosis..... }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aneurism.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:						
Anemia, pernicious anemia and leukemia .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Diseases of the genito-urinary sys- tem	13	10	23	57	37	94
Diseases of the nervous system:						
Diseases of the spinal cord.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Diseases of the meninges .....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, throm- bosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions).....	10	3	13	45	79	124
Epilepsy.....	2	1	3	43	36	79

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Table No. 7—(Concluded).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEAR ENDING SEP. TEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mental diseases:						
Exhaustion of acute mental dis- ease. ....	....	1	1	64	70	134
Exhaustion of chronic mental disease.						
General paralysis of the insane	5	....	5	75	19	94
The intoxications; heat-stroke; obesity:						
Heat-stroke. ....	....	1	1	....	1	1
Debility of old age. ....	....	....	....	26	43	69
Accident. ....	....	....	....	5	8	8
Suicide.	1	....	1	3	2	5
Surgical and gynecological diseases and diseases of the skin. ....	....	....	....	5	3	8
Malignant new growths or cancer.	1	1	2	10	19	29
Total.	69	68	132	756	804	1560

TABLE No. 8.

Showing Hereditary Tendency to Insanity in Patients Admitted During
the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Paternal branch.	18	19	37	128	156	284
Maternal branch.	14	23	37	178	216	394
Paternal and maternal branches.	1	5	6	19	37	56
Collateral branches.	18	15	33	197	204	401
No hereditary tendency..	98	77	175	685	534	1,219
Unascertained.	128	112	240	801	881	1,682
Total.	277	251	528	2,008	2,028	4,036

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 9.

Showing Civil Condition of Patients Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

CIVIL CONDITION.	YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	160	117	277	1029	772	1801
Married	81	103	184	744	863	1607
Widowed	28	30	58	182	352	534
Divorced	8	.....	8	21	11	32
Unascertained .....	.....	1	1	32	30	62
Total	277	251	528	2,008	2,028	4,036

TABLE No. 10.

Showing Degree of Education of Patients Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Collegiate	6	1	7	28	11	39
Academic	13	15	28	123	110	233
Common school.....	143	135	278	1,192	1,131	2,323
Read and write	5	15	20	77	34	111
Read only.....	12	20	32	94	130	224
No education	16	19	35	143	138	281
Unascertained	82	46	128	351	474	825
Total	277	251	528	2,008	2,028	4,036

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 11.
Showing the Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission, and the Period Under Treatment of Patients Who Died During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.						
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Under one month.....	7	12	19	9	5	14	45	40	85	58	40	98	
One to three months.....	5	6	11	7	7	14	38	38	76	83	71	154	
Three to six months.....	4	2	6	7	8	15	39	29	68	67	63	130	
Six to nine months.....	9	2	11	3	1	4	46	26	72	34	51	85	
Nine months to one year.....	.....	3	3	2	2	4	22	20	42	40	35	75
One year to eighteen months.	5	4	9	7	7	14	42	37	79	62	59	121	
Eighteen months to two years	1	1	2	.....	4	4	18	21	39	41	47	88
Two to three years.....	4	5	9	4	6	10	83	66	149	60	52	112	
Three to four years.....	1	2	3	5	6	11	45	57	102	63	52	115	
Four to six years.....	3	1	4	11	2	13	54	70	124	51	52	103	
Six to ten years.....	5	4	9	2	1	3	64	85	149	65	67	132	
Ten to twenty years.....	5	7	12	8	9	17	73	96	169	101	148	249	
Twenty years and over.....	3	4	7	4	5	9	35	46	81	31	67	98	
Unascertained.....	17	10	27	.....	.....	.....	152	173	325	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	69	63	132	69	63	132	756	804	1,560	756	804	1,560	
Average duration of insane life (give years and tenths)	8.2			9.6			8.8			11.6			10.3

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 12.

Showing Ages of Those Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	M .	Women.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years	1	1	2	8	4	12
From 15 to 20 years	10	6	16	66	37	103
From 20 to 25 years	20	15	35	155	101	256
From 25 to 30 years	21	24	45	176	159	335
From 30 to 35 years	33	26	59	195	196	391
From 35 to 40 years	33	32	65	223	212	437
From 40 to 50 years	65	59	124	406	498	904
From 50 to 60 years	50	54	104	353	389	742
From 60 to 70 years	22	22	44	225	242	467
From 70 to 80 years	18	10	28	160	154	314
From 80 to 90 years	4	2	6	40	34	74
From 90 to 95 years . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total	227	251	528	2,008	2,028	4,036

TABLE No. 13.

Showing Ages of Those Discharged Recovered During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 10 to 20 years	5	5	10	17	14	31
From 20 to 30 years	11	7	18	73	63	136
From 30 to 40 years	6	7	13	52	69	121
From 40 to 50 years	6	7	13	49	49	98
From 50 to 60 years	5	2	7	40	26	66
From 60 to 70 years . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	12	6	18
From 70 to 80 years . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Total	33	28	61	245	230	475

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 14.

Showing Ages of Patients Who Died During the Current Year and
Since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
From 20 to 25 years.....	1	.....	1	17	13	30
From 25 to 30 years.....	3	5	8	34	26	60
From 30 to 35 years.....	4	3	7	40	40	80
From 35 to 40 years.....	2	6	8	66	47	113
From 40 to 50 years.....	8	16	24	122	159	281
From 50 to 60 years.....	14	7	21	158	174	332
From 60 to 70 years.....	15	15	30	136	161	297
From 70 to 80 years.....	16	5	21	134	139	273
From 80 to 90 years.....	6	6	12	44	41	85
From 90 to 95 years.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Total	69	63	132	756	804	1,560

TABLE No. 15.

Showing Alleged Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission of
Patients Admitted During the Year Ending September 30, 1888.

DURATION OF INSANITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	31	29	60
One to three months.....	25	21	46
Three to six months.....	11	18	29
Six to nine months.....	15	11	26
Nine months to one year.....	6	5	11
One year to eighteen months.....	17	12	29
Eighteen months to two years.....	2	1	3
Two to three years.....	18	14	32
Three to four years.....	4	14	18
Four to five years.....	11	5	16
Five to ten years.....	19	11	30
Ten to fifteen years.....	6	12	18
Fifteen to twenty years.....	4	2	6
Twenty to thirty years.....	7	4	11
Thirty years and upwards.....	4	3	7
Unascertained.....	97	89	186
Total.....	277	251	528

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 16.

Showing Period of Residence in Asylum of Patients Remaining Under Treatment September 30, 1898.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	15	13	28
One to three months	23	16	39
Three to six months	21	20	41
Six to nine months	26	20	46
Nine months to one year	139	138	277
One year to eighteen months	41	43	84
Eighteen months to two years	30	34	64
Two to three years	145	183	328
Three to four years	39	72	111
Four to five years	87	70	157
Five to ten years	244	164	408
Ten to fifteen years	93	115	208
Fifteen to twenty years	74	69	143
Twenty to thirty years	138	184	322
Total	1,115	1,141	2,256

* Includes cases of alcoholism, morphia habit, etc.

TABLE No. 17.

Showing the Occupation of those Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Professional:						
Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, law- yers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, &c	14	.....	14	51	5	56
Commercial:						
Bankers, merchants, ac- countants, clerks, sales- men, shopkeepers, shop- men, stenographers, typewriters, &c	30	30	172	4	176

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Table No. 17—(Concluded).

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agricultural and pas- toral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herds- men, &c.	46	.....	46	556	2	558
Mechanics, at out- door vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, enginefitters, sawyers, painters, police, &c.	50	.....	50	329	.....	329
Mechanics, &c., at sed- entary vocations:						
Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, &c.	24	.....	24	122	.....	122
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, servants, &c.	6	79	85	24	1,103	1,127
Educational and high- er domestic duties:						
Governesses, teachers, stu- dents, housekeepers, nurses, &c.	7	129	136	42	631	673
Commercial:						
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, type- writers, &c. ....	.....	5	5	.....	9	9
Employed in seden- tary occupation:						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, &c.	1	13	14	11	94	105
Miners, seaman, &c.	6	.....	6	25	.....	25
Prostitutes ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Laborers	69	.....	69	528	.....	528
No occupation	17	21	38	113	131	244
Unascertained	7	4	11	35	48	83
Total	277	251	528	2,008	2,028	4,036

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 18.

Showing the Nativity of Patients Admitted During the Current Year
and Since October 1, 1888.

NATIVITY.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Connecticut.....	4	.....	4	13	7	20
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Georgia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Illinois.....	1	.....	1	5	2	7
Indiana.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5
Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Kentucky.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Maine.....	1	.....	1	2	2	4
Maryland.....	.....	55	55	5	56	61
Massachusetts.....	1	.....	1	16	7	23
Michigan.....	.....	1	1	8	4	12
Minnesota.....	1	1	2	1	3	4
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
New Hampshire.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
New Jersey.....	.....	1	1	9	7	16
New York.....	99	86	185	1,139	1,042	2,181
North Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Ohio.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Pennsylvania.....	4	3	7	52	34	86
Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
South Carolina.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2
Tennessee.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Vermont.....	1	.....	1	8	6	14
Virginia.....	.....	1	1	1	4	5
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7
Africa.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Armenia.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Austria.....	2	1	3	5	3	8
Bavaria.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bohemia.....	1	2	3	1	2	3
Canada.....	2	1	3	26	32	58
Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
England.....	12	15	27	64	65	129
France.....	3	2	5	14	5	19
Germany.....	39	28	67	158	166	324
Greece.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Holland.....	.....	3	3	3	7	10
Hungary.....	2	1	3	3	3	6
Ireland.....	34	14	48	220	366	586

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report
Table No. 18—(Concluded).

NATIVITY.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1898.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Italy	5	1	6	13	7	20
Malta	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Norway .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Poland .....	.....	3	3	6	14	20
Russia	6	.....	6	7	1	8
Scotland	3	2	5	10	12	22
Sicily .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Sweden	1	2	3	6	7	13
Switzerland	3	1	4	10	1	11
Wales .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Unascertained*	48	27	75	177	135	312
Total	277	251	528	2,008	2,028	4,036

* Includes 41 men and 25 women known to be residents of the United States admitted during current year.

Of the total number admitted since 1st of October, 1890, the parents of 30 per cent. were both of foreign birth.

In 2 per cent. the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In 4 per cent. the parentage on the maternal side was foreign while that on the paternal side was native.

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 19.

Showing the Residence by Counties and Classification of Patients
Admitted During the Year Ending September 30, 1898.

COUNTIES.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Albany			
Allegany	20		20
Broome			
Cattaraugus			
Cayuga	46		46
Chautauqua			
Chemung			
Chenango			
Clinton			
Columbia			
Cortland			
Delaware			
Dutchess			
Erie	2		2
Essex			
Franklin			
Fulton			
Genesee	17		17
Greene			
Hamilton			
Herkimer			
Jefferson			
Kings	2		2
Lewis			
Livingston			
Madison			
Monroe			
Montgomery			
New York	248		248
Niagara			
Oneida			
Onondaga			
Ontario	33		33
Orange			
Orleans	4		4
Oswego	1		1
Otsego			
Putnam			
Queens			
Rensselaer			
Richmond			
Rockland			
St. Lawrence			
Saratoga			

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 19—(Concluded).

COUNTIES.	Public.	Private	Total.
Schenectady .....	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie .....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler	9	.....	9
Seneca	21	.....	21
Steuben	63	.....	63
Suffolk	1	.....	1
Sullivan .....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga .....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins.....	16	.....	16
Ulster .....	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	32	.....	32
Westchester .....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	.....
Yates	8	.....	8
Soldiers' Home.....	5	.....	5
Total	528	.....	528

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 20.

Showing the Residence by Counties and Classification of Patients Remaining Under Treatment September 30, 1898.

COUNTIES.	PUBLIC.			PRIVATE.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany	69	106	175			
Allegany	41	37	78			
Broome						
Cattaraugus	2	1	3			
Cayuga	99	76	175			
Chautauqua	2	3	5			
Chemung	41	34	75			
Chenango						
Clinton		2	2			
Columbia	1	10	11			
Cortland						
Delaware						
Dutchess		2	2			
Erie	37	7	44			
Essex	4	5	9			
Franklin	11	6	17			
Fulton	12	10	22			
Genesee	33	19	52			
Greene	3	1	4			
Hamilton	1		1			
Herkimer	6	7	13			
Jefferson	1		1			
Kings		2	2			
Lewis	5	1	6			
Livingston	20	21	41			
Madison	3	2	5			
Monroe	19	22	41		1	1
Montgomery	11	10	21			
New York	123	119	242			
Niagara	9	5	14			
Oneida	1	1	2			
Onondaga	26	34	60	1		1
Ontario	85	80	165			
Orange	8	3	11			
Orleans	18	10	28			
Oswego	3	6	9			
Otsego						
Putnam	1	3	4			
Queens	15	20	35			
Rensselaer	14	69	83			
Richmond		8	8			

Willard State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 20—(Concluded).

COUNTIES.	PUBLIC.			PRIVATE.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Rockland	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga	11	13	24	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady	9	14	23	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler	31	23	54	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	51	52	103	.....	1	1
Steuben	101	82	183	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk	7	4	11	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Tioga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins	39	42	81	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	1	20	21	.....	.....	.....
Warren	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....
Washington .....	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	51	39	90	.....	.....	.....
Westchester	15	53	68	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Yates	25	34	59	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers' Home.....	23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
State patients.....	21	2	23	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,114	1,139	2,253	1	2	3

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL
AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
TO THE
State Commission in Lunacy.
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

CHAPTER 3

Report of the Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Frank B. Lown, President.....	Poughkeepsie.
Eugene N. Howell, Vice-President.....	Poughkeepsie.
Hudson Taylor	Poughkeepsie.
Isaac W. Sherrill.....	Poughkeepsie.
Lewis R. Parker.....	Albany.
Catherine A. Newbold.....	Poughkeepsie.
Grace Carpenter Beard.....	Poughkeepsie.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

Allison Butts	Poughkeepsie.
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ATTORNEY.

Henry M. Taylor.....	Poughkeepsie.
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RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Charles W. Pilgrim, M. D.....	Medical Superintendent.
J. Elvin Courtney, M. D.....	First Assistant Physician.
Charles H. Langdon, M. D.....	Second Assistant Physician.
Isham G. Harris, M. D.....	Assistant Physician.
Thomas E. Bamford, M. D.....	Assistant Physician.
Frederick J. Mann, M. D.....	Junior Assistant Physician.
J. O. Stranahan, M. D.....	Junior Assistant Physician.
Frederick T. Clark, M. D.....	Junior Assistant Physician.
Clarence J. Slocum, M. D.....	Junior Assistant Physician.
Emma Putnam, M. D.....	Woman Physician.
Louis P. Gillespie.....	Steward.
Allura Barrington.....	Matron.

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

Gentlemen.—The managers of the Hudson River State Hospital herewith present their thirty-second annual report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1898.

The treasurer's report shows that the expenditures for the year chargeable to maintenance account, were \$361,289.17. This amount includes officers' salaries, transportation of patients to and from the hospital, and in fact all expenditures of any kind, except such as were made under special appropriations. With an average daily population of 1,813, the weekly per capita cost, using the above figures as a basis, was \$3.82. Notwithstanding the increase in the cost of nearly all supplies, the rate of maintenance is .27 per week per capita less than it was for the preceding year.

The superintendent's report explains in detail the operation of the various departments of the hospital during the period covered. Reference to it will show that there were 1,631 patients, 888 men and 743 women, in the hospital at the beginning of the fiscal year, and that 208 men and 185 women were discharged during the same period, thus leaving in the hospital on the 30th day of September, 1898, 972 men and 1,060 women, or a total of 2,032.

The daily average population was 1,813, and the net increase during the year was 401. This is accounted for by the opening of the new wing.

During the winter the much-desired move into the north wing, with its large, well-ventilated halls and day-rooms, commodious wards and dining-rooms, was accomplished, and the population was increased by the transfer of some 330 patients from the Manhattan State Hospital, but even then the capacity proved not equal to the demand, as at the close of the year we had room for but 1,970, and a population of 2,032. This large number taxed the resources of the hospital severely, and although the new

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

kitchen with its large ranges, was able to do its full share of work, the bakery, originally built for 500 people, could scarcely be expected to accomplish its daily task. The new and enlarged bakery is now working satisfactorily, as well as the enlarged laundry and ironing-room, which will be a great boon to the workers. By moving the sewing-room into its new, light and airy quarters, many more can be given employment, and better work accomplished. The need of larger and more commodious workshops can scarcely be questioned, as the work done in the present crowded sheds is necessarily limited. We hope that the long-delayed addition to Cottage 2 will be commenced as soon as possible, and that the physicians' present inconvenient quarters may be used, as they were intended to be, for patients. The need of small work-rooms for the cottages is very apparent, as they are too far from the main building to allow of the patients being employed in the sewing-room and shops. Much might be accomplished by them if proper facilities were provided.

Several hundred trees were planted out last spring, and have already improved the bare and desolate appearance of the hillside along which the cottages were built. The roads leading to the further cottages are still in an unfinished condition, and the managers have at times found them almost impassable. This should be remedied as early in the year as feasible.

During the excessive heat of the summer, the feeble and sick patients in the infirmary for men, many of them able to be up, were kept on the wards in which they slept, there being no day-room near. A covered veranda, which could be built at small cost, on to which they could be moved in summer, and, if enclosed in glass, also in the colder months, would be of great benefit to these suffering and helpless beings.

The urgent need for a separate infirmary building for women fully equipped with all the modern hospital requirements, is very apparent, not only for the better care and comfort of the patients, but also for the greater advantages to those who enter the training school than is possible where cases are scattered through the various wards.

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

The wards of the hospital have been regularly visited by the managers during the past year, and we are glad to report that we have found the general condition of the patients good, their clothing clean and tidy, the food showing a marked improvement, the nurses and attendants always at their post, untiring in the prosecution of their daily routine of duty, often arduous and always monotonous.

In March the State Hospitals were invited to take part in the Trained Nurses' Educational Exhibition, to be held in New York city during April and May. It was decided to make an exhibit showing the contrast between the old and modern methods of the care and treatment of the insane. A committee was appointed to take this matter in charge, consisting of Miss Newbold, of the Hudson River State Hospital, chairman; Mrs. Kinnicutt of the Manhattan State Hospital, and Dr. Truman J. Backus, of the Long Island State Hospital. By the kind interest and hearty co-operation of the medical superintendents, the two rooms were made as representative as possible. Two nurses, in the State uniform, were always in charge, to explain to visitors the details of the various methods for the care of the insane now prevailing in State hospitals who, by their dignity and quiet manners and their manifest desire to learn all that was newest in hospital treatment, won golden opinions from their colleagues in the New York hospitals.

A bronze medal offered by the management was awarded to this exhibit and is now in the office of the Commission in Lunacy at Albany. The interest shown in the exhibit was very great, and much surprise was expressed at the modern methods in the lack of restraint of these helpless wards of the State, the old ideas of straight jackets and padded cells being still believed by the general public, to be in use.

In February the managers learned with regret that Miss Myra Avery was to retire from the board, and a resolution was passed expressing their appreciation of the valuable services rendered and the deep interest manifested by her in the welfare of the

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

institution, not only during the past year as manager, but during many years previously as visitor for the State Charities Aid Association. Miss Grace Carpenter, of Poughkeepsie, was appointed by Governor Black to succeed her.

The transfer of patients from one building to another, and also from the Manhattan State Hospital, was accomplished so quietly, so rapidly and with such admirable system, that in an incredibly short time the usual routine was again in full sway. This is due in no small degree to our superintendent, whose executive ability in dealing with the many problems constantly occurring in the management of so large and scattered a population has been especially shown this year. The conscientious service of his medical staff and their subordinates proves that the desire to do good work for its own sake is the keynote of the faithful service rendered by them in the hospital.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK B. LOWN,
E. N. HOWELL,
HUDSON TAYLOR,
ISAAC W. SHERRILL,
LEWIS R. PARKER,
CATHERINE A. NEWBOLD,
GRACE CARPENTER BEARD.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

• *To the Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital:*

The treasurer of the Hudson River State Hospital respectfully submits the following statement of his receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of September, 1898:

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand October, 1897, as shown by report	
for fiscal year ending September 30, 1897.....	\$2,788 20
Item 329, on pay-roll for September, 1897 (not paid), to be included.....	20 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,808 20

Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

Received from private patients for fiscal year ending September 30, 1898.....	\$17,347 65
Received from reimbursing patients for fiscal year ending September 30, 1898.....	13,335 65
Received from State Treasurer for fiscal year ending September 30, 1898.....	328,053 70
Received for accounts due hospital previous to October 1, 1893.....	30 00
Received from other sources.....	2,819 84
<hr/>	
Total receipts	\$364,395 04
Paid vouchers 1 to 1936, inclusive.....	361,289 17
<hr/>	
Balance October, 1898.....	\$3,105 87
<hr/>	

SPECIAL FUNDS.—EXTRAORDINARY IMPROVEMENTS.

Receipts.

Chapter 693, Laws 1895.....	\$27,011 87
Chapter 460, Laws 1897.....	106,372 08
Chapter 636, Laws 1898.....	31,241 02
<hr/>	
	\$164,624 97
<hr/>	

Expenditures.

Paid vouchers 906 to 936 inclusive (chap. 693, Laws 1895).....	\$27,011 87
Paid vouchers 125 to 435 inclusive (chap. 460, Laws 1897).....	106,372 08
Paid vouchers 436 to 518 (chap. 636, Laws 1898)	31,241 02
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	\$164,624 97
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Hudson River State Hospital—Annual Report

A. L. BEADLE FUND.

Balance on hand October, 1897.....	\$117 25
Received income	175 00
	<hr/>
	\$292 25
Paid vouchers 302 to 323 inclusive.....	204 86
	<hr/>
Balance October, 1898.....	\$87 39
	<hr/> <hr/>

SUMMARY OF CASH BALANCES.

General fund	\$3,105 87
A. L. Beadle memorial fund (income).....	87 39
	<hr/>
Total cash balance October, 1898.....	\$3,193 26
	<hr/> <hr/>

ALLISON BUTTS,

*Treasurer.*Dated *October 15, 1898.*

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

To the Board of Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital:

In compliance with the requirements of the law, and your regulations, the following report of the operations of the hospital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1898, is respectfully submitted:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of patients remaining October			
1, 1897	888	743	1,631
Admitted during the year ending Sep-			
tember 30, 1898.....	292	502	794
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number under treatment dur-			
ing the year.....	1,180	1,245	2,425
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

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	Men.	Women.	Total.
Daily average population.....	919	894	1,813
Capacity of institution	935	1,035	1,970
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	76	50	126
As not recovered.....	33	44	77
As not insane.....	2	2	4
Died.	97	89	186
Whole number discharged during the			
year.	208	185	393
Remaining October 1, 1898.....	972	1,060	2,032

ADMISSIONS.

Of the 794 patients admitted, 315 came directly from their homes, 98 from station houses and jails, 15 from county almshouses, 365 from institutions and hospitals (public and private), and 1 from the Craig Colony for Epileptics.

DISCHARGES.

Of the 47 patients discharged in an improved condition, 9 men and 30 women were taken home, 4 men eloped and were discharged at the end of thirty days, 1 man and 1 woman were sent to their friends in Europe, 1 man was discharged upon an order of the court and 1 was transferred to a private asylum.

Of the 30 patients discharged in an unimproved condition, 9 men and 7 women were taken home, 2 men eloped and were discharged at the end of thirty days, 4 women were sent to their homes in Europe, 4 men and 2 women were transferred to other State hospitals and 2 men were sent to private asylums.

NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT.

The greatest number of patients in the institution at any one time during the year was 2,032; the smallest, 1,620, and the daily average, 1,813.

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RECOVERIES.

The rate of recoveries on the whole number of admissions was 16 per cent. and on the discharges 32 per cent. Of the number admitted, however, 356 were chronic cases transferred from Hart's Island and other State institutions, and should manifestly be deducted from the total number in arriving at the percentage of cures. When this is done we find that the recoveries amount to 29 per cent. of the admissions, which is 1 per cent. in excess of the previous year.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths during the year was 186, 97 being men and 89 women, which is 10 per cent. on the average number under treatment. Here again the effect of the large number of transfers of old and feeble cases is felt, as many deaths occurred among them.

OCCUPATION.

The daily average, during the year, was 67 per cent. for men and 63 per cent. for women, while the general average was 65 per cent. This is about 8 per cent. lower than it was during the preceding year, and is accounted for by the large number of old and feeble cases received from other hospitals.

AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION.

The usual number of dramatic entertainments, dances, concerts, ball games, boat rides, etc., were enjoyed during the year. On one occasion three carloads of patients were taken about twenty miles in the country to a park situated on the edge of a lake, where they spent the day in the pleasures that such surroundings furnish. The Christmas tree has now become a regular feature of the holidays, and is looked forward to with interest by the patients and their friends. The library and school also afford the patients, who are able to appreciate their benefits, many pleasant hours away from the wards. The open doors on many of the wards, and the freedom with which parole is given, do much to remove the feeling of restraint which used to

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be so common. In fact, every possible effort is made to increase the liberty of the patients to the farthest point of safety.

In the basement of the new wing a large room has been fitted up with billiard tables, shuffle board, card tables, etc. It is used by the patients during the day and by attendants and employés in the evening. The same arrangement, on a somewhat smaller scale, exists in the basement of the nurses' cottage at the Central Group. These rooms, while affording great pleasure to the patients are also of great advantage to the employés. There has been a great falling off in the desire on the part of the employés to spend evenings in the city, and the number of discharges for intoxication has materially diminished since their establishment.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The training school, which has been upon a firm foundation for the past few years, was conducted with the usual vigor. A class of two men and eleven women was graduated, and their examination papers, which were passed upon by an impartial board, showed conclusively that they had profited by their teachings.

MEDICAL SERVICE AND RESIDENT OFFICERS.

On September 30, 1897, Dr. Herbert E. Baright resigned his position as assistant physician to engage in teaching, and Dr. Frederick T. Clark, who was serving as medical interne, was promoted to the vacancy thus created.

In August, 1898, the increase in the number of patients called for the services of another assistant, and Dr. Clarence J. Slocum, who had also served as interne, was appointed as junior physician.

On July 1, 1898, Mr. D. Porter Lord, who had filled the position of steward for nearly thirteen years, resigned, and Louis P. Gillespie, who had had experience as Mr. Lord's assistant, and also in a similar position in the Manhattan State Hospital, was appointed to fill the vacancy.



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Dr. W. G. Dobson has continued his weekly ophthalmological examinations and has afforded much comfort and relief to the patients suffering from eye affections.

IMPROVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

The new wing which was opened for the reception of patients early in the spring has been found very satisfactory, and has enabled us to furnish excellent accommodations and a good classification for our men patients. The building is very attractive and so planned that it is economical and easy of management. The new dining-rooms throughout the main building are also very pleasant and cheerful and are so arranged that, while possessing the advantages of congregate service, they have none of the disadvantages of the indiscriminate association which is necessary in dining-rooms of unusual size.

The enlarged bakery and kitchen are in operation and are giving excellent satisfaction. The additions to the laundry, while not complete, promise to give us the necessary facilities in that department. Owing to lack of funds, no very general improvement has taken place in the wards, but the regular force has been kept busy in minor repairs, so that the greater part of the hospital presents a fair appearance.

Considerable work has been done about the grounds and roads, but much more remains to be done.

A large number of shade and fruit trees and several thousand berry plants were set out early in the spring and will be of inestimable advantage when they begin to bear fruit.

Extensive repairs and alterations have been going on during the summer in the steam and water plants, and the work is still in progress.

NEEDS.

To enumerate our needs for the coming year would be but to repeat what has been said in previous reports. It will, therefore, be unnecessary to more than mention the fact that, with our

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increased population, an enlarged amusement hall, new store-rooms, a cold storage building, and a dining-room for disturbed patients at the Central Group, have become more necessary than ever before.

Attention is also again called to the recommendations heretofore made in regard to the renewal of plumbing, the renovation of lavatories in wards 1, 5 and 9, and the erection of outside iron fire-escapes, the increase in the amount of fire protection, the changing of the old wooden stairways to iron or slate and the repairs to the floor of the large dining-room at the Central Group.

CHAPEL.

It must be apparent to every one who will give the matter a moment's consideration that a chapel, separated from the hospital building and used only for religious purposes, is a necessary adjunct to all large institutions. A large percentage of our patients find their chief comfort and solace in religious observances, and many cannot be reconciled to having religious services, dances and theatrical entertainments in the same room. We should have a modest chapel, situated in one of the groves, at a convenient distance from the wards, where the patients, dressed in their best, could go on Sunday afternoons to listen to religious teachings, just as they would if at home. The sound of the chapel bell, the dressing up and going out of doors, and the walk to the chapel amid the trees, would all tend to the awakening of sentiments entirely different from anything ever felt by those of religious tendencies who "attend chapel" under existing conditions. No worthier charity could come to the notice of the wealthy philanthropist than the donation of a suitable house of worship in connection with a State hospital for the insane. The donor would have the satisfaction of knowing that his gift would be protected by all possible safeguards and that his beneficence would be a lasting monument to his name and a constant comfort to the afflicted.

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HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

It may perhaps seem unnecessary, in view of our recent enlargement, to even suggest that any additional buildings would be desirable, but nevertheless our plant cannot be considered complete until we have a small hospital building specially constructed and arranged for the care and treatment of the acute insane of both sexes, and an infirmary building for the care of women. It is to be hoped that in the near future these desirable additions may be made.

CONVALESCENT HOME.

A very complete trial of the advantages of a convalescent home could be made at this hospital at a comparatively small outlay. We have upon the grounds a cottage which has heretofore been kept for contagious diseases, which, with the expenditure of a few hundred dollars for repairs and furniture, could be fitted up to accommodate ten or twelve patients, and two attendants. Patients occupying this cottage would be removed entirely from ward influences and those on the road to recovery could be sent there for a few weeks before their discharge as a trial of their fitness for again taking up the ordinary duties of life. As the trial could be so easily made, and at such a comparatively small expenditure it would seem as if the experiment were worth making.

FARM BUILDINGS.

As pointed out in our last report, the barns and stables near the main building should be torn down and replaced by suitable buildings at a safe distance from those in which patients are cared for. The structures mentioned are fully a century old and in addition to being unfit for use, they are, on account of their inflammable condition and proximity, a source of great danger to the hospital buildings. A new cow barn, capable of

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stabling 50 cows should be erected on the east farm and all of the farm buildings should be repaired and painted. We should also have a piggery constructed upon sanitary principles, in which our hogs could be kept in a healthy condition. A coach stable, horse barns, cow barn, piggery, and the necessary repairs to the old buildings would probably entail an expenditure of \$14,000 or \$15,000.

HYDROTHERAPEUTIC APPLIANCES AND MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A room, centrally located, and properly fitted up for hydrotherapeutic treatment would be a very desirable addition. We should also have a small apportionment to add to our stock of medical and surgical instruments.

NEW FURNITURE AND RENEWALS TO FURNITURE.

For the past two years we have done little or nothing towards keeping up the furnishings of the wards. As a result, some of them, particularly those occupied by disturbed patients, are extremely shabby and bare. I am firmly of the belief that it is true economy to keep the wards in good repair and well furnished, for both patients and attendants are apt to take on the characteristics of their environments. Consequently, if the ward is old and shabby they take no pride in it and let it go from bad to worse, while if it is attractive they endeavor to keep it so by work and care. It is also well known that the surroundings often have a marked effect for good or ill upon the mentally afflicted. It is therefore hoped that an apportionment of four or five thousand dollars will be made for the purpose of putting the wards in a comfortable and attractive condition.

REPAIRS TO DISTURBED WARDS.

The four wards in the main building occupied by disturbed patients are in very bad repair and almost destitute of furniture. Certain changes could be made which would increase their capa-

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city by about twenty-six patients. The same condition exists in the two wards for the disturbed in the central group, and there also the capacity could be increased by ten. The usual per capita allowance for providing for additional patients would not only put the wards in excellent condition but would make their management easier and better in every way.

PAINTING.

Nearly all of the wooden buildings and many of the roofs of the brick buildings should be painted during the coming year. A large amount of painting should also be done in-doors. An appropriation of two or three thousand dollars should be made for the purpose.

PHYSICIANS' QUARTERS AT THE COTTAGES.

The great necessity for suitable quarters for the physicians at the cottages renders it necessary to again urge the appropriation of a sufficient sum to make an addition to one of the cottages, which would answer for administrative purposes. There would be no increase in the cost of maintenance over existing conditions, and the rooms vacated by the physicians would accommodate twenty additional patients. It would therefore be an economical procedure to make the changes suggested, as physicians, patients and visitors would be much better provided for, and the outlay would be no greater than that which the law allows for buildings for patients.

THE COTTAGES.

The cottages, which were very cheaply built, are showing many signs of decay and should receive a thorough overhauling as soon as funds can be spared. It would be a wise policy to get one or two in good condition each year, as in that way all would soon be in good repair and the expense would not be felt so much as if a large sum were appropriated at one time.

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TIME RECORDERS AND TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

Two time recorders are needed in the main building and the whole telephone service should be improved and extended. Only a few of the wards are supplied with telephonic communication, and the system connecting the central group and cottages is so faulty in construction that it is almost impossible to communicate with any of the outlying buildings at night.

LAUNDRY.

During the past year some important changes have been made in the laundry and several new machines have been added. We still need, however, an addition to the drying room and a "soiled clothes room," and the yard should be fenced and graded and supplied with new posts and lines.

SUMMER HOUSE AND SEATS FOR ATHLETIC GROUNDS.

A summer house should be provided for the athletic grounds and at least 200 seats should be placed about the walks and lawns. It is not a pleasant sight to see patients sitting or lying upon the ground, and certainly the pleasure and benefits of being out of doors are greatly lessened by lack of seats and shelter.

PORCHES.

The central group of buildings would be very much improved and the comfort of the patients greatly increased by the addition of porches. This is especially true of the infirmary where many of the patients, who are too feeble to go even as far as the summer house are obliged to remain on the wards through all the heat of summer. With a porch that could be enclosed in winter, to which they could be wheeled or carried, they would be able to enjoy life out of doors and away from the wards during the greater part of the year.

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GRADING AND IMPROVING GROUNDS.

Attention has been frequently called to the fact that the grounds in the rear of the central group have never been graded, and that on account of the rocky ground it is work which cannot be done entirely by patients. The grounds about the new north wing will also require a great deal of attention to get them in presentable condition. Horses, carts and some skilled labor will be necessary if the work is to be expeditiously done, as with patients and attendants alone it will drag along for several years.

ROAD MAKING.

Owing to the lack of funds, but little progress has been made in road making during the past year. This we consider a serious mistake, as good roads are a necessity on account of our widely separated buildings. Another summer's work such as that of the year before last would put all of our drives in excellent condition, and it is hoped that a sufficient apportionment will be made to prosecute the work with vigor during the coming year.

CURBING.

The driveway from the main entrance to the administration building has been put in good condition and finished on the edges with a paved waterway, but a stretch of about 1,500 feet on the north side remains incomplete on account of the lack of curbing. An expenditure of \$825 would completely finish the road and greatly improve its appearance.

SIDEWALKS.

Many of the old board walks have become unserviceable and instead of renewing them, it would be much better to replace them with cement. Experience has demonstrated that cement walks stand well in this climate, and as the labor in laying them can be furnished by attendants and patients they are much

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cheaper than stone and far more durable and sightly than wood. A few hundred dollars would purchase cement enough to furnish employment during the summer.

NEW ENTRANCE AND FENCE.

Attention has been frequently called to the unsightly appearance of the main entrance and it is hoped that it is now an opportune time to ask for an apportionment for the purpose of making a suitable gateway and building a fence along the Hyde Park road. The farm fences are also in an extremely bad condition and the line walls and those separating the grounds from the highway should, at least, be relaid.

WATER SUPPLY AT THE COTTAGES.

The fact that the water at the cottages is unfit for drinking during the summer months has been frequently pointed out. In order to overcome the difficulty, two wells were driven during the past summer, as an experiment, and in both cases a good supply of excellent water was obtained. One well is located at cottage 2 and one at cottage 4, but as it is inconvenient and troublesome to carry the water to the other cottages, it is recommended that each cottage be provided with its own well. As the great cost of properly cleaning the lake makes that procedure quite improbable, it would seem wise to forever settle the question of pure water by the comparatively inexpensive method suggested. The water used at the other buildings is taken from the Hudson river, and during the greater part of the year is unfit for use unless boiled. This causes a great deal of trouble, and as it is not always possible to prevent patients drinking from faucets, frequent cases of sickness result directly traceable to the use of unboiled river water. To overcome this difficulty I would advise the sinking of wells at the main building and central group. In this connection it might be well to repeat the recommendation made last year in regard to putting in an additional pump at the Falkill station.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Books and periodicals have been generously donated to the patients' library by the Hospital Book and Newspaper Society of New York city, Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, N. Y., and Mr. Thomas S. Brown, Dr. Greensword, Miss Catherine A. Newbold and Mrs. James Meyers of Poughkeepsie.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report it is again my privilege to testify to the conscientious manner in which the medical officers and the employés in general have performed their arduous and often irksome duties, and to acknowledge with deep appreciation the helpful suggestions and generous support which I have received from the Board of Managers and the State Commission in Lunacy.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. W. PILGRIM,

Superintendent.

November 8, 1898.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing Movement of Population for the Year Ending September 30,
1898.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining October 1, 1897	888	743	1,631
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1898:			
On original commitments:			
From residences	230	189	419
On original commitments from Co. houses.	6	13	19
By transfers from other institutions for insane	56	300	356
Total number under treatment during year.	1,180	1,245	2,425
Daily average population	919	894	1,813
Capacity of institution	935	1,085	1,970
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	76	50	126
As improved	16	31	47
As unimproved	17	13	30
As not insane	2	2	4
Died	97	89	186
Whole number discharged during the year.	208	185	393
Remaining October 1, 1898	972	1,060	2,032

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TABLE No. 2.

October 1, 1897, to September 30, 1898.

Date of opening.....	Oct. 21, 1871
Total acreage of grounds and buildings	756 ³⁵ / ₁₀₀
Value of real estate, including buildings.....	\$2,392,829 44
Value of personal property.....	215,730 48
Acreage under cultivation	655
Receipts during year, maintenance fund:	
Balance on hand October 1, 1897	\$2,788 20
Item 329, on estimate 2, series '97, not paid, to be included.....	20 00
	<hr/> 2,808 20
From State Treasury for maintenance on estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.....	328,053 70
From private patients.....	17,347 65
From reimbursing patients.....	13,335 65
From accounts due hospital prior to October 1, 1893	30 00
From all other sources	2,819 84
	<hr/>
Total receipts for maintenance	\$364,395 04
	<hr/> <hr/>
Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements	\$164,624 97
Total receipts from Adeline L. Beadle memorial fund, including balance on hand October 1, 1897.....	292 25
	<hr/> <hr/>
Disbursements during year for maintenance:	
Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries	\$21,705 36
Estimate No. 2. For wages	129,635 02
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores.....	111,914 41
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs.....	7,027 60
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds	10,165 43
Estimate No. 6. For clothing.....	14,120 84
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding	11,148 23
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery.....	3,247 73
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light.....	34,951 79
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies.....	3,510 77

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Table No. 2—(Concluded).

Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses.....	\$10,199 10
Estimate No. 12. For transportation	3,662 89
	<hr/>
Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.	\$361,289 17
	<hr/>
Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy	\$164,624 97
Total disbursements during year for Adeline L. Beadle memorial fund.....	204 86
Balance October 1, 1898:	
General maintenance fund	3,105 87
Apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements.....	
Adeline L. Beadle memorial fund (income).....	87 39
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.....	3 82
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	33 00
Women	28 00
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	20 00
Women	14 00
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population.....	1 to 9
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population	1 to 51
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation.....	65%
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year	\$20,994 74
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year.....	30,900 08
	<hr/>

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TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Assigned Causes of Insanity in Cases Admitted During the Current Year.

CAUSES.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			INHERITED PREDISPOSITION.			Unascertained.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Moral:							
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.).....	51	31	82	14	10	24	12
Mental strain, "worry and overwork (not included in above)...	25	27	52	6	7	13	7
Religious excitement.	2	1	3	1	1	2	
Love affairs (including seduction)	3	4	7	2	4	6	6
Fright and nervous shock.....	3	6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Physical:							
Intemperance.....	62	24	86	9	6	15	14
Sexual excess	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venereal diseases	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	3
Masturbation... ..	12	1	13	.....	.....	.....	2
Sunstroke.....	7	.....	7	2	.....	2	.....
Accident or injury ...	12	1	13	7	.....	7	4
Pregnancy .....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Parturition and puerperium.....	.....	7	7	.....	2	2	1
Lactation .....	.....	5	5	.....	1	1	.....
Change of life .....	.....	28	28	.....	10	10	5
Fevers.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Privation and overwork .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy.....	3	21	24	.....	2	2	13
Diseases of skull and brain	4	4	8	2	3	5	.....
Old age.....	12	23	35	.....	.....	.....	16
Epidemic influenza...	3	6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abuse of drugs	4	1	5	1	.....	1	2
Loss of special sense..	1	1
All other bodily disorders and ill health	12	24	36	3	11	14	5

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Table No. 3—(Concluded).

CAUSES.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			INHERITED PREDISPOSITION.			Unascertained.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Heredity	30	10	40	30	10	40	....
Congenital defect	1	4	5	....	....	....	1
Unascertained	26	264	290	17	21	38	210
Not insane	2	3	5	....	....	....	....
Total	292	502	794	94	88	182	305

TABLE No. 4.

Showing Forms of Insanity in Those Admitted, Recovered and Died During the Year Ending September 30, 1898, and Since October 1, 1888.

FORM.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.
Mania, acute delirious	1	2	....	58	13	24
Mania, acute	66	40	9	803	375	90
Mania, recurrent	9	5	1	84	31	7
Mania, chronic	26	....	7	333	10	69
Melancholia, acute	149	74	31	1276	566	136
Melancholia, simple	5	5	1	98	31	7
Melancholia, chronic	51	....	13	330	19	120
Alternating (circular) insanity .....	....	....	....	2	....	....
Paranoia	8	....	....	57	....	8
General paralysis	89	....	33	289	....	198
Dementia, primary .....	....	....	....	46	22	16
Dementia, terminal	395	....	81	1,528	....	525
Epilepsy with insanity	29	....	9	256	....	48
Imbecility with maniacal attacks	11	....	1	154	1	18
Idiocy .....	....	....	....	3	....	....
Not insane*	5	....	....	42	....	....
Total	794	126	186	5,359	1,068	1,266

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

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Table No. 5—(Concluded).

CURABLE CONDITIONS.	DISCHARGED RECOVERED DURING YEAR.			AVERAGE LENGTH OF TREATMENT OF RECOVERED CASES. (LAST ATTACK.)						DIED DURING YEAR			TRANSFERRED TO OTHER GROUPS.			REMAINING AT CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	MEN.		WOMEN.		Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.		
				Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.											
Melancholia in { acute forms. { First admission... Second admission... Third admission... 22 5	42 5 2 22 5	25 2 ... 19 2	67 7 2 41 7	... ... ... 1 1	5 5 2 6 8	... 1	10 3 ... 5 8	12 1 ...	14 5 ...	26 6 ...	9 2 ... 2 ...	13 2 ... 3 ...	22 4 ... 5 ...	38 3 7 19 2	46 5 1 19 1	84 13 4 26 2	
Mania in acute { forms. { First admission... Second admission... Third admission... 5 ...	5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other cura- ble forms. { First admission... Second admission... Third admission...	1 1 ...	1 1	1	8 10	1	1	3 1 ...	8 1 ...	6 1 ...	12 1 ...	9	21 1 1		

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TABLE No. 8.
Showing the Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission, and the Period Under Treatment of Patients Discharged
Recovered During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.	22	15	37	2	...	2	202	145	347	8	4	12
One to three months	17	15	32	16	5	21	142	185	277	113	45	158
Three to six months	16	12	28	27	14	41	71	69	140	197	147	344
Six to nine months	8	2	10	16	14	30	39	27	66	109	107	216
Nine months to one year	9	3	12	5	5	10	24	21	45	43	68	111
One year to eighteen months.	3	...	3	6	7	13	16	19	35	68	64	132
Eighteen months to two years.	...	2	2	2	5	7	9	10	19	13	19	32
Two to three years	1	...	1	1	...	1	10	11	21	19	16	35
Three to four years .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	10	13	9	22
Four to five years .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	5	9	2	2	4
Five to ten years .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	11	8	19	1	1	2
Ten to twenty years	2	2	4
Unascertained	52	24	76
Total.....	76	50	126	76	50	126	586	482	1,068	586	482	1,068

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TABLE No. 7.

Showing the Causes of Death of Patients who Died During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1888.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Specific infectious diseases:						
Typhoid fever.....	1	2	3	5	3	8
Scarlet fever.....				1		1
Influenza.....				9	7	16
Erysipelas.....		6	6	5	13	18
Septicemia and pyemia.....	1		1	1		1
Dysentery.....					5	5
Malarial affections.....		1	1		1	1
Syphilis.....					3	3
Tuberculosis.....	1		1	1	1	2
Constitutional diseases:						
Scurvy, purpura and haemophilia..				1		1
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Mouth, salivary glands, pharynx, tonsils and œsophagus ...		1	1		1	1
Diseases of the stomach.....					2	2
Diseases of the intestines.....	1	1	2	5	23	28
Diseases of the liver.....		1	1	1	2	3
Diseases of the peritoneum.....	1		1	3	3	6
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Diseases of the bronchi.....				3	3	6
Diseases of the lungs.....	12	20	32	173	102	275
Diseases of the pleura.....				2	1	3
Diseases of the circulatory system:						
Diseases of the heart.....	6	10	16	33	55	88
Arterio-sclerosis.....		1	1	6	5	11
Aneurism.....				1	2	3
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:						
Hodgkin's disease, Addison's dis- ease and myxœdema.....	1		1	1		1
Diseases of the genito-urinary sys- tem.....	2	2	4	11	8	19
Diseases of the nervous system:						
Diseases of the spinal cord.....		1	1		2	2
Diseases of the meninges.....		2	2	1	7	8
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, throm- bosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions).....	5	4	9	33	50	83

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Table No. 7—(Concluded).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Epilepsy	2	4	6	24	21	45
Mental diseases:						
Exhaustion of acute mental disease.	7	7	14	11	33	44
Exhaustion of chronic mental dis- ease	10	6	16	118	99	217
General paralysis of the insane....	27	6	33	173	26	199
Debility of old age	18	13	31	74	70	144
Suicide.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	10
Surgical and gynecological diseases and diseases of the skin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Malignant new growths or cancer	2	1	3	3	7	10
Total	97	89	186	706	560	1266

TABLE No. 8.

Showing Hereditary Tendency to Insanity in Patients During the
Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Paternal branch	21	31	52	196	176	372
Maternal branch.....	22	67	89	184	292	476
Paternal and maternal branches	19	26	45	50	73	123
Collateral branches	18	35	53	217	226	443
No hereditary tendency ..	131	168	299	487	551	1,038
Unascertained	81	175	256	1,628	1,279	2,907
Total	292	502	794	2,762	2,597	5,359

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TABLE No. 9.

Showing Civil Condition of Patients Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

CIVIL CONDITION.	YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	142	199	341	1,391	956	2,347
Married.....	115	182	297	1,100	1,092	2,192
Widowed.....	24	97	121	218	494	712
Divorced.....	1	2	3	14	11	25
Unascertained.....	10	22	32	39	44	83
Total.....	292	502	794	2,762	2,597	5,359

TABLE No. 10.

Showing Degree of Education of Patients Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Collegiate.....	8	.....	8	59	7	66
Academic.....	8	10	18	105	87	192
Common school.....	206	247	453	1,809	1,699	3,508
Read and write.....	2	1	3	170	21	191
Read only.....	9	37	46	155	244	399
No education.....	13	43	56	270	269	539
Unascertained.....	46	164	210	194	270	464
Total.....	292	502	794	2,762	2,597	5,359

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TABLE No. 11.
Showing the Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission, and the Period Under Treatment of Patients Who Died
During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.						
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Under one month.....	8	12	20	12	9	21	45	64	109	118	92	210	
One to three months.....	12	16	28	12	20	32	66	80	146	95	95	190	
Three to six months.....	10	4	14	12	15	27	46	40	86	93	85	178	
Six to nine months.....	4	5	9	4	3	7	36	36	72	52	37	89	
Nine months to one year....	7	4	11	4	2	6	28	20	43	58	31	89	
One year to eighteen months.	12	6	18	13	11	24	73	41	114	82	59	141	
Eighteen months to two years.	1	2	3	5	2	7	13	11	24	29	31	60	
Two to three years.....	9	6	15	7	6	13	74	46	120	62	40	102	
Three to four years.....	3	8	11	11	6	17	35	31	66	38	34	72	
Four to six years.....	10	7	17	9	7	16	42	35	77	37	28	65	
Six to ten years.....	4	5	9	7	6	13	36	24	60	37	19	56	
Ten to twenty years.....	3	6	9	1	2	3	48	40	88	5	9	14	
Twenty years and over.	10	7	17	.....	.....	.....	53	37	90	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained.....	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	116	55	171	.....	.....	.....
Total	97	89	186	97	89	186	706	560	1,266	706	560	1,266	
Average duration of insane life (give years and tenths)	6.6			6.2					7.2			6.4

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TABLE No. 12.

Showing Ages of Those Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years.....					1	1
From 10 to 15 years.....	1	1	2	8	7	15
From 15 to 20 years.....	8	9	17	92	76	168
From 20 to 25 years.....	20	17	37	201	168	369
From 25 to 30 years.....	34	26	60	320	258	578
From 30 to 35 years.....	30	35	65	336	288	624
From 35 to 40 years.....	41	48	89	366	292	658
From 40 to 50 years.....	60	110	170	585	526	1,111
From 50 to 60 years.....	46	123	169	427	453	880
From 60 to 70 years.....	22	79	101	233	286	519
From 70 to 80 years.....	21	43	64	157	174	331
From 80 to 90 years.....	7	9	16	31	61	92
From 90 to 100 years.....	2	2	4	6	7	13
Total	292	502	794	2,762	2,597	5,359

TABLE No. 13.

Showing Ages of Those Discharged Recovered During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 10 to 20 years.....	4	4	8	35	19	54
From 20 to 30 years.....	20	14	34	155	139	294
From 30 to 40 years.....	19	20	39	158	154	312
From 40 to 50 years.....	16	9	25	129	89	218
From 50 to 60 years.....	12	2	14	68	60	128
From 60 to 70 years.....	3	1	4	35	17	52
From 70 to 80 years.....	2	2	6	4	10
Total	76	50	126	586	482	1,068

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TABLE No. 14.

Showing Ages of Patients Who Died During the Current Year and
Since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years.....	1	.....	1	6	5	11
From 20 to 25 years.....	1	4	5	12	22	34
From 25 to 30 years.....	5	5	10	39	28	67
From 30 to 35 years.....	2	4	6	48	33	81
From 35 to 40 years.....	12	7	19	68	20	98
From 40 to 50 years.....	16	16	32	134	96	230
From 50 to 60 years.....	16	20	36	120	84	204
From 60 to 70 years.....	18	15	33	125	106	231
From 70 to 80 years.....	16	15	31	114	98	212
From 80 to 90 years.....	9	3	12	35	49	84
From 90 to 100 years....	1	1	5	9	14
Total	97	89	186	706	560	1,266

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TABLE No. 15.

Showing Alleged Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission of
Patients Admitted During the Year Ending September 30, 1898.

DURATION OF INSANITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	65	39	104
One to three months	41	65	106
Three to six months	22	28	50
Six to nine months	15	14	29
Nine months to one year	12	12	24
One year to eighteen months.....	26	15	41
Eighteen months to two years.....	6	13	19
Two to three years.....	22	20	42
Three to four years	10	18	28
Four to five years.....	9	20	29
Five to ten years	15	81	96
Ten to fifteen years	20	65	85
Fifteen to twenty years.....	8	26	34
Twenty to thirty years	7	32	39
Thirty years and upwards	2	16	18
Not insane.....	2	3	5
Unascertained.....	10	35	45
Total.....	292	502	794

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TABLE No. 16.

Showing Period of Residence in Asylum of Patients Remaining Under Treatment September 30, 1898.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	29	19	48
One to three months	48	46	94
Three to six months	114	338	452
Six to nine months.....	70	63	133
Nine months to one year.....	86	70	156
One year to eighteen months.....	84	85	169
Eighteen months to two years.....	19	25	44
Two to three years.....	74	90	164
Three to four years	187	128	315
Four to five years	42	47	89
Five to ten years	185	108	293
Ten to fifteen years	29	34	63
Fifteen to twenty years.....	2	5	7
Twenty to thirty years.....	3	2	5
Total.....	972	1,060	2,032

TABLE No. 17.

Showing the Occupation of Those Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Professional :						
Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, law- yers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc.....	7	1	8	80	4	84
Commercial :						
Bankers, merchants, ac- countants, clerks, sales- men, shopkeepers, shop- men, stenographers, typewriters, etc	46	1	47	393	3	396

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Table No. 17—(Concluded).

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agricultural and pastoral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.....	29	.....	29	384	.....	384
Mechanics at outdoor vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc....	53	.....	53	435	.....	435
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:						
Bootmakers bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc.....	31	.....	31	244	.....	244
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.....	8	212	220	74	818	892
Educational and higher domestic duties:						
Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.....	3	172	175	30	1,355	1,385
Commercial:						
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.....	.....	7	7	3	28	31
Employed in sedentary occupation:						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, etc.....	10	50	60	71	199	270
Miners, seamen, etc.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Prostitutes.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	3
Laborers.....	83	.....	83	883	.....	883
No occupation.....	18	29	47	132	143	275
Unascertained.....	2	27	29	31	44	75
Total	292	502	794	2,762	2,597	5,359

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TABLE No. 18.

Showing the Nativity of Patients Admitted During the Current Year
and Since October 1, 1888.

NATIVITY.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Africa				1		1
Armenia.....	1		1	1		1
Austria	2	2	4	17	8	25
Bavaria				1		1
Bahama Islands				1		1
Bohemia	2		2	5	2	7
Belgium.....				2		2
Canada	3	6	9	49	34	83
Cuba.....				1	2	3
Denmark	3		3	8	7	15
England.....	6	10	16	80	59	139
Finland					3	3
France	1	3	4	17	14	31
Germany	17	60	77	204	237	441
Greece	1		1	2		2
Holland	2		2	6	3	9
Hungary	5	4	9	12	8	20
Ireland.....	55	203	258	409	703	1,112
Italy.....	3	3	6	20	8	28
India				1	1	2
Japan.....	1		1	2		2
Mexico.....				1		1
Norway		1	1	6	3	9
New Brunswick				1	1	2
Nova Scotia	1	2	3	2	3	5
Philippine Islands				1		1
Poland	3	3	6	19	10	29
Russia	6	2	8	21	10	31
Scotland	2	3	5	24	20	44
Sweden	2	4	6	14	21	35
Switzerland.....	2	3	5	14	10	24
Wales.....		2	2	4	6	10
West Indies				1		1
United States.....	151	163	314	1,739	1,853	3,092
Unascertained	23	28	51	76	71	147
Total	292	502	794	2,762	2,597	5,359

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, the parents of 50 per cent. were both of foreign birth.

In 4 per cent. the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In 3 per cent. the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

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TABLE No. 19.

Showing the Residence by Counties and Classification of Patients
Admitted During the Year Ending September 30, 1898.

COUNTIES.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Albany.....	89	2	91
Allegany.....			
Broome.....			
Cattaraugus.....			
Cayuga.....			
Chautauqua.....			
Chemung.....		1	1
Chenango.....			
Clinton.....			
Columbia.....	23		23
Cortland.....			
Delaware.....	1		1
Dutchess.....	82	4	86
Erie.....			
Essex.....			
Franklin.....			
Fulton.....			
Genesee.....			
Greene.....	13		13
Hamilton.....			
Herkimer.....			
Jefferson.....			
Kings.....		1	1
Lewis.....			
Livingston.....			
Madison.....			
Monroe.....	1		1
Montgomery.....			
New York.....	341		341
Niagara.....			
Oneida.....			
Onondaga.....		1	1
Ontario.....			
Orange.....	1		1
Orleans.....			
Oswego.....			
Otsego.....			
Putnam.....	7		7
Queens.....	1		1
Rensselaer.....	84	2	86
Richmond.....	25	1	26
Rockland.....			
St. Lawrence.....			

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Table No. 19—(Concluded).

COUNTIES.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Saratoga	1	1
Schenectady
Schoharie .....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler .....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca .....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben .....	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk .....	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan .....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga .....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins .....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	1	.....	1
Warren .....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	20	20
Wayne
Westchester	91	1	92
Wyoming
Yates
Soldiers' Home
Total	781	13	794

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TABLE No. 20.

Showing the Residence by Counties and Classification of Patients Remaining Under Treatment September 30, 1898.

COUNTIES.	PUBLIC.			PRIVATE.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany	96	103	199	1	2	3
Allegany						
Broome	1		1			
Cattaraugus						
Cayuga						
Chautauqua						
Chemung				1		1
Chenango						
Clinton	2		2			
Columbia	49	41	90	2		2
Cortland						
Delaware		2	2			
Dutchess	156	189	295	2	4	6
Erie						
Essex						
Franklin						
Fulton						
Genesee						
Greene	25	21	46	1		1
Hamilton						
Herkimer						
Jefferson						
Kings	5	2	7		5	5
Lewis						
Livingston						
Madison						
Monroe						
Montgomery						
New York	64	290	354	4	11	15
Niagara						
Oneida						
Onondaga						
Ontario					1	1
Orange		2	2	1		1
Orleans						
Oswego						
Otsego						
Putnam	13	14	27	1	1	2
Queens	98	79	177			
Rensselaer	146	118	264	1	1	2
Richmond	44	31	75	10		10

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Table No. 20—(Concluded).

COUNTIES.	PUBLIC.			PRIVATE.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Rockland	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk	23	12	35	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	37	22	59	.....	2	2
Warren .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Washington	16	20	36	.....	.....	.....
Wayne .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester	169	180	299	1	4	5
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yates .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	947	1,029	1,976	25	31	56



HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.—ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.—BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

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REPORT OF THE STEWARD

To the Medical Superintendent:

The following report of farm and garden products and stock on hand for the year ending September 30, 1898, is respectfully submitted:

FARM PRODUCTS.

Apples, barrels	51
Cornstalks, bundles	17,640
Corn, field, bushels.....	680
Chickens	200
Hay, tons	310
Oats, bushels	700
Oat straw, tons	12
Rye, bushels	600
Rye straw, tons	30

GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Beets, bushels	1,415
Beans, butter, bushels	25
Beans, Lima, bushels	50
Cucumbers	200
Cauliflower	100
Cabbage, heads	9,600
Celery, heads	30,000
Carrots, bushels	830
Egg plant	100
Lettuce, bushels	150
Lettuce, heads	8,000
Leeks, bunches	2,000
Mint, bunches	50
Okra, bushels	5
Onions, bushels	90
Onion sets, bushels	20
Parsnips, bushels	145
Pumpkins	150

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Parsley, bunches	1,500
Peppers, green	500
Pickles, bushels	1½
Radishes, winter, bushels	20
Radish, horse, pounds	500
Seed sweet corn, ears	3,000
Seed beans, bushels	15
Squash	100
Sage, bunches	100
Swiss chard, bushels	300
Spinach, bushels	400
Salsify, bushels	10
Turnips, bushels	1,340
Tomatoes, bushels	244
Watermelons	200

FARM STOCK.

Horses	31
Cows	54
Heifers, two year olds	5
Heifers, one year olds	5
Heifer calves	9
Beef cattle	3
Bulls	2
Hogs and pigs	70

ARTICLES MADE IN MATRON'S DEPARTMENT.

Attendants' caps	1,053
Aprons, white, for patients	1,946
Bureau covers	83
Basket covers	48
Bath towels	8,687
Bibs	125

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Bath gowns	1
Cooks' caps	89
Chair covers	1
Chemises	937
Canton flannel skirts	747
Colored skirts	1,164
Corset waists	25
Clothes bags	410
Dresses	1,352
Drawers	1,068
Dish towels	2,456
Dusters	115
Dust sheets	2
Hand towels	11,033
Iron holders	1,549
Kitchen aprons	1,113
Mattress protectors	39
Minister's robe	1
Night gowns	286
Napkins	390
Night shirts	30
Night caps	6
Pillow cases	4,387
Protection sheets	4
Stand covers	77
Shirt waists	5
Splashers	48
Screen covers	3
Strainers	6
Sheets	4,420
Shrouds	162
Table cloths	1,225
Tray cloths	42
Window shades	964

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ARTICLES MADE IN TAILOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Coats	937
Vests	940
Trousers	1,143
Overcoats	100
Crash suits	56
Strong suits	131
Jumpers	122
Overalls	95
White jean coats	177
White duck pants	1
White duck coats	61
Linen coats	84
Blue and white check coats.....	42
Camisoles	6
Uniform trousers	5

ARTICLES REPAIRED.

Coats	2,486
Vests	1,523
Trousers	3,340
Overcoats	198

ARTICLES MADE IN SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Men's buckle shoes, pairs.....	268
Men's lace shoes, pairs.....	83
Men's elastic shoes, pairs.....	41
Men's lock shoes, pairs.....	56
Men's boots, pairs.....	7
Men's slippers, pairs.....	334
Women's slippers, pairs.....	12
Women's shoes, pairs.....	141

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ARTICLES REPAIRED.

Men's shoes, pairs.....	943
Men's slippers, pairs.....	527
Men's rubber boots, pairs.....	200
Men's leather boots, pairs.....	43
Men's lock shoes, pairs.....	51
Women's shoes, pairs.....	97

ARTICLES MADE IN BRUSH AND BROOM DEPARTMENT.

Brooms, No. 6, fancy.....	679
Brooms, No. 6, ring necks.....	402
Brooms, No. 6, parlor.....	64
Brooms, No. 7, parlor.....	38
Brooms, No. 7, fancy.....	432
Brooms, No. 7, ring necks.....	232
Brooms, No. 8, ring necks.....	572
Brooms, No. 7, stable.....	28
Brooms, whisk	378
Scrub brushes, single pointed.....	224
Scrub brushes, double pointed.....	390
Stove brushes	36
Sink brushes	368
Hair brushes	434
Nail brushes	347
Clothes brushes	9
Shoe brushes, with daubers.....	262
Shoe daubers	116
Floor polishing brushes, small.....	423
Floor polishing brushes, large.....	118
Popes head brushes.....	89
Bath brushes	117
Counter dusters	183
Special brushes	30

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ARTICLES MADE AND REPAIRED IN THE UPHOLSTER-
ING DEPARTMENT—MATTRESS MAKING, ETC.

Single hair mattresses.....	1,374
Double hair mattresses.....	27
Hair pillows	694
Feather pillows	121
Strong mattresses	25
Straw ticks	45
Hair cushions	7

UPHOLSTERING.

Lounges, upholstered	3
Barber chairs	2
Settee cushions	1
Morris chair cushions.....	29
Silk plush rockers.....	4
Leather office chairs.....	2
Piano stools	1
Settee in corduroy.....	1
Settees in leather.....	3
Smoking chair	1
Leather wagon cushion.....	2
Awnings	41

CHAIR CANING.

Dining room chairs.....	169
Large rockers	25
Foot stools	3

MATTING.

Brush floor mats.....	135
-----------------------	-----

HARNESS MAKING, ETC.

Hame straps	40
Hold back straps.....	50
Halters	2

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Breechings	4
Pole straps	10
Cow straps	38
Throat latches	1
Belly bands	3
Lazy straps	20
Reins, pairs	3
Breeching straps	8
Common straps	5
Bridles	2
Check reins	2
Bit straps	6
Head pieces	3
Bull collar	1
Spreading strap	4
Small straps	36

HARNESS REPAIRED.

Traces, pairs	16
Saddles	5
Collars	10
Surcingles	3
Halters	7
Blankets	6
Reins, pairs	9
Hames, pairs	8
Hold backs	6
Check reins	3
Breechings	5
Staples in hames, dozen	2
Bridles	8
Carriage cushions	2
Belly bands	3

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MAINTENANCE.—PER CAPITA COST PER WEEK.

	Payments.	Per capita cost.
For officers' salaries	\$21,705 36	\$0 23
For wages	129,635 02	1 37
For provisions and stores.....	111,914 41	1 18
For ordinary repairs	7,027 60	07
For farm and grounds.....	10,165 43	11
For clothing	14,120 84	15
For furniture and bedding.....	11,148 23	12
For books and stationery.....	3,247 73	03
For fuel and light.....	34,951 79	37
For medical supplies.....	3,510 77	04
For miscellaneous expenses.....	10,199 10	11
For transportation of patients.....	3,662 89	04
Totals.	<u>\$361,289 17</u>	<u>\$3 82</u>
Per capita cost for 1897.....		<u>\$4 09</u>

L. P. GILLESPIE,

Steward.

APPENDIX.

LAWS RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
THE HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.

Chapter 666 of the Laws of 1856 authorized the Governor to appoint five commissioners for the purpose of selecting a suitable site, on or near the Hudson river, below Albany, upon which to erect a Hudson River Asylum for the Insane.

Chapter 5 of the Laws of 1867 approved of the action of the commissioners in accepting the site of 206 acres of land near the city of Poughkeepsie, tendered as a gift by the citizens of Dutchess county.

Chapter 19 of the Laws of 1867 authorized the city of Poughkeepsie to borrow, on the credit of the city, the sum of \$50,000, to pay three-fifths of the amount necessary to purchase the Davies and Roosevelt farms, to be given by said city and county of Dutchess to the People of the State of New York as a site for the Hudson River Asylum for the Insane.

Chapter 33 of the Laws of 1867 authorized the supervisors of the county of Dutchess to borrow, upon the credit of the county, a sum not to exceed the sum of \$34,000, to pay two-fifths of the amount necessary to purchase the Davies and Roosevelt farms, to be given by the city of Poughkeepsie and the county of Dutchess to the People of the State of New York as a site for the Hudson River Asylum for the Insane.

Chapter 93 of the Laws of 1867 established and organized the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane.

Chapter 132 of the Laws of 1890 changed the name of said hospital to "The Hudson River State Hospital."

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Henry M. Taylor	Poughkeepsie	1897	January,	1904	Resigned July 1, 1897.
Frank B. Low	Poughkeepsie	1897	January,	1903	
Engene N. Howell	Poughkeepsie	1897	January,	1901	
Hudson Taylor	Poughkeepsie	1897	January,	1902	
Isaac W. Sherrill	Poughkeepsie	1897	.....	.....	In place of Henry M. Taylor, resigned.
Lewis R. Parker	Albany	1897	January,	1899	
Catherine A. Newbold ..	Poughkeepsie	1897	January,	1900	
Myra H. Avery	Poughkeepsie	1897	January,	1898	
Grace Carpenter	Poughkeepsie	1898	January,	1904	
Lewis R. Parker	Albany	1899	January,	1906	Reappointed.

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Treasurers.

(Ex-officio Secretary of Board.)

NAME.	Date of appointment.	Expiration of term.
James H. Weeks	Jan. 29, 1867	Jan. 1, 1882
Richard Kenworthy *	Jan. 1, 1882	Feb. —, 1888
Henry W. Gilbert †	March —, 1888	July 1, 1890
Allison Butts	July 1, 1890	.....

Attorney.

NAME.	Date of appointment.	Expiration of term.
Henry M. Taylor.....	July 1, 1897	.....

Superintendents.

NAME	Appointed.	Resigned.
Joseph M. Cleveland, M. D..	March 28, 1876	March 28, 1893
Charles W. Pilgrim, M. D..	May 1, 1893	.....

Stewards.

NAME.	Appointed.	Resigned.
Robert Roberts *	Sept. 8, 1870	Feb. 12, 1885
James M. Morrison	May 6, 1885	Aug. 6, 1885
D. Porter Lord †	Dec. 1, 1885	July 1, 1893
Louis P. Gillespie	July 1, 1898

* Died.

† Resigned.

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Physicians.**

NAME.	Appointed.	Resigned.
A. O. Kellogg, M. D.....	1871	1884
C. H. Langdon, M. D.....	1875	1880
J. Leonard Corning, M. D.....	1880	1882
C. H. Langdon, M. D.....	1882	.....
Frederick Peterson, M. D.....	1884	1888
Charles E. Atwood, M. D.....	1884	1888
Theo. H. Kellogg, M. D.....	1888	1891
Paul E. Tieman, M. D.....	1889	1890
Francis E. Scratchley, M. D.....	1889	1890
J. Elvin Courtney, M. D.....	1890	1891
John J. Kindred, M. D.....	1890	1891
Ralph W. Parsons, M. D.....	1890	1893
Caroline M. Pease, M. D.....	1890	1894
Selwyn A. Russell, M. D.....	1891	1894
Isham G. Harris, M. D.....	1891	.....
Thomas E. Bamford, M. D.....	1893	.....
J. Elvin Courtney, M. D.....	1894	.....
Emma Putnam, M. D.....	1894	.....
Paul A. Phillips, M. D.....	1894	1896
F. A. Williams, M. D.....	1894	1895
H. E. Baright, M. D.....	1895	1897
Frederick J. Mann, M. D.....	1895	.....
J. O. Stranahan, M. D.....	1896	.....
Fredk. T. Clark, M. D.....	1897	.....
Clarence J. Slocum, M. D.....	1897	.....

Laws and Regulations Relating to the Insane.

DIVISION OF STATE INTO HOSPITAL DISTRICTS AND THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS THEREFROM.

In accordance with the provisions of section 1 of chapter 126 of the Laws of 1890, the board for the establishment of the State insane asylum districts and other purposes has divided the State into separate districts, assigning to the Hudson River State Hospital the counties of Albany, Columbia, Dutchess, Greene, Putnam, Rensselaer, Richmond, Washington and Westchester.

(Chapter 126, Laws of 1890.)

§ 5. Each of the State hospitals for the insane shall receive patients, whether in an acute or chronic condition of insanity, from the district in which the hospital is situated.

§ 9. In case any insane person, his relatives, guardians or friends may desire that he become an inmate of any State hospital situated beyond the limits of the district where he resides, and there be sufficient accommodations there to receive him, he may be received there in the discretion of the chairman of the State Commission in Lunacy and the superintendent of such hospital. Any expenses of removal in such case must be borne by said insane person's guardians, relatives or friends, as the case may be.

TRANSFER OF PUBLIC INSANE PATIENTS FROM THEIR HOMES OR FROM POORHOUSES TO STATE HOSPITALS.

The statute (section 6 of chapter 126 of the Laws of 1890) having made it the duty of the president of the State Commission in Lunacy to prescribe regulations governing the transfer of public

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insane patients from their homes to State hospitals, the following order has been issued and must be observed:

1. Patients must be in a condition of bodily cleanliness.
2. Patients must not, under any circumstances, be taken from their residence to a poorhouse for the purpose of examination as to their sanity.
3. Patients must be provided with the following:
 - (a) One full suit of underclothing.
 - (b) One full suit of outer clothing, including headwear, boots or shoes.

Between the last day of October and the last day of March there shall be provided, in addition to the foregoing, a suitable overcoat for men patients and a suitable shawl or cloak for women patients; also gloves or mittens. Considering the great danger, always present, of the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into institutions where large numbers of people are congregated, and to avoid, as far as possible, the introduction of such diseases by means of wearing apparel, the clothing referred to above must in all cases be new.

Any violation of the requirements of this order shall be promptly reported, so far as known to him, by the medical superintendent of the hospital to the State Commission in Lunacy.

COMMITMENT OF PATIENTS.

(Chapter 545, Laws of 1896.)

Section 60. Order for commitment of an insane person.—A person alleged to be insane and who is not in confinement on a criminal charge, may be committed to and confined in an institution for the custody and treatment of the insane, upon an order made by a judge of a court of record of the city or county, or a justice of the supreme court of the judicial district, in which the alleged insane person resides or may be, adjudging such person to be insane, upon a certificate of lunacy made by two qualified medical examiners in lunacy accompanied by a verified petition therefor, or upon such certificate and petition, and after a hearing to determine such question, as provided in this article. The

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commission shall prescribe and furnish blanks for such certificates and petitions, which shall be made only upon such blanks. An insane person shall be committed only to a state hospital, a duly licensed institution for the insane, or the Matteawan State hospital, or to the care and custody of a relative or committee, as hereinafter provided. No idiot shall be committed to or confined in a State hospital. But any epileptic or feeble-minded person becoming insane may be committed as an insane person to a State hospital for custody and treatment therein.

§ 61. Medical examiners in lunacy; certificates of lunacy.—The certificate of lunacy must show that such person is insane and must be made by two reputable physicians, graduates of an incorporated medical college, who have been in the actual practice of their profession at least three years, and have filed with the commission a certified copy of the certificate of a judge of a court of record, showing such qualifications in accordance with forms prescribed by the commission.

Such physicians shall jointly make a final examination of the person alleged to be insane within ten days next before the granting of the order. The date of the certificate of lunacy shall be the date of such joint examination. Such certificate of lunacy shall be in the form prescribed by the commission, and shall contain the facts and circumstances upon which the judgment of the physicians is based and show that the condition of the person examined is such as to require care and treatment in an institution for the care, custody and treatment of the insane.

Neither of such physicians shall be a relative of the person applying for the order or of the person alleged to be insane, or a manager, superintendent, proprietor, officer, stockholder, or have any pecuniary interest, directly or indirectly, or be an attending physician in the institution to which it is proposed to commit such person.

§ 62. Proceedings to determine the question of insanity.—Any person with whom an alleged insane person may reside or at whose house he may be, or the father, mother, husband or wife, brother or sister, or the child of any such person, and any over-

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seer of the poor of the town, and superintendent of the poor of the county in which any such person may be, may apply for such order, by presenting a verified petition containing a statement of the facts upon which the allegation of insanity is based, and because of which the application for the order is made. Such petition shall be accompanied by the certificate of lunacy of the medical examiners, as prescribed in the preceding section. Notice of such application shall be served personally, at least one day before making such application, upon the person alleged to be insane, and if made by an overseer or superintendent of the poor, also upon the husband or wife, father or mother or next of kin of such alleged insane person, if there be any such known to be residing within the county, and if not, upon the person with whom such alleged insane person may reside, or at whose house he may be. The judge to whom the application is to be made may dispense with such personal service, or may direct substituted service to be made upon some person to be designated by him. He shall state in a certificate to be attached to the petition his reason for dispensing with personal service of such notice, and if substituted service is directed, the name of the person to be served therewith.

The judge to whom such application is made may, if no demand is made for a hearing in behalf of the alleged insane person, proceed forthwith to determine the question of insanity, and if satisfied that the alleged insane person is insane, may immediately issue an order for the commitment of such person to an institution for the custody and treatment of the insane. If, however, it appears that such insane person is harmless and his relatives or a committee of his person are willing and able to properly care for him, at some place other than such institution, upon their written consent, the judge may order that he be placed in the care and custody of such relatives or such committee. Such judge may, in his discretion, require other proofs in addition to the petition and certificate of the medical examiners.

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Upon the demand of any relative or near friend in behalf of such alleged insane person, the judge shall, or he may upon his own motion, issue an order directing the hearing of such application before him at a time not more than five days from the date of such order, which shall be served upon the parties interested in the application and upon such other persons as the judge, in his discretion, may name. Upon such day, or upon such other day to which the proceeding shall be regularly adjourned, he shall hear the testimony introduced by the parties and examine the alleged insane person if deemed advisable, in or out of court, and render a decision in writing as to such person's insanity. If it be determined that such person is insane, the judge shall forthwith issue his order committing him to an institution for the custody and treatment of the insane, or make such other order as is provided in this section. If such judge can not hear the application he may, in his order directing the hearing, name some referee, who shall hear the testimony and report the same forthwith, with his opinion thereon, to such judge, who shall, if satisfied with such report, render his decision accordingly. If the commitment be made to a State hospital, the order shall be accompanied by a written statement of the judge as to the financial condition of the insane person and of the persons legally liable for his maintenance as far as can be ascertained. The superintendent of such State hospital shall be immediately notified of such commitment, and he shall, at once, make provisions for the transfer of such insane person to such hospital.

The petition of the applicant, the certificate in lunacy of the medical examiners, the order directing a further hearing as provided in this section, if one be issued, and the decision of the judge or referee, and the order of commitment shall be presented at the time of the commitment to the superintendent or person in charge of the institution to which the insane person is committed, and verbatim copies shall be forwarded by such superintendent or person in charge and filed in the office of the State Commission in Lunacy. The relative, or committee, to whose

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care and custody any insane person is committed, shall forthwith file the petition, certificate and order, in the office of the clerk of the county where such order is made, and transmit a certified copy of such papers to the Commission in Lunacy, and procure and retain another such certified copy.

The superintendent or person in charge of any institution for the care and treatment of the insane may refuse to receive any person upon any such order, if the papers required to be presented shall not comply with the provisions of this section, or if in his judgment, such person is not insane within the meaning of this statute, or if received, such person may be discharged by the commission. No person shall be admitted to any such institution under such order after the expiration of five days from and inclusive of the date thereof.

§ 63. Appeal from order of commitment.—If a person ordered to be committed, pursuant to this chapter, or any friend, in his behalf, is dissatisfied with the final order of a judge or justice committing him, he may, within ten days after the making of such order, appeal therefrom to a justice of the supreme court other than the justice making the order, who shall cause a jury to be summoned, as in case of proceedings for the appointment of a committee for an insane person, and shall try the question of such insanity in the same manner as in proceedings for the appointment of a committee. Before such appeal shall be heard, such person shall make a deposit or give a bond, to be approved by a justice of the supreme court, for the payment of the costs of the appeal, if the order of commitment is sustained. If the verdict of the jury be that such person is insane, the justice shall certify that fact and make an order of commitment as upon the original hearing. Such order shall be presented, at the time of the commitment of such insane person, to the superintendent or person in charge of the institution to which the insane person is committed, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the commission by such superintendent or person in charge and be filed in the office thereof. Proceedings under the order shall not be stayed pending an appeal therefrom, except upon an order of a

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justice of the supreme court, and made upon a notice, and after a hearing, with provisions made therein for such temporary care or confinement of the alleged insane person as may be deemed necessary.

If a judge shall refuse to grant an application for an order of commitment of an insane person proved to be dangerous to himself or others, if at large, he shall state his reasons for such refusal in writing, and any person aggrieved thereby may appeal therefrom in the same manner and under like conditions as from an order of commitment.

§ 64. Costs of commitment.—The costs necessarily incurred in determining the question of the insanity of a poor or indigent person and in securing his admission into a State hospital, and the expense of providing proper clothing for such person, in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the commission, shall be a charge upon the town, city or county securing the commitment. Such costs shall include the fees allowed by the judge or justice ordering the commitment to the medical examiners. If the person sought to be committed is not a poor or indigent person, the costs of the proceedings to determine his insanity and to secure his commitment, as provided in this article, shall be a charge upon his estate, or shall be paid by the persons legally liable for his maintenance. If in such proceedings, the alleged insane person is determined not to be insane, the judge or justice may, in his discretion, charge the costs of the proceedings to the person making the application for an order of commitment, and judgment may be entered for the amount thereof and enforced by execution against such person.

MAINTENANCE OF PATIENTS.

Patients without property are admitted free under the State Care Act.

Those who have small means are received as "reimbursing patients," that is, they reimburse the State for the actual cost of their care and maintenance, the rate having been fixed, for the present, at \$3.75 per week.

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Private patients are received, under the conditions elsewhere stated, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per week. A bond must be provided guaranteeing payment of the amount charged for care and treatment.

ADMISSION OF PRIVATE PATIENTS TO THE STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

The following is a copy of the orders issued by the State Commission in Lunacy in regard to the admission of private patients:

On and after October 1, 1891, no private or pay patient in any State hospital will be permitted to occupy more than one room for his or her personal use or behoof, or to command the exclusive services of an attendant; and thereafter there shall be no distinction allowed between private and public patients in respect to the scale of care and accommodations furnished them.

Whenever the managers and trustees shall determine that vacancies exist, private or pay patients may be admitted by them without further restriction, at a rate of compensation not to exceed \$10 per week, preference to be given in all cases to patients of small or moderate means.

TRANSFER OF PATIENTS FROM ONE INSTITUTION TO ANOTHER.

At a regular quarterly meeting of the State Commission in Lunacy held at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, July 2, 1890, the following order was made:

I. No inmate shall be transferred from one institution for the care and treatment of the insane to another, except upon the following terms and conditions:

(a) An application in writing, setting forth the reasons for such transfer, shall be made to the commission by the medical superintendent or officer in charge of the institution from which the transfer is sought to be made.

(b) An order of transfer in writing, attested by its secretary, must be obtained from the commission.

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(c) The order of transfer must be filed in the institution from which the transfer is made, and a certified copy of the same, together with a certified copy of the medical certificate of lunacy, must be filed in the institution to which the transfer is made.

(d) The medical superintendent of the institution to which the transfer is made shall, within 10 days after the receipt of the patient, notify the commission of the fact and the date thereof, but a copy of the medical certificate of lunacy need not accompany the notice.

II. This order shall not apply to either of the following cases:

(a) Inmates of the State Asylum for Insane Criminals, or patients committed upon "criminal orders."

(b) Patients ordered transferred by the commission upon its own motion.

DISCHARGE OF PATIENTS.

(Chapter 545, Laws of 1896.)

§ 74. Discharge of patients.—The superintendent of a State hospital, on filing his written certificate with the secretary of the board of managers, may discharge any patient, except one held upon an order of a court or judge having criminal jurisdiction in an action or proceeding arising out of a criminal offense at any time, as follows:

1. A patient who, in his judgment is recovered.

2. Any patient who is not recovered but whose discharge, in the judgment of the superintendent, will not be detrimental to the public welfare, or injurious to the patient; provided, however, that before making such certificate, the superintendent shall satisfy himself, by sufficient proof, that friends or relatives of the patient are willing and financially able to receive and properly care for such patient after his discharge.

When the superintendent is unwilling to certify to the discharge of an unrecovered patient upon request and so certifies in writing, giving his reasons therefor, any judge of a court of record in the judicial district in which the hospital is situated may, upon such certificate and an opportunity of a hearing there-

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on being accorded the superintendent, and upon such other proofs as may be produced before him, direct, by order, the discharge of such patient, upon such security to the people of the State as he may require, for the good behavior and maintenance of the patient. The certificate and the proof and the order granted thereon shall be filed in the clerk's office of the county in which the hospital is situated, and a certified copy of the order in the hospital from which the patient is discharged. The superintendent may grant a parole to a patient not exceeding thirty days, under general conditions prescribed by the Commission.

The Commission may, by order, discharge any patient in its judgment improperly detained in any institution. A poor and indigent patient discharged by the superintendent, because he is an idiot, or an epileptic, not insane, or because he is not a proper case for treatment within the meaning of this chapter, shall be received and cared for, by the superintendent of the poor or other authority having similar powers in the county from which he was committed. A patient, held upon an order of a court or a judge having criminal jurisdiction, in an action or proceeding arising from a criminal offense, may be discharged upon the superintendent's certificate of recovery, approved by any such court or judge.

PAROLE OF PATIENTS.

It is ordered by the State Commission in Lunacy: "That no insane patient while in the custody of an institution, be permitted to go upon parole, who, in the judgment of the medical superintendent, is homicidal, suicidal, destructive or dangerous, either to himself or others.

"That no parole be granted for a greater period than thirty days, exclusive of the date thereof.

"A patient who has been paroled, or who has escaped, if not returned to the institution on the thirtieth day, exclusive of the date of parole or escape, must be discharged from the books on that day, and such patient must not be readmitted, except upon a new medical certificate of lunacy."

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VISITATION OF PATIENTS AND OF THE HOSPITAL.

I. For the purpose of enabling the public to obtain a correct knowledge of the arrangement and management of a hospital for the insane, and of doing so without interference with the regular duties of the officers and the transaction of necessary business, visitors, in limited numbers, will be admitted to such portions of the house as may be occupied by quiet patients, between the hours of 2 and 5 in the afternoon of every day of the week, excepting Sunday, Saturday and holidays.

II. Exceptions to this rule may be made in favor of public officers, persons connected with public institutions, and relatives of patients.

III. Visitors will not be permitted to enter the wards, pass to the rear of the building, or approach the windows from the outside for conversation, unless accompanied by a resident officer.

IV. The person appointed to conduct visitors through the wards will not be permitted to converse about patients by name, or to point them out, and visitors are requested to observe an appropriate discretion in this respect.

V. Persons wishing to see patients, or learn their condition, should make inquiry of the superintendent or one of the assistant physicians at the medical office. As a rule, information concerning patients will be furnished only to relatives and public officers.

VI. The regular days for visiting patients are Tuesdays and Fridays, but exceptions will be made in case of sickness and where it is difficult for friends to make their visits upon those days.

SERVICE OF LEGAL PAPERS UPON INSANE PATIENTS.

By direction of the State Commission in Lunacy, the superintendent, or officer in charge of an institution for the care and treatment of the insane, can not permit the service of any legal process whatever upon any insane patient except upon the order of a judge of a court of record, which shows that the judge had

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notice of the fact that the person sought to be served was at the date of the order an inmate of such institution.

It is also directed that no insane person be permitted to sign any bill, check, draft or other evidence of indebtedness, or to execute any contract, deed, mortgage or other legal conveyance, except upon the order of a judge of a court of record, which shows that the judge had notice of the fact that the person whose signature is sought to be obtained was at the date of the order an inmate of an institution for the care and treatment of the insane.

CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

Application for the admission of patients should, when practicable, be made in advance of bringing them to the hospital, and each patient should be accompanied by some person competent to furnish a history of the case.

Upon request, trained attendants will be sent to accompany patients to the hospital.

Letters are not written to friends of patients at stated intervals, but only in reply to letters of inquiry and in case of sickness or death; it is desirable to have but one correspondent for each patient.

The correspondent will be informed by telegraph in case of the serious sickness or in the event of a death of a patient, where it is practicable to do so. Remains will be sent by express when a guarantee is received from the express agent that the charges for transportation will be paid; otherwise they will be appropriately buried and the grave permanently marked, numbered and recorded.

All correspondence, concerning patients or the business of the hospital, should be addressed to the superintendent.

Dr. CHARLES W. PILGRIM,
Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital

AT MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.,

TO THE

State Commission in Lunacy.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

CHAPTER 4

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

HON. GRINNELL BURT.....*President*, Warwick, N. Y.
UZAL T. HAYES, Esq.....*Vice-President*, Middletown, N. Y.
JOHN D. STIVERS, Esq.....*Secretary*, Middletown, N. Y.
C. MACARDELL, Esq.....*Treasurer*, Middletown, N. Y.
JOHN McE. WETMORE, M. D..41 East 29th St., New York.
HENRY L. SLOTE, Esq.....60 Murray St., New York.
FREDERICK W. DEVOE, Esq.101 William St., New York.
HON. J. J. S. McCROSKERY...Newburgh, N. Y.
HON. WM. K. STANSBURY....Middletown, N. Y.
JAMES B. CARSON, Esq.....Middletown, N. Y.
EDWARD D. TOMPKINS, Esq.Middletown, N. Y.
JOHN W. SLAUSON, Esq.....Middletown, N. Y.
HON. W. W. SNOW.....Hillburn, N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

SELDEN H. TALCOTT, A. M., M. D.
PH. D.....*Medical Superintendent*.
C. SPENCER KINNEY, M. D.....*First Asst. Physician*.
ARTHUR P. POWELSON, M. D.....*Second Asst. Physician*.
DAVID E. FRANCISCO, M. D.....*Assistant Physician*.
CLARA BARRUS, M. D.....*Woman Asst. Physician*.
CLARENCE A. POTTER, M. D.....*Junior Physician*.
ROBERT C. WOODMAN, M. D.....*Junior Physician*.
MR. HENRY J. LEONARD.....*Steward*.
MRS. LUCY T. JUDSON.....*Matron*.
EDWARD A. EVERETT, M. D.....*Interne*.

SUPERVISORS.

MR. WILBER E. COOK,	MISS D. W. COMSTOCK,
Mrs. WILBER E. COOK,	MISS IRENE BENJAMIN,

REPORT OF MANAGERS

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

Complying with the new Insanity Law, the managers of this hospital herewith present the twenty-eight annual report. It is a report for the year ending September 30, 1898. Included in this report will be found the report of the treasurer, the report of the superintendent, the regular tabular statements, the bureau of information, and the various industrial reports.

The meetings of the managers have been held at regular and stated intervals during the past year. Seventy-eight visits have been made either by the board, or by committees, or by individual members.

Committees.—The duties of the managers have been performed by means of the following committees:

Committee upon estimates.—Macardell, Stansbury.

Auditing committee.—Hayes, Stansbury, Carson.

Law committee.—McCroskery, Devoe, Slauson.

Visiting committee.—Wetmore, Slote, Stivers, Slauson, Snow.

Farm and building committee.—Macardell, Hayes, Tompkins.

Expenditures.—Under the direction of the farm and building committee, the following special expenditures have been made during the past year:

Repairs to heating apparatus:.....	\$8,340 00
Additional to bakery	2,500 00
Cows, twenty-five	1,230 00
Fitting up third floor of Annex No. 2, for patients..	872 00
Metal drying-room in laundry.....	850 00
Kettles for kitchen and bakery.....	415 00
Protecting dynamo-room from surface water by drains and embankments, and changing subway..	400 00
Water-closets in addition to Pavilion No. 2.....	338 00
Wagonette and harness.....	323 00
Horses, three	300 00
Fire protection for superintendent's residence.....	240 00

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Nine brick-walled man-holes, with cast iron covers and fastenings, in sewerage system.....	\$175 00
Street piano	160 00
Fitting up morgue	150 00
Total	<u>\$16,293 00</u>

MUCH-NEEDED ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

We need more room for patients. This necessity would be conserved by the erection of Guernsey Hall for male patients, and a new hospital building for women patients. Also, we would suggest the construction of several cottages of moderate size, and with all modern improvements, where convalescent patients may receive that care and treatment which will most surely tend to promote a full and complete recovery.

It should be the aim of the State to provide for all classes of insane patients whose friends wish to place them where they can be under the charge of the most experienced physicians, and in the hands of the most skillfully trained nurses. Of course, some people will always be anxious to avail themselves of the care afforded in private asylums; but if other well-to-do people wish to send patients to State hospitals, their desires should be gratified by providing room in our State institutions for such cases. The State care principle will be fully exemplified only when all classes in the community, when afflicted with insanity, are provided for in our public hospitals to the extent of necessity and demand.

Two years ago a tower was built as an addition to Pavilion No. 2. In it were placed spray-baths, lavatories, water-closets, urinals, slop-sinks, etc., and these were used for the benefit of patients now occupying what were once day-rooms, but which have been, on account of our crowded condition, converted into hospital wards. A similar tower, supplied with necessary spray-baths, water-closets, slop-sinks, etc., should be erected on the north side of Pavilion No. 1, for the accommodation of the hospitals for women in that building. This is a very much-needed improvement, and should be attended to in the near future.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

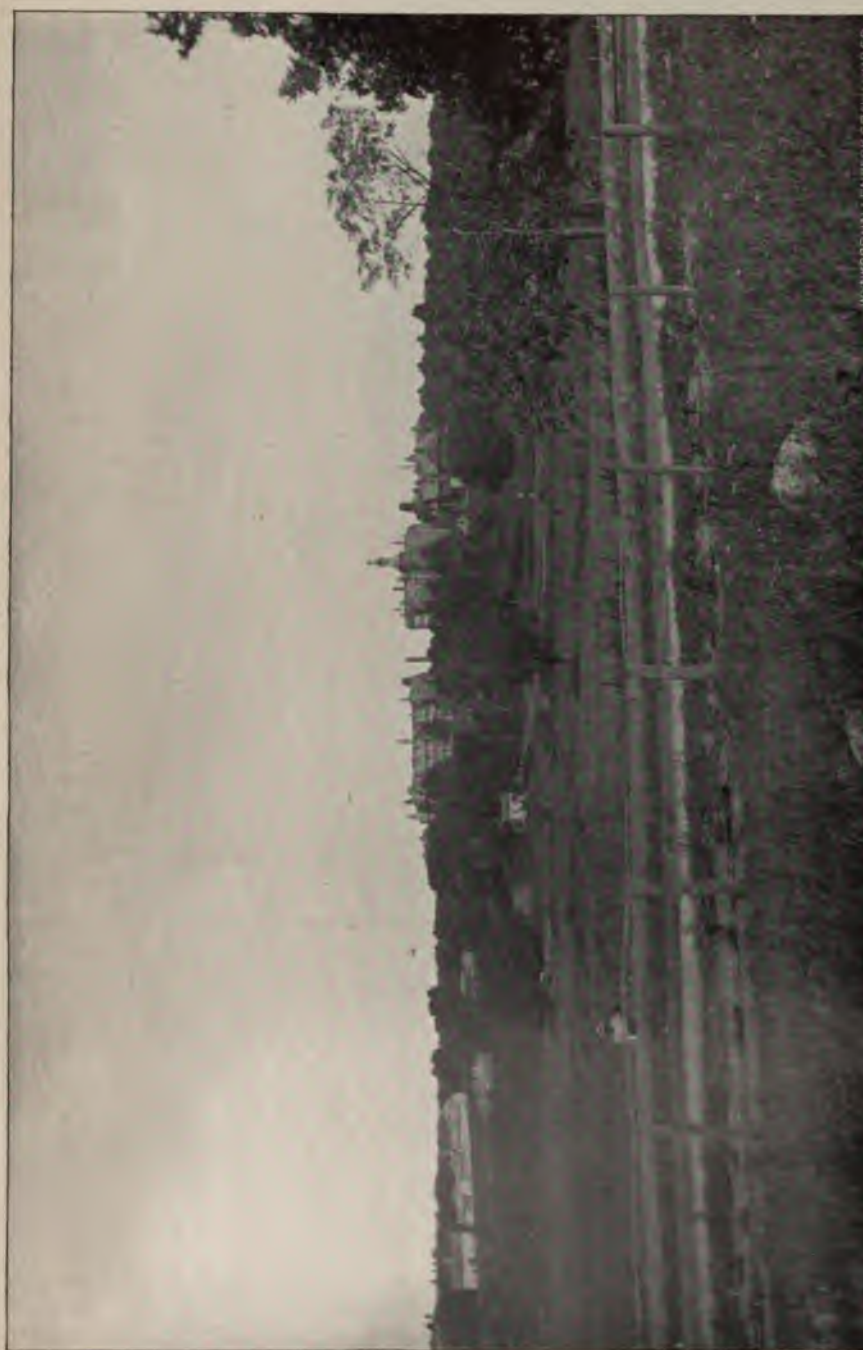
In order to distribute water throughout the entire institution, and under a suitable pressure for the cleansing of water-closets, etc., we should have a stand-pipe; and it should have a capacity of 100,000 gallons. The necessity for a new stand-pipe becomes apparent when we state that the tank in the tower of the main building is old (having been in constant use for nearly a quarter of a century), and is liable to give out. More than that, the pressure of water from this tank is not sufficient to wash down the water-closets satisfactorily in all cases. The well-being of the institution depends largely upon a good water supply, so distributed as to effect the greatest amount of cleanliness in the shortest space of time.

We need a cold storage building for the preservation of butter, eggs, meats, fruits, etc., in considerable quantities. With our present facilities, we can only take care of a small amount of fresh food, and consequently we are unable to take advantage of the markets, and lay in a supply of butter, eggs, etc., when they are very cheap.

It is proper to state that the institution for the past few years has expended but very limited sums for the necessary work of keeping the institution in proper repair, and of making such improvements and enlargements as our increased numbers have required. Hence, we are obliged to present a larger list this year than usual.

We need to renovate our water-pipes, to overhaul three of the high pressure boilers, to continue improvements in our steam plant, to build a hose house and purchase additional hose, to secure a Babcock or Rex hose cart, to replace the Gray sprinkler heads with the safer and more durable Grinnell sprinkler heads, to repair our green-houses, to purchase a new farm, to buy more cows, and to make extensions in our electric light plant. Also, it would be proper to erect a house for the steward, so that he may live constantly upon the grounds, and be at hand whenever he is needed.

Again, we would call the attention of the Commission to the fact that for several years our carpets, and curtains, and furniture, and ward adornments generally, have been wearing out,





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MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—ANNEXES—Nos. 1 AND 2.

W. W. HALL, STURGEON, PHOTOGRAPHED





MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—MAIN HALL—PAVILION No. 2.

W. H. COPELAND & SONS, NEW YORK



WYNNE HILDEBECK CRAWFORD CO



WYWOOD HALL LENBECK CRAWFORD CO.

MADE IN U.S.A. BY WYWOOD HALL LENBECK CRAWFORD CO.



WYNKOP HALL ENCK & AWFOEDCO

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—BILLIARD ROOM—PAVILION No. 2.



WYNNEPULLIENBECK CRAWFORD CO

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—DINING ROOM—ANNEX No. 1.





WYNMODD HALL, NRECK, CRYWYD, 1910



WILKINSON HALL, NEWBERRY COLLEGE



W. H. MOORE HALL & SONS CRAWFORD CO.



WILKINSON HALL, ENGLAND, 1910-1911



Howard Hughes Hospital.—Dining Room.—Talcott Hall.



W. H. WOODHALL, LEMONT, ILL. - 2014-1915



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WYNKOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO



WYNKOOP HALL ENDECK CRAWFORD CO

WYNKOOP HALL ENDECK CRAWFORD CO



W. WOODHALL, ENGR. & CO.

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—NURSE'S ROOM.—PAVILION No. 1.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

and getting into a shabby condition, and consequently they should be renewed or renovated, so as to present a neat and attractive appearance. Nothing is more discouraging to both patients and employees than worn-out and disgruntled carpeting and furniture. Nothing stimulates the human heart more than fresh, new, and attractive furniture and surroundings. The task of preserving the hospital, and keeping it in the best possible condition for achieving the work of curing or comforting the patients, is a daily, a monthly, and an annual task. It cannot be conducted on the decennial plan successfully. When discouraged patients are placed in the midst of desolate and worn-out surroundings, they do not revive in spirit, nor do they recover easily the natural tone and elasticity of their mental being. We, therefore, pray that the Commission may grant to this hospital the necessary means for renovating it, and keeping it in proper and suitable order for its destined work.

At the last meeting of the board of managers, the president appointed the farm and building committee to examine the matter of water supply, and to decide whether it would be best to continue the purchase of water from the city of Middletown, or establish an independent water plant upon the hospital farm. The committee will make its investigations during the coming year.

The estimated cost of the aforementioned improvements, repairs and additions is as follows:

(a) Guernsey Hall (for men).....	\$110,000 00
(b) Hospital building (for women).....	44,000 00
(c) Cottages for convalescent patients.....	24,000 00
(d) Lavatory addition to Pavilion No. 1.....	7,000 00
(e) Stand-pipe, 100,000 gallons.....	20,000 00
(f) Cold storage facilities.....	10,000 00
(g) Renovating water pipes.....	2,000 00
(h) Overhauling high pressure boilers.....	1,000 00
(i) Continuation of improvement in steam plant...	5,000 00
(j) Hose house and hose.....	4,000 00
(k) Babcock or Rex hose cart.....	500 00
(l) Grinnell sprinkler heads, to replace the Gray...	2,100 00

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

(m) Furniture for wards, halls, kitchen, bakery, hospitals, day-rooms, new carpets, additional scenery and chairs for chapel.....	\$5,000 00
(n) Repairs to green-houses.....	1,000 00
(o) Farm, 300 acres.....	20,000 00
(p) Cows, 75 at \$50 each.....	3,750 00
(q) Extension of electric light plant.....	8,000 00
(r) Steward's house	4,000 00
Total	\$271,350 00

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The managers of this hospital desire to present their compliments to the State Commissioners in Lunacy, and to thank them for the interest which they have manifested in this hospital, and for the aid which they have given toward carrying on the work of the institution.

We wish again to express our confidence in the officers and employes of the hospital, and to present our sincere thanks for every good word and work which they have uttered or performed in behalf of the sick people confided to their immediate care.

We present this report to the Commissioners in Lunacy, and through them to the Legislature, with the hope that our efforts may be fairly judged, and that our recommendations and suggestions may receive a careful and impartial consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

GRINNELL BURT,

President.

UZAL T. HAYES,
JOHN D. STIVERS,
C. MACARDELL,
JOHN McE. WETMORE,
HENRY L. SLOTE,
FREDERICK W. DEVOE,
JOHN J. S. McCROSKERY,
WM. K. STANSBURY,
JAMES B. CARSON,
EDWARD D. TOMPKINS,
JOHN W. SLAUSON,
W. W. SNOW.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING
OCTOBER 1, 1898.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., October 11, 1898.

Maintenance Fund.

Receipts.

Balance on hand October 1, 1897.....	\$6,107. 68
From State Treasury for maintenance on estimates Nos. 1 to 12, inclusive..	\$167,261 24
From private patients.....	49,436 09
From reimbursing patients.....	13,230 44
From all other sources.....	1,614 53

Total receipts during the year..... 231,542 30

\$237,649 98
Disbursements.

For officers' salaries.....	\$17,221 69
For wages	85,426 49
For provisions and stores.....	77,607 94
For ordinary repairs.....	3,547 53
For farm and grounds.....	5,656 54
For clothing	2,801 99
For furniture and bedding.....	6,676 13
For books and stationery.....	1,400 51
For fuel and light.....	17,466 96
For medical supplies.....	1,696 56
For miscellaneous expenses.....	5,575 16
For transportation of patients.....	1,535 53

Total disbursements during the year for main-
tenance

226,613 03

Balance on hand October 1, 1898..... \$11,036 95

**Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report
Special Funds, Appropriation, Laws of 1893 and 1894.**

Receipts.

Balance on hand October 1, 1897.....	\$2 45
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Disbursements.

Transferred to maintenance account.....	2 45
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Special Funds for Extraordinary Improvements.

Receipts.

From State Treasury, chapter 693, Laws of 1895.....	\$525 00
From State Treasury, chapter 460, Laws of 1897.....	6,018 91
From State Treasury, chapter 636, Laws of 1898.....	4,840 08

Total receipts for extraordinary improvements.	\$11,383 99
--	-------------

Disbursements.

Paid vouchers during year, chapter 693, Laws of 1895.....	\$525 00
Paid vouchers during year, chapter 460, Laws of 1897.....	6,018 91
Paid vouchers during year, chapter 636, Laws of 1898.....	4,840 08

Total expenditures for extraordinary improve- ments	11,383 99
--	-----------

Recapitulation.

Total balance on hand October 1, 1897.....	\$6,110 13
--	------------

Receipts.

Maintenance fund	\$231,539 85
Special funds for extraordinary im- provements	11,383 99

Total receipts	242,923 84
----------------------	------------

Total	\$249,033 97
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Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Disbursements.

Maintenance fund	\$226,613 03
Special funds for extraordinary im- provements	11,383 99
	<hr/>
Total disbursements	\$237,997 02
	<hr/>
Balance on hand October 1, 1898.....	\$11,036 95
	<hr/>
Balance, maintenance fund.....	\$11,036 95
	<hr/>

Respectfully submitted,
C. MACARDELL,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

To the Board of Managers:

It becomes my duty and my pleasure to present at this time to your honorable Board my twenty-second annual report as superintendent of the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital. I respectfully request that it may be incorporated as a part of the twenty-eighth annual report of the institution under your charge.

In the first place, we give a table showing the movements of the hospital population for the year ending September 30, 1898.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 1.

	Men.	Women	Total.
Remaining October 1, 1897	575	600	1,175
Admitted during the year ending September 30, 1898	120	116	236
Total number under treatment during year.	695	716	1,411
Average daily population.....	593	625	1,218
Capacity of institution	550	518	1,068
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered.....	38	37	75
As improved	15	12	27
As unimproved.....	14	3	17
As not insane		1	1
As dead	50	27	77
Whole number discharged during the year.	117	80	197
Remaining October 1, 1898	578	636	1,214

Conditions and results.—It is a well-known fact that our numbers have increased from time to time until during the past year the average daily population was 1,218. Among the patients who were admitted, 68 were over 50 years of age; 31 were over 60 years old, and 18 were over 70 years of age; 51 patients were very feeble when admitted, and 15 patients died within one month of their admission to the hospital.

It is proper to remark that we are now taking care of a large number of chronic and hopeless cases whose only release from the bonds of sickness, and the care bestowed in hospital wards, is, in all probability, through the portals of death. During the past summer, possibly on account of the extreme heat and humidity, we have been obliged to care for a large number of unfavorable cases. This, of course, affects the results, and we cannot, under such conditions and circumstances, expect to cure and send home as many patients as we have in some of the years gone by.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

The conditions among the insane vary from year to year. Some years we have a large number of acute manias and melancholias, and these speedily recover. Again, large numbers of terminal demented and paretics, and cases of chronic manias and hopeless imbecile masturbators, are brought to our wards where they are as useless and as helpless as water-soaked logs that drift along the shores of mighty rivers.

Recoveries and deaths.—During the past year 75 patients recovered. The percentage of recoveries on the whole number discharged was 38.07; 27 patients were discharged improved, 17 were discharged unimproved, and 77 died. The percentage of deaths on the whole number discharged was 39.09.

The percentage of recoveries is somewhat below the average for the past twenty years, and it seems to be due to some of the causes which I have already stated. Among the actually or probably curable cases received during the past year or two, the results have been as favorable as ever; but when the percentage of recoveries is based upon the numbers received and cared for, both curable and incurable, it is necessarily lower when the numbers of the incurable are largely increased.

The percentage of deaths is moderate when we consider the unusual season, and the widespread and fatal effects of heat and humidity throughout the general population; in fact, it is somewhat lower than it was in the year ending September 30, 1897.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

We present herewith the announcement of our training school, together with the list of lecturers and instructors, and the calendar for the session of 1898-9.

The training school for nurses at this hospital was established in April, 1888. Classes have been graduated every year since then with two exceptions.

The course of instruction extends over a period of two years. The lectures are given by the superintendent and the medical staff and supplemental instruction is furnished by the matron, the supervisors, and the hospital chef.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

All candidates must pass an entrance examination; also an examination at the end of the junior year, and another examination at the end of the senior year. These examinations are conducted under the direction of a committee of superintendents, appointed by the conference. Other written examinations will likewise be held during the year.

Each candidate for graduation must be twenty-one years of age, and possess a fair general education, and a good moral character.

A person applying for a position at this hospital must have good recommendations from at least three well-known and responsible citizens of the State.

Each candidate for the State diploma as a trained nurse must serve two full years in this hospital, or one year in another State hospital, and one in this. Each candidate must attend regularly two full courses of lectures and instructions of every kind, including practical work in the diet kitchen.

The "Text-book for Training Schools for Nurses," by Dr. P. M. Wise, is the one in use at this hospital, and it has proved to be eminently satisfactory, both to pupils and teachers. It can be obtained from the steward at cost price.

The junior class will recite Tuesdays and Thursdays; the senior class Wednesdays and Fridays during the course.

Classes will assemble at 3 p. m., in the library building.

LECTURERS AND INSTRUCTORS.

Selden H. Talcott, M. D.....	Medical superintendent.
C. Spencer Kinney, M. D.....	First assistant physician.
Arthur P. Powelson, M. D.....	Second assistant physician.
David E. Francisco, M. D.....	Assistant physician.
Clara Barrus, M. D.....	Woman assistant physician.
Clarence A. Potter, M. D.....	Junior physician.
Robert C. Woodman, M. D.....	Junior physician.
Edward A. Everett, M. D.....	Interne.
Mrs. Lucy T. Judson.....	Matron.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

SUPERVISORS.

Mr. Wilber E. Cook, Miss D. W. Comstock,
Mrs. Wilber E. Cook, Miss Irene Benjamin.

CHEF.

Theodore Faller.

Oct. 4, 1898. Introductory lecture, to both classes, on
Duties and Obligations of the Trained
Nurse for the Insane.....Dr. Talcott.

Calendar—Junior Class.

- Oct. 6. The Skeleton, Articulation, Ligaments,
 etc. Dr. Powelson
 11. Recitation on preceding lecture.....Dr. Powelson.
 13. Muscles and Tendons.....Dr. Powelson.
 18. Recitation on Muscles, etc.....Dr. Powelson.
 20. Skin, Nails, Hair and Teeth.....Dr. Everett.
 25. Recitation on preceding lecture.....Dr. Everett.
 27. Circulation of the Blood.....Dr. Potter.
Nov. 1. Recitation on preceding lecture.....Dr. Potter.
 3. Composition of Blood (Chyle, Lymphatic
 Glands and Excretory Channels).....Dr. Potter.
 8. Recitation on preceding lecture.....Dr. Potter.
 10. Respiration, Lungs and Air Passages.....Dr. Potter.
 15. Recitation on preceding lecture.....Dr. Potter.
 17. Alimentation and Digestion.....Dr. Woodman.
 22. Food and Drink.....Dr. Woodman.
 29. Food, its Nutritive Value, etc.....Dr. Woodman.
Dec. 1. DigestionDr. Woodman.
 6. Recitation on Digestion.....Dr. Woodman.
 8. Heat and Force of the Body.....Dr. Francisco.

Holiday Intermission.

1899.

- Jan. 3. The Nervous System.....Dr. Barrus.
 5. The Brain, Spinal Cord and Nerves.....Dr. Barrus.
 10. Recitation on two preceding lectures.....Dr. Barrus.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

- Jan. 12. The Nerves and Nervous Mechanism, and
 Functions of Brain.....Dr. Barrus.
 17. Recitation on preceding lecture.....Dr. Barrus.
 19. Sleep and Sleeplessness.....Dr. Francisco.
 24. Special SensesDr. Francisco.
 26. Recitation on two preceding lectures..Dr. Francisco.
 31. The Atmosphere—Ventilation and Micro-
 OrganismsDr. Everett.
 Feb. 2. Recitation on preceding lecture.....Dr. Everett.
 7. Disinfectants and Disinfection.....Dr. Powelson
 14. The Sick Room; Beds and Bed-making...Supervisors.
 16. Observation of Symptoms.....Dr. Kinney.
 21. The Recording of Symptoms; Clinical
 RecordDr. Kinney.
 23. Recitation on two preceding lectures....Dr. Everett.
 28. Recitation on Measures, Weights and
 Symbols: Table of Reflexes.....Dr. Everett.
 March 2. Quiz on Glossary of Volume I.....Dr. Everett.

Senior Class.

1898.

- Oct. 5. Local Applications, Counter-Irritants, and
 EnemataDr. Kinney.
 7. Recitation on preceding lecture.....Dr. Everett.
 12. Bandages, Bandaging, and Splints....Dr. Francisco.
 14. Bandaging, continued. Practice by the
 ClassDr. Francisco.
 19. Fractures, Dislocations, SprainsDr. Francisco.
 26. Fever; InflammationDr. Woodman.
 28. Haemorrhage, Wounds, Burns, Scalds..Dr. Francisco.
 Nov. 2. Recitation on preceding lecture.....Dr. Francisco.
 4. Anaesthetics and Surgical Nursing....Dr. Powelson.
 9. Recitation on preceding lecture.....Dr. Powelson.
 11. Poison, Bites, Stings, etc.....Dr. Everett.
 16. Asphyxia and Artificial Respiration..Dr. Woodman.
 18. Recitation on two preceding lectures..Dr. Woodman.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

- Nov. 23. Convulsions, Apoplexy, Coma, etc.....Dr. Kinney.
 25. Nervous DiseasesDr. Kinney.
 30. Recitation on two preceding lectures.....Dr. Potter.
- Dec. 2. Insanity—Causes, Forms, Symptoms and
 DefinitionsDr. Potter.
 7. Recitation on preceding lecture.....Dr. Potter.
 9. Care of the Insane in Households and
 HospitalsDr. Potter.
 14. Recitation on preceding lecture.....Dr. Potter.
- Intermission.

1899.

- Jan. 4. Baths and Bathing.....Dr. Kinney.
 6. Massage (practical work in class-room)..Dr. Kinney.
 11. Medicines and Their Administration...Dr. Everett.
 13. Forcible FeedingDr. Kinney.
 18. Special Medical CasesDr. Woodman.
 20. Recitation on preceding lecture.....Dr. Woodman.
 25. Children's DiseasesDr. Barrus.
 27. Convalescence; Signs of Death, and Care
 of the DeadDr. Potter.

To Women Nurses.

- Feb. 1. Pregnancy, Miscarriage, etc.....Dr. Barrus.
 3. Preparation for Labor, Parturition and
 Care of Puerperal Cases, and Care of
 InfantsDr. Barrus.
 8. Recitation on two preceding lectures.....Dr. Barrus.
 10. Gynaecological NursingDr. Barrus.

-
15. Recitation—Measures, Weights, Symbols,
 and AbbreviationsDr. Potter.
 17. Recitation on Table of Drugs, Doses,
 Action and UsesDr. Everett.
 24. Quiz on Glossary from A to M, Volume
 IIDr. Powelson.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report**March 3. Quiz on Glossary from M to Z, Volume****IIDr. Powelson.****8. Instructions Concerning Commitment****and Transportation of Insane Pa-****tientsDr. Powelson.****15. Concluding Lecture—Psychology and Psy-****copathyDr. Talcott.**

In addition to the preceding course of lectures, instructions, and quizzes, practical clinical instruction on the wards will be afforded to the members of the training school by the medical staff, and by the supervisors and the matrons, as follows:

Clinical records.

Enemata.

Douches.

Use of catheter.

Use of suppositories.

Bandaging.

Bed-making.

Surgical nursing and minor dressings.

Handling of fractures.

Poultices, fomentations, etc.

Preparation of Food: Toast, gruels, cereals, eggs, beef-tea, lemonade, koumiss, tea, coffee, cocoa, custards, jellies.

Preparation of Operating Room: Care and disinfection of instruments, preparation of patient, preparation of room, preparation of nurse, preparation of antiseptics, sterilization of water.

Baths.—Spray, bub, sitz, sponge, foot, shampoo.

Care of teeth.

Care of hair; shaving.

Care of nails.

Effects of medicine.

Measuring and preserving specimens for urinary analysis.

Artificial respiration.

Administration of anaesthetics.

Care of the sick-room.

Ventilation and warmth.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Care of contagious cases.

Disinfection of clothing and excreta.

Final disinfection and fumigation.

Care of the dead body.

Obstetrical nursing.

Care of infants.

Forcible feeding.

Massage.

During the month of April, 1899, the matron, Mrs. Judson, and the hospital chef, Mr. Faller, will afford the training-school members practical work in the diet kitchen as follows:

First week: How to prepare toast, dry, milk; gruels, cornmeal, oatmeal; milk, hot and cold; potatoes, boiled, baked; coffee, tea; beef, broiled, roasted; mutton, broiled; chicken, broiled; cereals, rice, oatmeal, wheat, farina; soup, stock, etc.

Second week: Cocoa, chocolate, broth, beef, mutton, chicken, jellies; eggs, boiled, poached; oysters, broiled; clam bisque.

Third week: Pudding, rice, tapioca, cornstarch; fruits, stewed and baked; blanc mange, custard.

Fourth week: Special dishes; koumiss, egg-nogg, crushed ice, beef-tea, lemonade, hot and cold; iced tea; beef juice, wine jelly, milk punch, peptonized milk.

AMUSEMENTS.

During the past year the following entertainments have been given for the benefit and encouragement of our patients:

Exhibition of fire apparatus and drill by fire department of Middletown.

Animotoscope and Harpist.

Football, Warwick vs. Middletown.

"Punch and Judy" entertainment.

Vaudeville.

Instrumental Concert, Berg's Orchestra.

Concert and Reading, Katharine Ridgeway Concert Company of Boston.

Thanksgiving Reception.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Dr. Maurice C. Ashley, assistant physician, was promoted to the post of second assistant physician May 1, 1898. Dr. Ashley served in this capacity until May 15, 1898, when he entered the service of the United States as assistant surgeon in the First Regiment, New York Volunteers. It is understood that Dr. Ashley will return to serve us here at the close of the war, and when the stipulations of peace have been finally adopted. We regret the absence of Dr. Ashley, but hope for his return to duty in the near future. We respect the patriotic zeal and love for country which were manifested by him, and by several other workers in this hospital.

Dr. Arthur P. Powelson was promoted from junior physician to assistant physician May 1, 1898, and from assistant physician to second assistant physician, July 1, 1898.

Dr. David E. Francisco was promoted from interne to junior physician October 1, 1897, and to the post of assistant physician July 1, 1898.

On the 1st of June, 1898, Dr. Robert C. Woodman was appointed interne at this hospital, and on account of his experience in other hospitals, and on account of his having passed the requisite examinations, he was promoted to the post of junior physician July 1, 1898.

Dr. Clarence A. Potter was promoted from interne to junior physician July 1, 1898.

Dr. Edward A. Everett was appointed interne January 1, 1898.

NECESSITIES.

We desire to call the attention of the board of managers to the fact that our wards are overcrowded, especially those designed for women. In order to relieve this overcrowding, we should have some new buildings; and I would suggest that it would be proper to ask for another hospital building, to be erected near the present cottages for convalescents. Also, on the male side a building should be erected south of Pavilion No. 2, to correspond with the one north of Pavilion No. 1, known as Talcott Hall. This proposed building, south of Pavilion No. 2,

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

was designated by the board of managers several years ago as "Guernsey Hall," in honor of Dr. Egbert Guernsey, of New York city, who for many years was a most faithful and zealous worker in behalf of the interests of this hospital.

In addition to more room, we feel impelled to emphasize the fact that we need new carpets, new lounges, new furniture, new pictures, new curtains, and other new things, for the proper furnishing and re-furnishing of our wards, and hospitals, and day-rooms. Nothing is more essential to the well-being of the sick than good, comfortable, easy, attractive, aesthetic furniture. We also need some additions to our library, as many of the books are considerably worn. It might be well to re-bind some of the books, and thus preserve them for future use.

Some of the musical instruments throughout the institution are old and worn, and should be re-placed by new and modern instruments.

The supply of white counterpanes is running short in some of our wards, and it seems to me that a new lot should be added to the old stock. Nothing presents a more cheerful and inspiring appearance in the wards than well-made beds, suitably covered with white counterpanes. Moreover, these white counterpanes preserve the blankets and other clothing on the bed, by keeping off the fine particles of dust which will settle upon every level surface in a human habitation. It seems to be the universal opinion of the trained nurses and attendants, and the members of the medical staff, that white counterpanes are essential to the comfort and well-being of the patients, and to a proper gratification of their aesthetic tastes. Counterpanes are cheap, and they last a long time, and their influence is one of beneficence and general good.

I would also suggest that the present stock of towels while large enough in numbers, is inadequate for satisfactory hospital use. That is, the hand towels are generally too small and too thin, while the bath towels are not sufficiently soft and porous

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

to remove moisture quickly and effectively from the skin of recently bathed patients. Thick, soft, large Turkish towels are best for bathing the sick, and they are not, it seems to me, sufficiently expensive to warrant their entire prohibition from the hospital wards.

The necessity for additional cold storage has been set forth in the report of the board of managers. It may be proper to add that if a suitable cold storage building were erected, and a cold storage apparatus put in, we would then be relieved of the necessity for harvesting every winter large quantities of ice. It costs about seven hundred dollars each year to put in the ice crop, in addition to all the labor we can furnish from the farm and the wards. This sum would probably more than pay the interest on a cold storage plant. This plant might be so arranged as to not only preserve food, but also to furnish ice in proper quantities to the wards for drinking purposes.

We need an additional farm of three hundred or four hundred acres. With a large farm, and with a larger number of cows, we could furnish our own milk to the hospital, which would, I think eventually prove a most satisfactory arrangement. I would, therefore, suggest that the board of managers bring this matter to the attention of the Commissioners in Lunacy at the proper time.

And, finally, we need facilities for preparing and serving a more elaborate and a more varied bill of fare for the benefit of acute and curable cases. The tendency has been to limit the fare to what is called a "basic dietary." This may be well enough for chronic and incurable cases; but for those who may recover we need additional supplies of fresh fruit, and fresh meat, such as steaks, chops, etc.; and we should also be able to furnish a better quality and variety of fish than that suggested in the basic dietary. Also, for the acute insane, there should be an abundance of clam bouillon, chicken and chicken broth, beef extracts, and other concentrated and nourishing foods.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

GIFTS OF PERIODICALS.

We wish to extend our thanks to the editors and proprietors of the Middletown Press, the Middletown Argus, and the Middletown Times; the Independent Republican of Goshen; the Warwick Advertiser; and the Tri-States Union and the Gazette of Port Jervis, for so kindly bestowing upon our sick ones, during the past year, their respective publications. Also, we have received for the patients a liberal supply of current periodicals and magazines from the generous members of the Tuxedo Club.

The following list of exchanges comes to the Conglomerate, and the publications thus received are distributed to the patients on the wards:

The Middletown Argus, and the Middletown Sunday Forum; Goshen Democrat, Republican; Babylon Signal; Sag Harbor Express; St. Louis Humorist; New Ideas, Philadelphia; Walden Citizen; Herald, Passaic, N. J.; Waterville Times; Hamilton Republican; Kingston Leader; Liberty Register; Monticello Republican-Watchman; Canandaigua Messenger; Bath Advocate; Chicago Express; Steuben Courier.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We desire to express our thanks to the members of the Board of managers for their continued interest and kindness, and encouraging and sustaining support. Your words of approval of our work are like bugle notes, calling us to renewed achievements in the care and cure of the insane.

We desire to express to the State Commissioners in Lunacy our thanks for the courtesies received during the past year, and for the patience with which they have listened to our suggestions which look toward the betterment of the conditions at this hospital.

To the members of the medical staff, to the steward and his co-workers, to the matron, to the supervisors, to the trained nurses and attendants, to the heads of all the minor departments,

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

and, in fact, to every employe in the institution, whether in a high or in a humble position, I wish to express my personal sense of gratitude for every act which has contributed to the general prosperity of the institution, and to the comfort of those sick people entrusted to our charge.

We likewise thank the clergy for the consolations which they have bestowed in a ministerial capacity upon the sick ones who are sent here for treatment.

We also remember with gratitude the organists and the choirs of the various churches for the eloquent and inspiring music which they have furnished to our patients from Sabbath to Sabbath.

We thank God that the year has passed without serious epidemic or accident to mar or impair the usefulness of the hospital; and we implore His continued guidance and protection throughout the coming future.

Very respectfully submitted,

SELDEN HAINES TALCOTT,

Medical Superintendent.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS INDEX TO TABLES.

1. Showing movements of population for the year ending September 30, 1898.
2. General statement, October 1, 1898.
3. Showing the assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted during the current year.
4. Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending September 30, 1898, and since October 1, 1888.
5. Showing results of treatment in presumably curable cases for the current year.
6. Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888.
7. Showing the causes of death of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888.
8. Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888.
9. Showing civil condition of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888.
10. Showing degree of education of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888.
11. Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888.
12. Showing ages of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888.
13. Showing ages of those discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888.
14. Showing ages of patients who died during the current year and since October 1, 1888.
15. Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1898.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

16. Showing period of residence in hospital of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1898.

17. Showing the occupation of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

18. Showing the nativity of patients admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

19. Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted during the year ending September 30, 1898.

20. Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1898.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing Movement of Population for the Year Ending September 30,
1898.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining October 1, 1897	575	600	1,175
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1898.	120	116	236
On original commitments:			
From residences	106	111	217
By transfers from county houses.....	7	1	8
By transfers from other institutions for insane.	7	4	11
Total number under treatment during year.	695	716	1,411
Daily average population	593	625	1,218
Capacity of institution	550	518	1,068
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered.....	38	37	75
As improved	15	12	27
As unimproved.....	14	3	17
As not insane.....	.....	1	1
Died	50	27	77
Whole number discharged during the year.	117	80	197
Remaining October 1, 1899	578	636	1,214

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 2.

October 1, 1897, to September 30, 1898.

Date of opening, April 20, 1874.	
Total acreage of grounds and buildings	281
Value of real estate, including buildings	\$1,137,646 18
Value of personal property reduced 5 per cent., furniture, etc., wornout and unreplaced.....	86,640 00
Acreage under cultivation	210

Receipts during year, maintenance fund:

Balance on hand October 1, 1897	\$6,107 68
From State treasury for maintenance on estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.....	167,261 24
From private patients	49,436 09
From reimbursing patients.....	13,230 44
From all other sources	1,614 43

Total receipts for maintenance..... \$237,649 98

Total receipts from State Commission in
Lunacy for extraordinary improvements..... 11,383 99

Disbursements during year for maintenance:

Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries	\$17,221 69
Estimate No. 2. For wages	85,426 49
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores... ..	77,607 94
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs.....	3,547 53
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds	5,656 54
Estimate No. 6. For clothing.....	2,801 99
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding.	6,676 13
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery.....	1,400 51
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light.....	17,466 96
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies	1,696 56
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses.....	5,575 16
Estimate No. 12. For transportation	1,535 53

Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive \$226,613 30

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 2—(Continued).

Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy	\$11,888 99
General maintenance fund.	\$11,036 95
Weekly per capita cost: on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	8.578
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	\$33 per month
Women	\$28 per month
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	\$20 per month
Women	\$14 per month
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population	9.823
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population.....	46.846
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation	28.40
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year	\$11,699 28
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year.....	4,350 00

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Assigned Causes of Insanity in Cases Admitted During the Current Year.

CAUSES.	YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1898.			INHERITED PREDISPOSITION.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Moral:						
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)	7	10	17	1	5	6
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above) .	37	33	70	7	13	20
Religious excitement.	4	5	9	1	2	3
Love affairs (includ- ing seduction)	1	1	2	1	.....	1
Fright and nervous shock . . . . .	.....	3	3	.....	2	2
Physical:						
Intemperance	22	1	23	2	.....	2
Venereal diseases . . .	4	.....	4	2	.....	2
Masturbation	10	6	16	4	1	5
Sunstroke	6	1	7	1	.....	1
Accident or injury . . . . .	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Parturition and puer- perium . . . . .	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Change of life . . . . .	.....	8	8	.....	3	3
Fevers . . . . .	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Epilepsy	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Old age	11	3	14	2	8	5
Epidemic influenza	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Abuse of drugs	3	.....	3	2	.....	2
All other bodily dis- orders and ill health	3	16	19	.....	6	6
Congenital defect . . . . .	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	8	20	28	.....	6	6
Not insane . . . . .	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	120	116	236	23	42	65

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 4.

Showing Forms of Insanity in Those Admitted, Recovered and Died
During the Year Ending September 30, 1898, and Since October 1,
1888.

FORM.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.
Mania, acute delirious ...	1	.....	1	9	.....	10
Mania, acute	45	17	4	679	448	46
Mania, recurrent	4	2	.....	22	19	.....
Mania, chronic	3	1	8	180	13	29
Melancholia, acute	91	49	5	900	486	64
Melancholia, chronic	5	.....	3	92	11	43
Alternating (circular) in- sanity	2	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Paranoia	27	6	.....	154	23	12
General paralysis	21	.....	16	144	.....	116
Dementia, primary	1	.....	.....	12	6	.....
Dementia, terminal.....	27	.....	39	533	.....	274
Epilepsy with insanity ...	2	.....	.....	53	.....	15
Imbecility with maniacal attacks.....	6	.....	.....	57	.....	4
Idiocy .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Not insane*	1	.....	1	12	.....	3

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 6.
Showing the Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission, and the Period Under Treatment of Patients Discharged Recovered During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	8	10	18	.....	.....	.....	125	152	277	7	2	9
One to three months.....	10	8	18	.....	2	6	105	134	239	50	55	105
Three to six months.....	10	7	17	12	11	23	75	75	150	115	151	266
Six to nine months.....	4	5	9	9	4	13	48	56	104	94	114	208
Nine months to one year.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	12	8	17	25	69	58	127
One year to eighteen months.	1	1	2	5	3	8	28	40	68	52	70	122
Eighteen months to two years	.....	2	2	1	3	4	3	6	9	33	33	66
Two to three years.....	1	2	3	1	4	5	17	15	32	17	29	46
Three to four years.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	12	10	22	10	16	26
Four to five years.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	6	5	3	8
Five to ten years.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	9	17	26	5	14	19
Ten to twenty years.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7	1	3	4
Unascertained.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	22	19	41	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	38	37	75	38	37	75	458	548	1,006	458	548	1,006

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the Causes of Death of Patients who Died During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Specific infectious diseases:						
Septicemia and pyemia.....					1	1
Anthrax				2		2
Constitutional diseases:						
Arthritis deformans		1	1		1	1
Diabetes mellitus and diabetes insipidus				1	2	3
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Diseases of the stomach.....					3	3
Diseases of the intestines...	1	1	2	2	16	18
Diseases of the liver	1		1	1		1
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Diseases of the nose and larynx		1	1		2	2
Diseases of the bronchi.....				3	2	5
Diseases of the lungs	5	3	8	15	26	41
Diseases of the pleura.....	1		1	1		1
Diseases of the circulatory system:						
Diseases of the heart.....						
Arterio-sclerosis				13	16	29
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:						
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	4	*2	6	9	6	15
Diseases of the nervous system:						
Diseases of the nerves.....					1	1
Diseases of the spinal cord				1		1
Diseases of the meninges		1	1	1	2	3
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions) ..	7	2	9	51	37	88
Mental diseases:						
Exhaustion of acute mental disease	4	2	6	36	28	64
Exhaustion of chronic mental disease	17	8	25	147	75	222
General paralysis of the insane	9	2	11	84	9	93



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MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—PARLOR—GRINNELL COTTAGE.



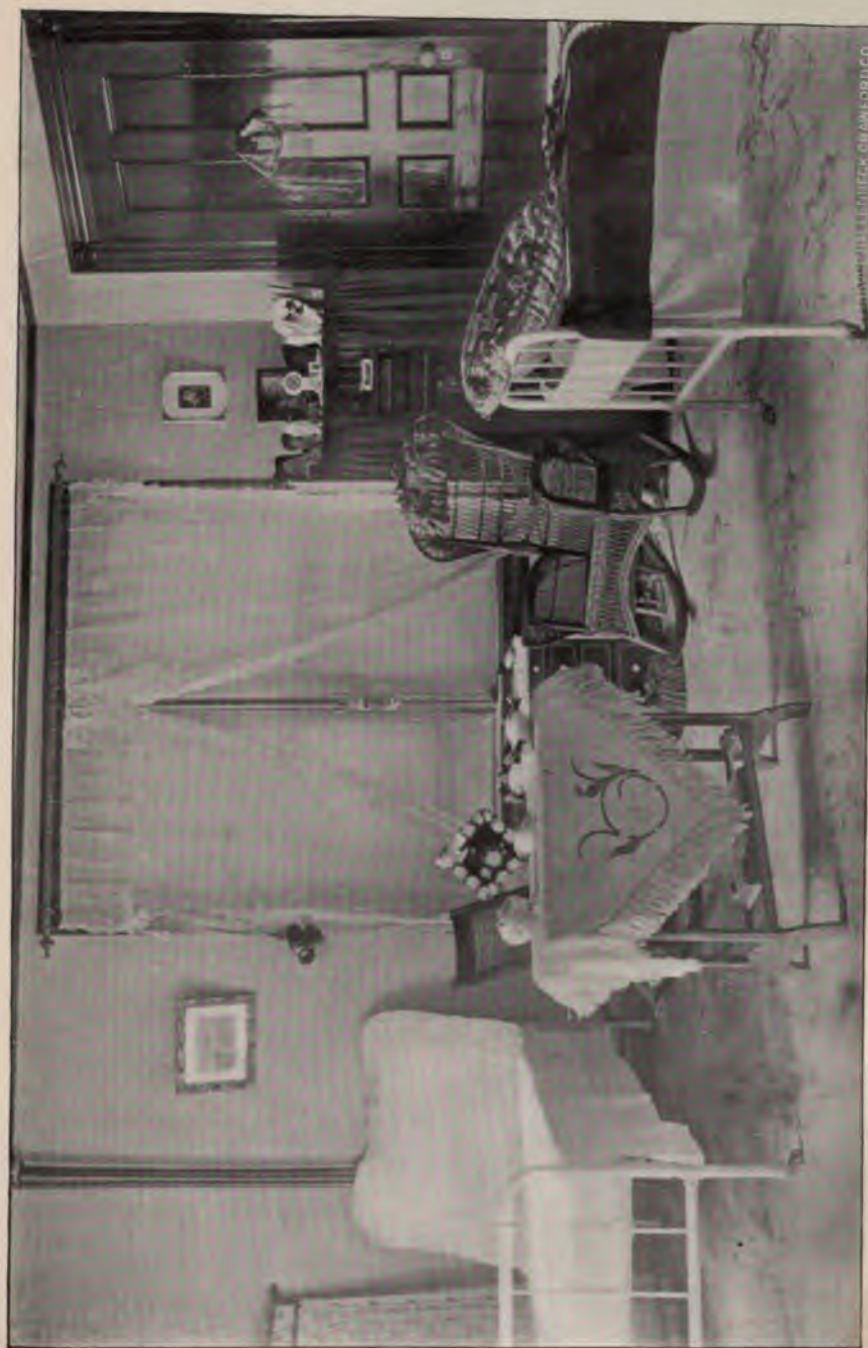
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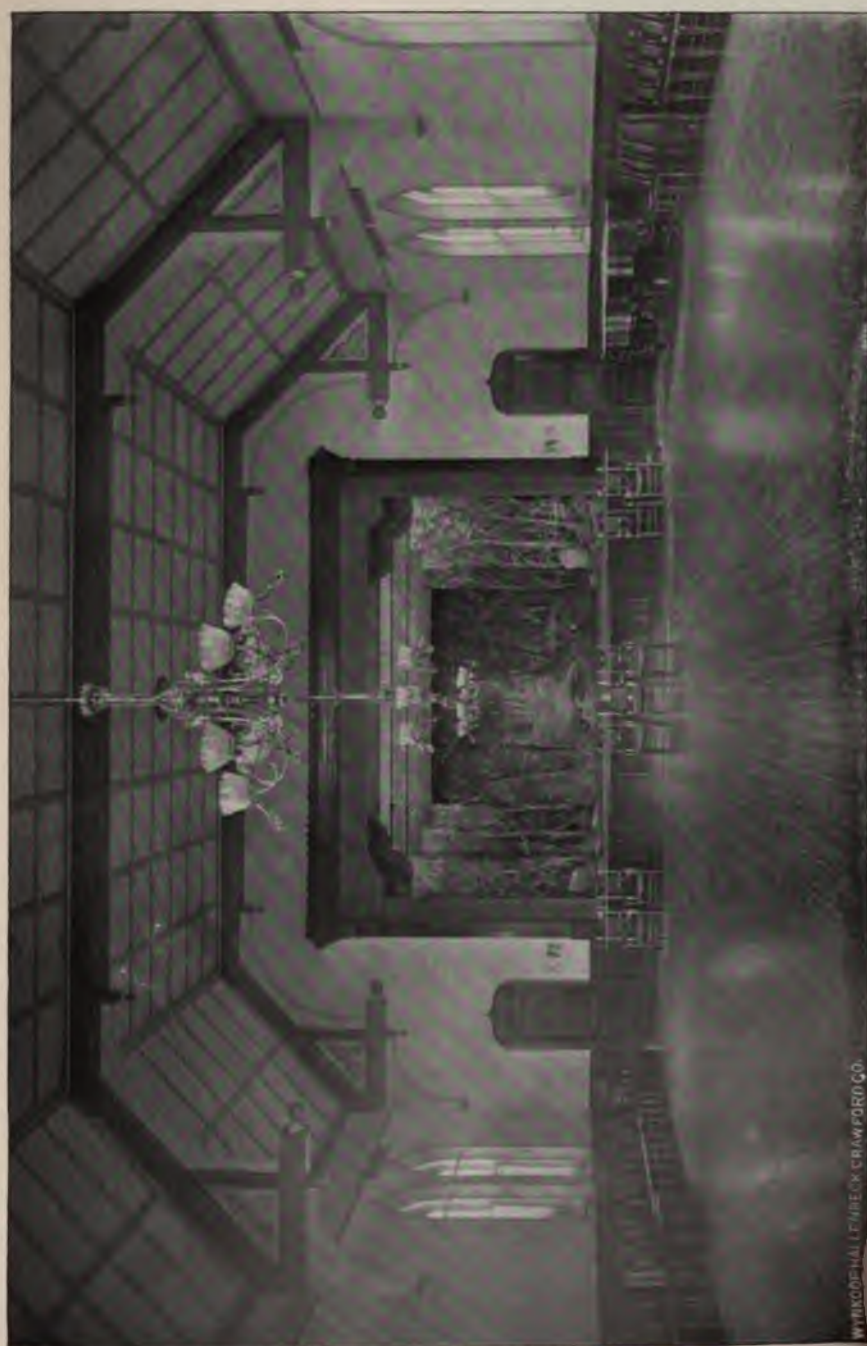
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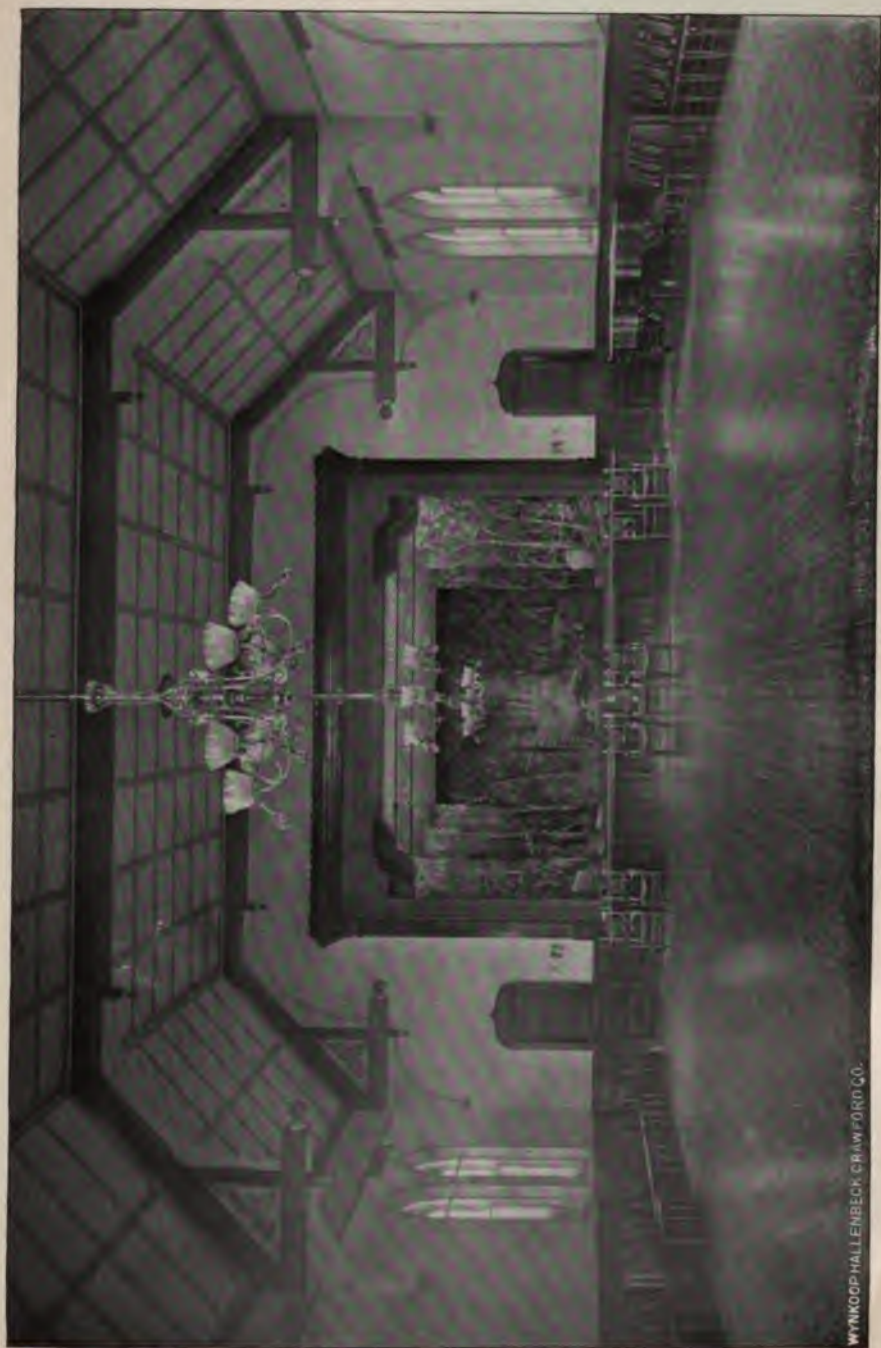




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MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE.

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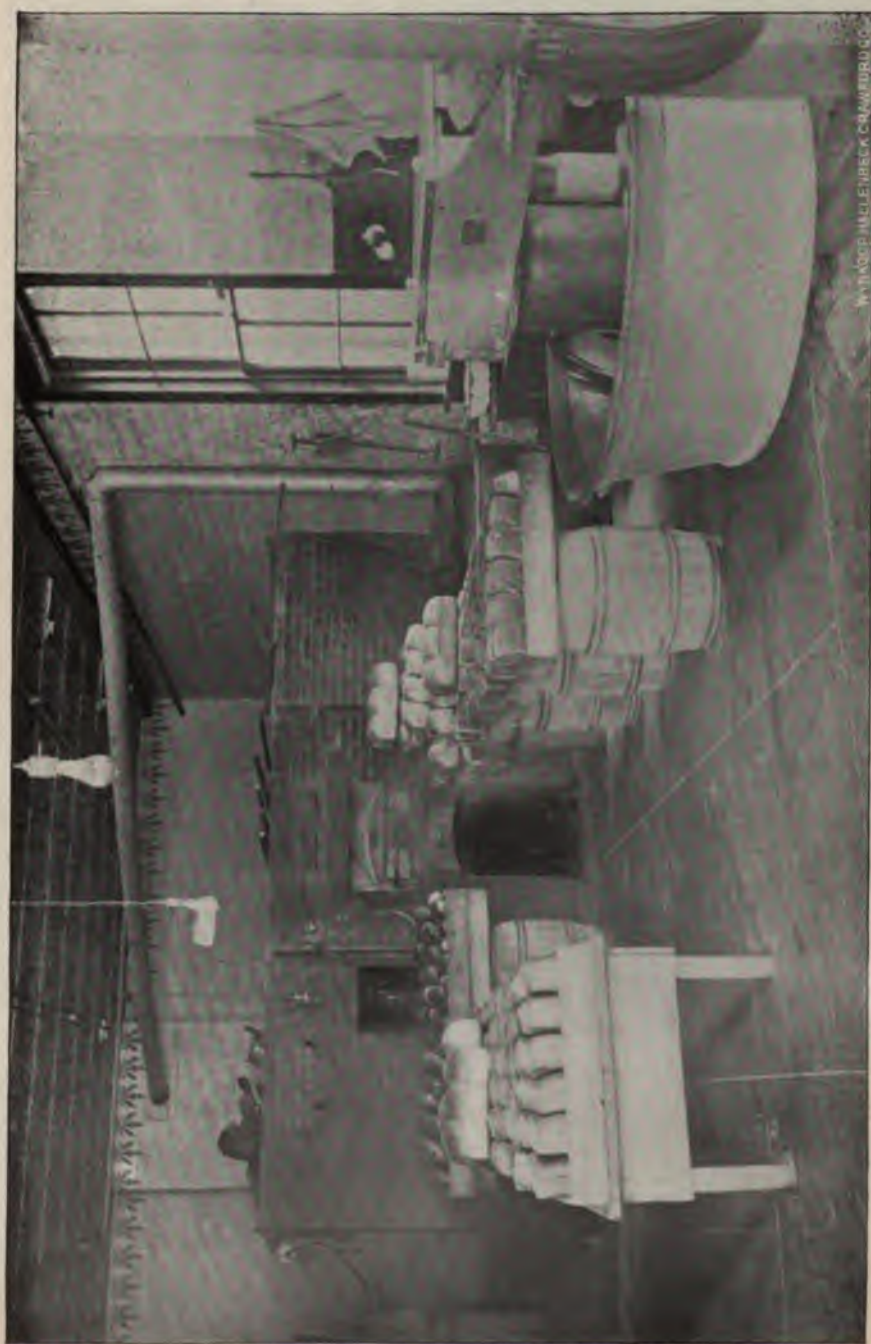
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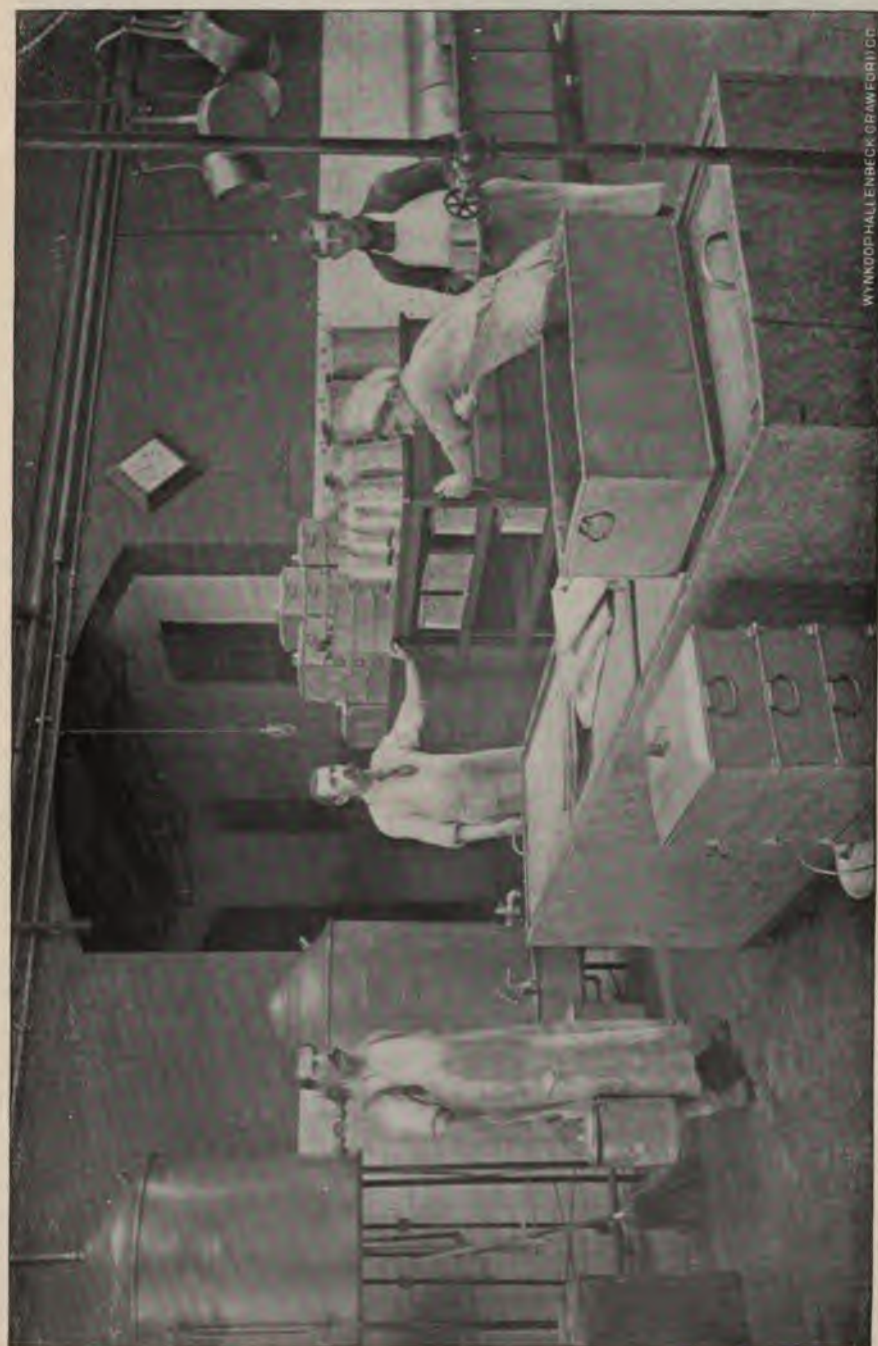


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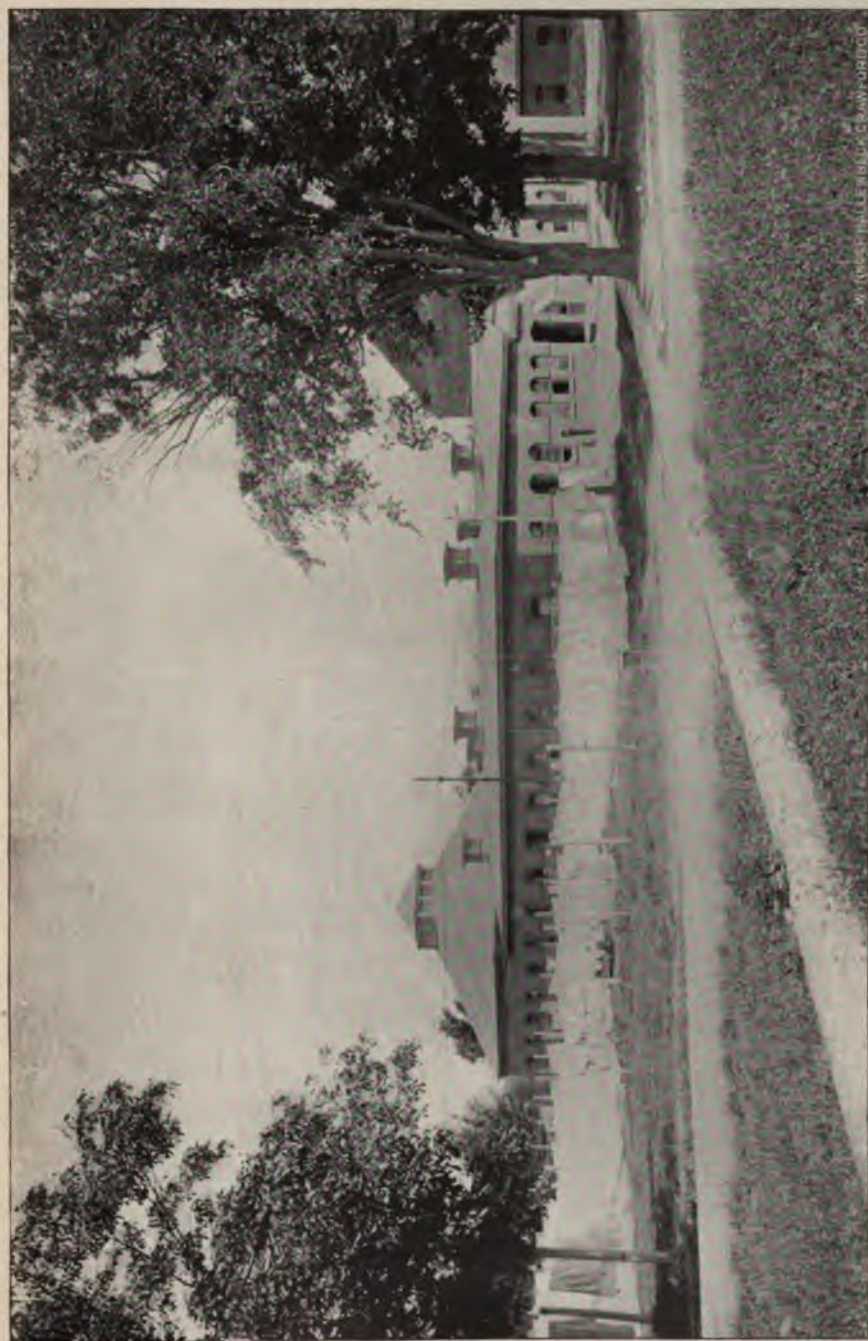




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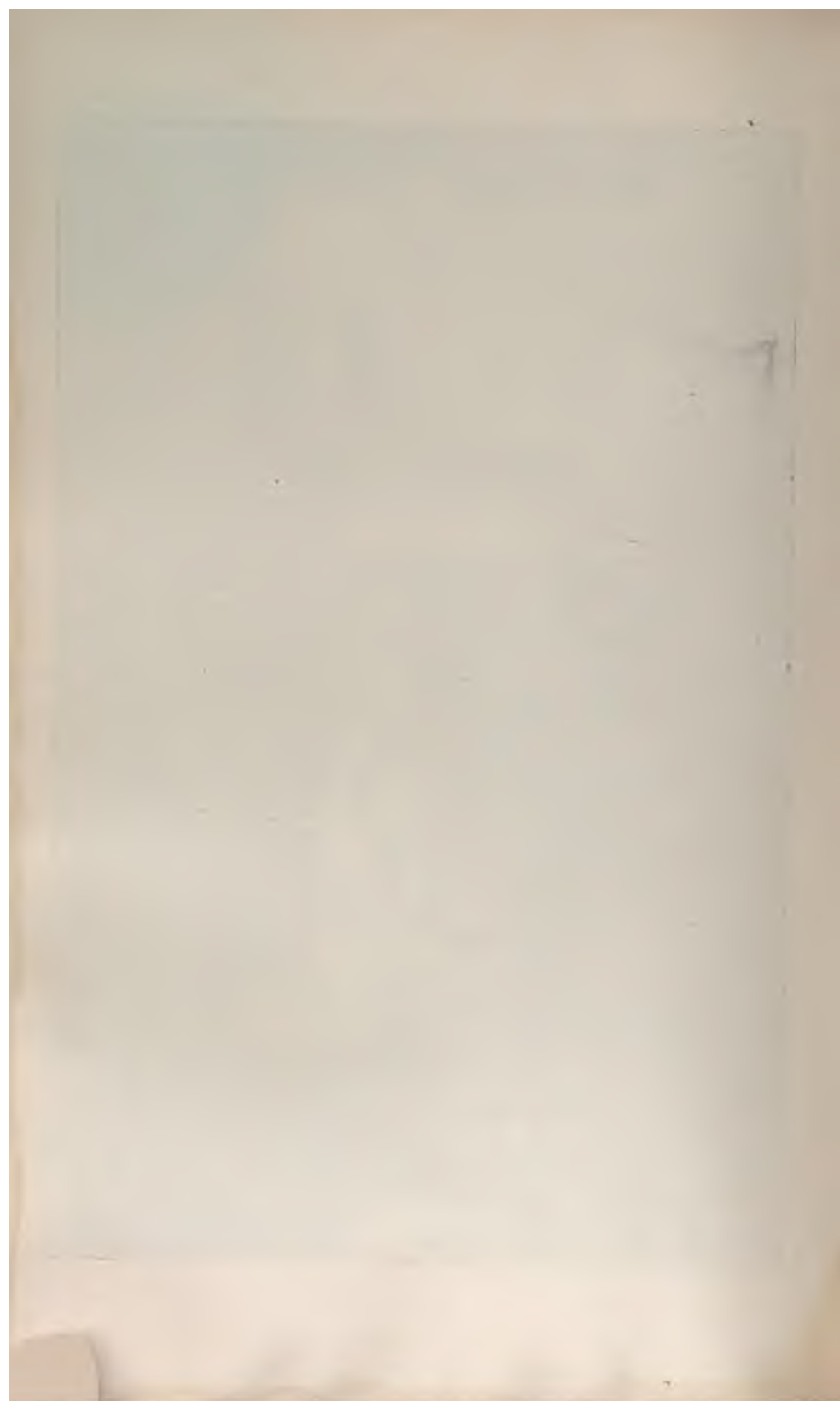


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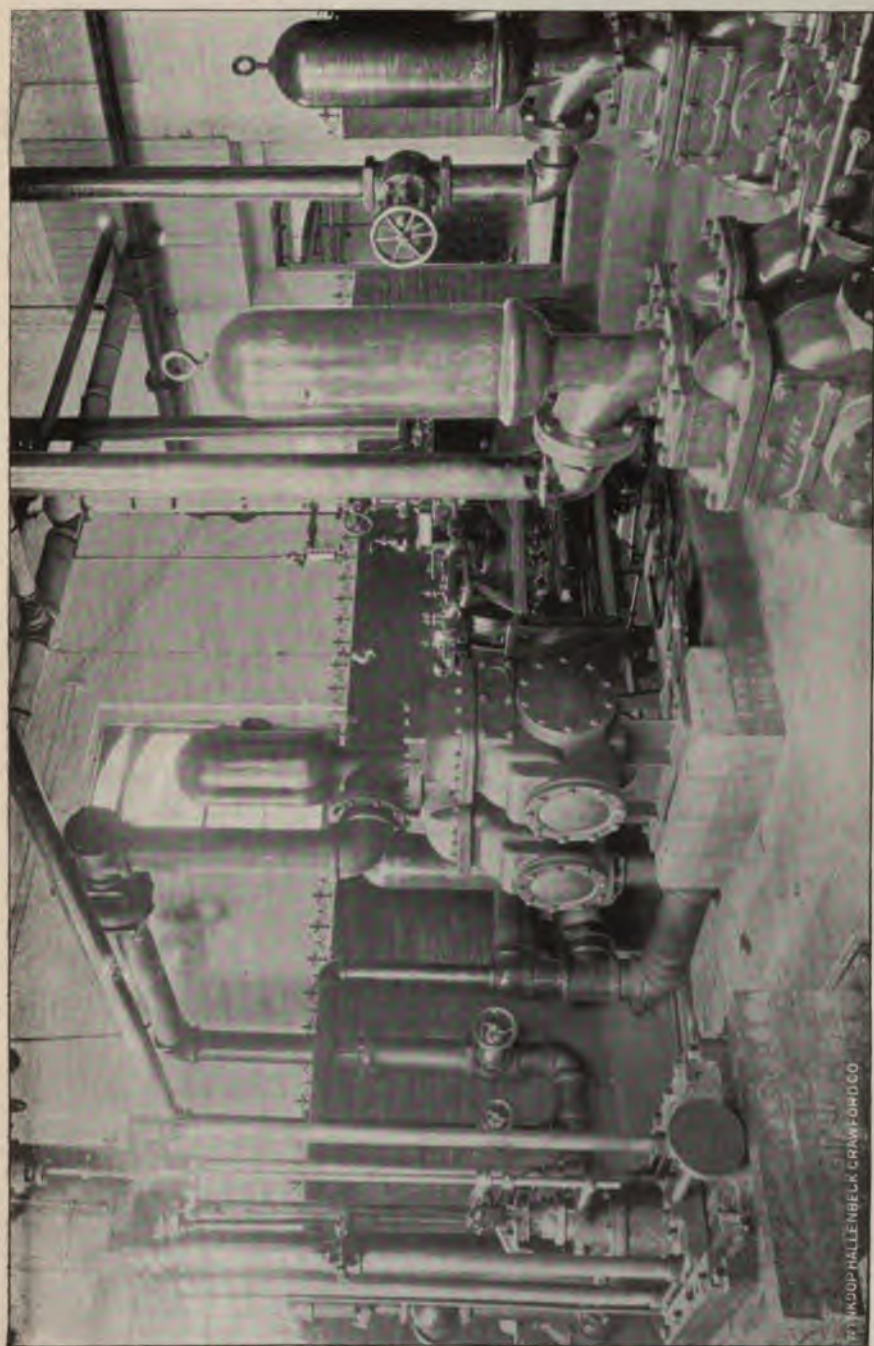


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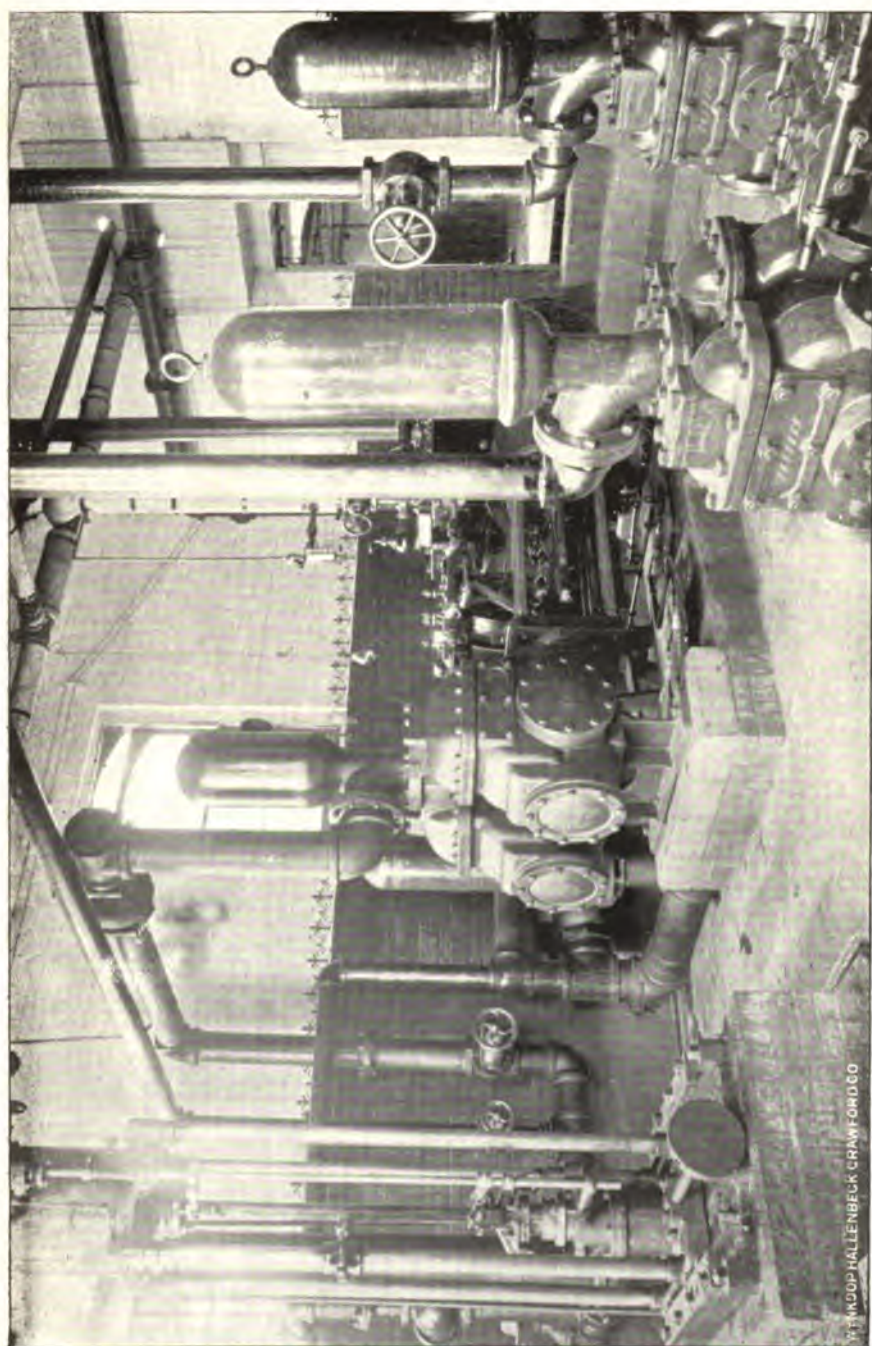


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MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—PUMP HOUSE.

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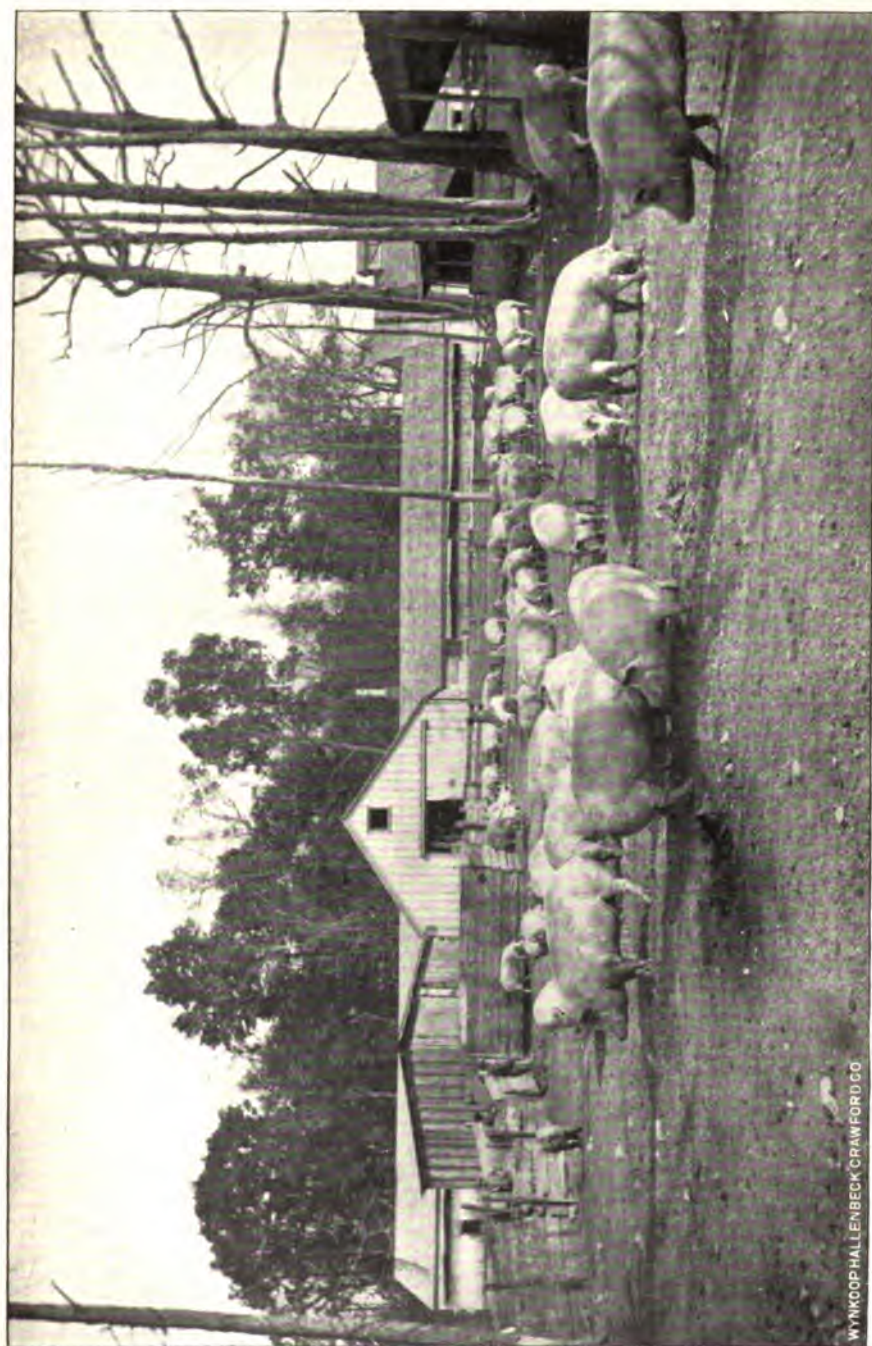


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MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—BARNS.



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MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—PIGS AND FIGGERY.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 7—(Concluded).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
The intoxications; heat-stroke; obesity:						
Alcoholism				4	1	5
Accident				1	.....	1
Suicide				3	1	4
Malignant new growths or cancer	1	4	5	4	9	13
Total	50	27	77	379	238	617

* 1 died not insane.

TABLE No. 8.

Showing Hereditary Tendency to Insanity in Patients Admitted During
the Current Year and Since, October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Paternal branch.....	7	15	22	127	185	262
Maternal branch.....	14	17	31	157	167	324
Paternal and maternal branches		1	1	19	19	38
Collateral branches	2	9	11	94	143	237
No hereditary tendency....	89	72	161	950	854	1,804
Unascertained	8	2	10	95	101	196
Total	120	116	236	1,442	1,419	2,861

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 9.

Showing Civil Condition of Patients Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

CIVIL CONDITION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	55	55	110	689	553	1,242
Married	48	48	96	626	667	1,293
Widowed	15	13	28	113	189	302
Divorced	2	.....	2	5	6	11
Unascertained .....	.....	.....	.....	9	4	13
Total	120	116	236	1,442	1,419	2,861

TABLE No. 10.

Showing Degree of Education of Patients Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Collegiate	10	2	12	74	23	97
Academic	10	11	21	132	194	326
Common school	90	94	184	1,035	1,020	2,055
Read and write.....	.....	1	1	26	24	50
Read only .....	.....	2	2	30	28	58
No education	6	4	10	70	62	132
Unascertained	4	2	6	75	68	143
Total	120	116	236	1,442	1,419	2,861

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 11.
 Showing the Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission, and the Period Under Treatment of Patients Who Died
 During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	5	4	9	39	39	78
One to three months	8	4	12	33	32	65
Three to six months	7	4	11	41	15	56
Six to nine months	4	1	5	35	15	50
Nine months to one year . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	11	12	23
One year to eighteen months..	4	3	7	40	23	63
Eighteen months to two years.	2	.....	2	8	27	35
Two to three years	7	3	10	42	20	62
Three to four years	2	1	3	24	18	42
Four to six years	2	1	3	21	10	31
Six to ten years	2	2	4	26	14	40
Ten to twenty years	4	.....	4	24	6	30
Twenty years and over . . . . .	.....	1	1	7	13	20
Not insane* . . . . .	.....	1	1	2	1	3
Unascertained	3	2	5	22	12	34
Total	50	27	77	379	238	617
Average duration of insane life (give years and tenths)	3.1 4.5 3.8			2.5 2.8 2.6		

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 12.

Showing Ages of Those Admitted During the Current Year and Since
October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years.....					2	2
From 10 to 15 years.....				7	6	13
From 15 to 20 years.....	4	4	8	58	47	105
From 20 to 25 years.....	9	8	17	138	115	253
From 25 to 30 years.....	11	22	33	158	168	326
From 30 to 35 years.....	14	17	31	172	185	357
From 35 to 40 years.....	19	18	37	197	163	360
From 40 to 50 years.....	21	18	39	285	331	616
From 50 to 60 years.....	20	18	38	189	202	391
From 60 to 70 years.....	10	5	15	145	118	263
From 70 to 80 years.....	7	5	12	68	65	133
From 80 to 90 years.....	5	1	6	23	14	37
Unascertained.....				2	3	5
Total.....	120	116	236	1,442	1,419	2,861

TABLE No. 13.

Showing Ages of Those Discharged Recovered During the Current Year
and Since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 10 to 20 years.....	1	1	2	27	39	66
From 20 to 30 years.....	6	11	17	105	134	239
From 30 to 40 years.....	11	7	18	115	140	255
From 40 to 50 years.....	5	8	13	104	127	231
From 50 to 60 years.....	9	6	15	58	69	127
From 60 to 70 years.....	3	2	5	34	33	67
From 70 to 80 years.....	3	2	5	15	6	21
Total.....	38	37	75	458	548	1,006

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 14.

Showing Ages of Patients Who Died During the Current Year and
Since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years.....					2	2
From 15 to 20 years.....				2	1	3
From 20 to 25 years.....	1	1	2	11	4	15
From 25 to 30 years.....	3	2	5	19	11	30
From 30 to 35 years.....	4	2	6	29	11	40
From 35 to 40 years.....	3	1	4	41	15	56
From 40 to 50 years.....	12	2	14	77	53	130
From 50 to 60 years.....	7	9	16	68	44	112
From 60 to 70 years.....	12	4	16	66	43	109
From 70 to 80 years.....	4	5	9	47	42	89
From 80 to 90 years.....	4	1	5	18	11	29
Over 90 years.....				1	1	2
Total	50	27	77	379	238	617

TABLE No. 15.

Showing Alleged Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission of
Patients Admitted During the Year Ending September 30, 1898.

DURATION OF INSANITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	16	19	35
One to three months.....	27	17	44
Three to six months.....	22	21	43
Six to nine months.....	12	10	22
Nine months to one year.....	2	3	5
One year to eighteen months.....	14	10	24
Eighteen months to two years.....	1	2	3
Two to three years.....	4	8	12
Three to four years.....	1	4	5
Four to five years.....	2	2	4
Five to ten years.....	3	8	11
Ten to fifteen years.....	3	2	5
Fifteen to twenty years.....		3	3
Twenty to thirty years.....	1		1
Not insane*.....		2	2
Unascertained.....	12	5	17
Total.....	120	116	236

* Includes cases of alcoholism, morphia habit, etc.

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TABLE No. 16.

Showing Period of Residence in Asylum of Patients Remaining Under Treatment September 30, 1898.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	6	9	15
One to three months.....	12	14	26
Three to six months.....	22	29	51
Six to nine months.....	24	20	44
Nine months to one year.....	11	17	28
One year to eighteen months.....	25	39	64
Eighteen months to two years.....	22	30	52
Two to three years.....	52	54	106
Three to four years.....	47	43	90
Four to five years.....	51	42	93
Five to ten years.....	216	244	460
Ten to fifteen years.....	64	68	132
Fifteen to twenty years.....	21	23	44
Twenty to thirty years.....	5	4	9
Total.....	578	636	1,214

TABLE No. 17.

Showing the Occupation of those Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Professional :						
Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, law- yers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc.....	12	2	14	96	7	103
Commercial :						
Bankers, merchants, ac- countants, clerks, sales- men, shopkeepers, shop- men, stenographers, typewriters, etc.....	32	3	35	283	5	288

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Table No. 17—(Concluded).

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agricultural and pas- toral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herds- men, etc.	10	.....	10	212	.....	212
Mechanics at out-door vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc.	6	.....	6	110	.....	110
Mechanics, etc., at sed- entary vocations:						
Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc.	18	.....	18	193	1	194
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	3	14	17	33	130	163
Educational and high- er domestic duties:						
Governesses, teachers, stu- dents, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	1	69	70	24	921	945
Commercial:						
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, type- writers, etc. ....	.....	4	4	.....	21	21
Employed in seden- tary occupation:						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, etc. ....	.....	8	8	.....	65	65
Miners, seamen, etc.	6	.....	6	8	.....	8
Prostitutes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers	25	.....	25	332	.....	332
No occupation	7	16	23	144	259	403
Unascertained	7	10	17
Total	120	116	236	1,442	1,419	2,861

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TABLE No. 18.

Showing the Nativity of Patients Admitted During the Current Year
and Since October 1, 1888.

NATIVITY.	YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1888.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
United States.....	99	98	197	1127	1134	2261
England.....	5	.....	5	43	25	68
Ireland.....	8	6	14	128	129	257
Germany.....	2	7	9	78	68	146
France.....	.....	2	2	4	9	13
Scotland.....	2	.....	2	10	12	22
Canada.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6	13
Switzerland.....	1	.....	1	7	3	10
Italy.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	9
Bavaria.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Prussia.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Bohemia.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	5
Sweden.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	12
Saxony.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Poland.....	1	.....	1	5	1	6
Austria.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Russia.....	.....	1	1	1	2	3
China.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Japan.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Isle of Man.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
New Brunswick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hungary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
India.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Australia.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Holland.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Cuba.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Norway.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Unascertained.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Total.....	120	116	236	1442	1419	2861

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, the parents of 34.62 per cent. were both of foreign birth.

In 1.70 per cent. the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In 1.02 per cent. the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

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TABLE No. 19.

Showing the Residence by Counties and Classification of Patients
Admitted During the Year Ending September 30, 1898.

COUNTIES.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Albany	1	.....	1
Allegany .....	.....	.....	.....
Broome .....	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus .....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga .....	.....	.....	.....
Chautauqua .....	.....	.....	.....
Chemung .....	.....	.....	.....
Chenango .....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton .....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia .....	.....	1	1
Cortland .....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	4	3	7
Dutchess .....	.....	1	1
Erie	1	.....	1
Essex .....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton .....	.....	.....	.....
Genesee .....	.....	.....	.....
Greene .....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton .....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer .....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson .....	.....	1	1
Kings	8	4	12
Lewis .....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston .....	.....	.....	.....
Madison .....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe .....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery	1	.....	1
New York	27	17	44
Niagara .....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida	2	.....	2
Onondaga	1	2	3
Ontario .....	.....	.....	.....
Orange	50	7	57
Orleans .....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego .....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego	1	.....	1
Putnam .....	.....	.....	.....
Queens	1	3	4
Rensselaer	1	1
Richmond
Rockland	13	2	15
St. Lawrence
Saratoga

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Table No. 19—(Concluded).

COUNTIES.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Schenectady	1	1
Schoharie
Schuyler .....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca .....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben	1	.....	1
Suffolk	5	.....	5
Sullivan	18	1	19
Tioga .....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins .....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	43	.....	43
Warren
Washington	4	4
Wayne
Westchester	8	2	10
Wyoming	1	1
Yates
Total	191	45	236

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TABLE No. 20.

Showing the Residence by Counties and Classification of Patients Remaining Under Treatment September 30, 1898.

COUNTIES.	PUBLIC.			PRIVATE.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany	8	8	16	.....	.....	.....
Allegany .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Cattaraugus .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	2	1	3	.....	1	1
Chautauqua .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemung	3	1	4	1	.....	1
Chenango	1	2	3	.....	1	1
Clinton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Cortland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	2	18	20	.....	1	1
Dutchess	1	.....	1	.....	3	3
Erie	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Essex .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton	1	1	2	1	.....	1
Genesee .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Greene .....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1
Hamilton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Kings	13	22	35	15	14	29
Lewis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison	1	2	3	.....	1	1
Monroe .....	.....	2	2	.....	4	4
Montgomery	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
New York	33	44	77	47	46	93
Niagara .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Onondaga	5	3	8	.....	4	4
Ontario	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Orange	145	138	283	17	20	37
Orleans .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Otsego	1	1
Putnam	1
Queens	26	20	46	5	4	9
Rensselaer	1	1	2	3	1	4
Richmond	13	14	27	1	2	3

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Table No. 20—(Concluded).

COUNTIES.	PUBLIC.			PRIVATE.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Rockland.....	35	32	67	1	1	2
St. Lawrence.....					1	1
Saratoga.....	3	8	11			
Schenectady.....				1	1	2
Schoharie.....	1		1			
Schuyler.....					1	1
Seneca.....						
Steuben.....	1		1		1	1
Suffolk.....	40	47	87	1	2	3
Sullivan.....	43	50	93	2	1	3
Tioga.....	2	4	6		2	2
Tompkins.....						
Ulster.....	76	72	148	2	2	4
Warren.....	1	1	2			
Washington.....	1	5	6			
Wayne.....	1		1			
Westchester.....	11	9	20	1	4	5
Wyoming.....		3	3	1	1	2
Yates.....						
Unascertained.....						
Total.....	477	513	990	101	123	224

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BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

This hospital receives patients under the same rules and terms of admission as govern other State hospitals.

The following is a brief epitome of laws relating to the insane passed since 1889:

LAWS OF 1895, CHAPTER 381.

An act to protect human life. It provides for the construction on the outside of all State hospitals over two stories high, of iron stairways, with suitable doorways leading thereto from each story.

LAWS OF 1895, CHAPTER 335.

An act to protect the lives of the inmates of public buildings of State institutions, and to protect such buildings against destruction by fire. It also provides for the cleanliness of all attics and basements, and the removal of all needless articles.

LAWS OF 1895, CHAPTER 824.

An act in relation to the appointment of a committee of the person and property of a lunatic, idiot, or habitual drunkard.

SERVICES OF LEGAL PROCESSES UPON INSANE PATIENTS.

The superintendent or officer in charge of each institution for the care and treatment of the insane is directed by the Commission not to permit the service of any legal process whatsoever upon any insane patient, except upon the order of a judge of a court of record.

LETTERS TO PATIENTS.

If the patient has had a conservator, business manager, or guardian of his person appointed, all mail matter addressed to such person should be delivered to such conservator, business manager or guardian, or according to the latter's direction. In case a person be adjudged insane or an imbecile by a court, and he be confined in an asylum by order of a court, and there be

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

no conservator, business manager or guardian of his person, lawfully appointed, then mail matter addressed to such person may be delivered to the keepers of the asylum.

CONVEYANCE OF PATIENTS TO HOSPITAL.

All town, county or city authorities before sending a patient to a State hospital must see that said patient is in a state of bodily cleanliness, and provided with new clothing throughout, including shoes and hat. Between the months of November and April, both inclusive, there shall be provided, in addition to the foregoing, a suitable overcoat for male patients, and a suitable shawl or cloak for the female patients, also gloves or mittens. Whenever practicable a notice in advance, by writing or telegraph, should be sent to the medical superintendent of the hospital of the coming of the patient. The removal of a patient should never be attempted while he is suffering from severe bodily disease, or the infirmities of old age.

PAROLING PATIENTS.

The superintendent of the hospital, upon the request of friends, may grant a parole to a patient not exceeding thirty days, provided in his judgment the person is neither homicidal, suicidal, destructive or dangerous to himself or others.

PATIENTS ADMITTED UNDER SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

Patients residents of the State, other than poor and indigent insane persons, may be admitted by the superintendent under special agreement when there is room for such insane therein. But no patient shall be permitted to occupy more than one room, nor shall any patient, his friends or relatives, be permitted to pay for his care and treatment more than ten dollars per week. The amount agreed upon for such maintenance shall be secured by a properly executed bond, and bills therefor shall be collected monthly.

Rates for private patients are from \$5 to \$10 per week. The friends of reimbursing patients pay \$3.75 per week.

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FORMS OF COMMITMENT.

Blank forms of commitment, together with initial history blanks, are furnished by the hospital when so desired and deemed necessary.

VISITING DAYS.

The relatives of patients are admitted to visit the institution and its inmates every day from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., excepting legal holidays, Saturdays, Sundays and Monday forenoons. General visitors are admitted Tuesdays and Thursdays, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.

All correspondence relative to patients should be addressed to Dr. Selden H. Talcott, Superintendent, Middletown, Orange county, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL REPORTS.

(a) Report of Matron.—The matron reports the following list of articles made and repaired in the sewing rooms:

Aprons	1,164
Apron strings	98
Bandages	1,404
Bed rings	8
Bibs	275
Blueing bags	14
Body straps	6
Body waists	92
Bureau covers	10
Chemises	186
Clothes bags	251
Clothes-pin bags	66
Curtains	24
Cushions	4
Drawers, pairs	211
Dresses	277
Dress waists, extra.....	9

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Laundry holders	171
Mitts, pairs	5
Napkins	354
Night dresses	203
Overalls, pair	1
Pads	6
Pillow slips	2,495
Pillow shams	13
Protection sheets	64
Protection sheet covers	18
Scrap basket	1
Screens	9
Sheets	5,152
Skirts	193
Shirts, dress	30
Shirts, night	977
Shirts, colored	95
Tablecloths	160
Towels	6,920
Under waists	4
Wash cloths	12
Total articles mended	10,811

Canning and pickling department:

Catsup, quarts	327
Tomatoes, gallons	1,334
Jelly, pounds	140
Marmalade, quarts	19

Preserves:

Currants, quarts	21
Grapes, quarts	2
Mulberries, quarts	18
Peaches, quarts	35
Pears, quarts	38
Pie plant, quarts	20
Pineapple, quarts	18

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Red raspberries, quarts.....	45
Tomatoes, quarts	12

Pickles:

Green tomatoes, quarts.....	5
Pears, quarts	27
Pepper mangoes	189
Pickled cucumbers, quarts.....	86
Salted cucumbers, gallons.....	800
String beans, quarts.....	8

(b) Engineer's report.—The following is a summary of the work done in the engineer's department during the year ending October 1, 1898:

New 40-inch wringer put in laundry.

New brass washing machine put in laundry.

New 20 drawer iron, fireproof drying-room put in laundry, and all laundry machinery and piping kept in repair.

Twenty-four watering troughs for new cow barn connected with automatic water supply.

Repaired water pipe to cow pasture, and laid 200 feet of new pipe to cabbage patch.

New 4-inch pipe laid to superintendent's house for water supply and hydrant for fire protection.

New water-closets, bath and lavatory for ward 30.

New spray bath in junior physicians' room, and new spray bath in ward 15.

Wash-bowels and new plumbing in physicians' lavatory in basement of pavilion No. 1.

Wash-bowls, sewer, heating apparatus, etc., in morgue.

Two new automatic wash-bowls, two new slop-sinks and urinal bowls in ward 17; three new automatic closets in ward 11. Re-set bath-tub in ward 9.

Five iron portable bath-tubs made stationery in wards 1, 2, 3, 19 and 23.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

A number of new self-closing faucets have been introduced in the ward lavatories, as well as some key faucets for the violent wards.

Re-piped feed water from boiler feed pumps to heater, and from heater to boilers in boiler-house.

New 3-inch pressure reducing valve has been introduced in the kitchen supply pipe. Two new 80-gallon kettles erected in the kitchen, and four 80-gallon kettles have been reset and re-piped.

New iron sink in kitchen, and all piping in kitchen kept in repair.

New 80-gallon kettle put in bakery, and steam supply pipe run from kitchen.

Repaired 8-inch suction pipe from reservoir to pump.

Electric light has given continuous service, and electric lights, stoves and wires kept in repair, and necessary changes made for their safety from time to time.

New electric lights have been supplied to the chapel and other parts of the institution at the orders of the superintendent. A change in the steam-heating system long in vogue at the hospital has been made to the Warren-Webster vacuum system, which has involved the introduction of new vacuum pumps and automatic pressure controllers, which maintain a uniform steam pressure all over the institution. By this system we are enabled to use our exhaust steam, representing about 150 horse-power, which has heretofore been wasted. Necessary repairs and changes have been made in the pipes so as to obtain the best results from the new system. This system of heating represents about 40,000 square feet of radiating surface.

We have put on about five hundred dollars' worth of pipe covering, thus protecting pipes which heretofore have been exposed to radiation.

Piped exhaust steam from shop engine to heating system, and covered both exhaust and steam pipes with a patent steam-pipe wood casing, the best thing known.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Put on 16 Albany steam traps to drain the hot closets, hot water boilers, and steam chafing dishes.

SUGGESTIONS FOR COMING YEAR.

A new steel ceiling is needed in the pump-house.

We need a cold storage plant of about five tons capacity. We should have this plant so arranged that we can make the ice necessary for the dining-rooms and drinking-tanks. This should be located as closely as possible to the kitchen and butcher shop. A room should be added to the cold storage for storing clothes in summer. This has been found to be the best known preventive for the ravages of moths and other destructive insects.

A water plant belonging to the State hospital is a necessity. We have on the farm territory some springs in a valley which might very properly be devoted to supplying the institution with wholesome, pure, spring water, which could be forced to our present reservoir by means of compressed air. This would not only show us a big percentage on the money invested, but would also insure us a supply of good water, and we then could have a drinking tablet on each ward, with a coil of pipe circulating through ice, thus doing away with carrying all drinking water from the wells in pails.

Another need is a two-story building put up for use as a fire truck-house, attached to a necessary hose tower, so that hose may be drawn up and properly drained and dried. The second story could be used for sleeping rooms for our engineers and assistants, and other employes as members of the fire department. There should also be a lounging room where they can spend their time when off duty. This would give us men ready to call at any time in case of fire in any part of the hospital property, and, at the same time, give us a quiet place for our night engineers to sleep. Our present fire truck house could be utilized to good advantage for storing lumber and engineer's supplies. This is a storeroom of which we stand in sore need. None could be more conveniently located, or used to better advantage than the building indicated.

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We are in need of an addition to our present electric light plant, which is insufficient in the winter months, as well as antique. It should be modernized and brought up to date.

The Webster system of steam-heating should be installed in the house occupied by the engineer and the laundry help; and, in fact, it should be applied in all parts of the institution wherever steam is used for heating purposes.

(c) Carpenter's report.—The carpenter reports the following new work and repairs:

Making eight new tables.
 Two new bread closets for bakery.
 New addition to bakery, 30 x 32 feet.
 One new bookcase for office.
 New hay rigging for farmer.
 New lavatory in basement of Pavilion No. 1.
 New bathroom in cottage.
 New trimmings in bathroom of ward 25.
 New floor beams in water section.
 Twelve wire screens for windows.
 New shelving in vegetable cellar.
 Three slat doors for vegetable cellar.
 New pigpen.
 Five new gates.
 New floor in coach barn.
 Eleven water-closet seats.
 New shelving in three clothes rooms in Pavilion No. 2.
 New coal house for bakery.
 Two clothes trucks for laundry.
 116 new shades made and hung.
 Twenty-one new bread boards.

Repairs:

Chairs	556
Baker's peels	22
Bureaus	55

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Closet seats	29
Commodos	34
Floors and wickets.....	76
Mops	38
Old shades hung.....	155
Panes of glass.....	150
Sash cords put in.....	97
Sash chains	80
Stands	21
Wardrobes	71
Windows repaired	116

Repairing barn where damaged by lightning.

(d) Farmer's report.—The farmer reports the following as products of the farm during the year:

Apples, barrels	80
Corn, sweet, ears.....	52,950
Corn fodder, sheaves.....	11,000
Cabbage, heads	5,000
Calves raised	6
Calves sold	23
Calves slaughtered	3
Calves skins, sold.....	5
Chickens raised	495
Cider, gallons	200
Cows sold	6
Eggs, dozens	531
Hay, tons	140
Milk, quarts	137,692
Pigs sold	11
Pork, pounds	42,691
Potatoes, bushels	944
Rye, bushels	125
Rye straw, tons.....	12

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Turnips, bushels	50
Veal, pounds	305

Farm statistics:

Garden, acres	16
Potatoes, acres	5
Fodder corn, acres	11
Sweet corn, acres	9
Rye, acres	9
Cabbage, acres	3
Turnips, acres	3
Young orchard, acres	4
<hr/>	
Total number of acres cultivated	60
Number of acres mowed	80
Number of acres pastured.....	109
Number of acres wood.....	18
Number of acres swamp.....	18
<hr/>	
	225
Number of acres contained in farm.....	285
Cows kept, average.....	52
Cows at end of year.....	61
Swine kept, average	191
Swine kept at end of year.....	304

Improvements:

Putting in 670 feet of stone drain at piggery.

Cutting posts for and making 1,200 feet of new fence at piggery—2-inch plank.

Cutting posts for and making about 1,500 feet chicken fence.

Putting in 410 feet 8-inch sewer near main barn.

Putting in new blow-off pipe from boiler house.

Putting in hot and cold water and steam from boiler house to morgue.

Putting in sewer from morgue.

Putting in water pipe for hydrant, about 850 feet.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Cutting brush from about ten acres of woods.

Cutting brush from vegetable lot.

Grading about piggery.

Picking stone.

Converting cow stanchions to box stalls.

Relaying floor in same.

Repairs:

Repairing drives, sewers, horse stalls, and fences.

Team work:

Almost a constant drawing of groceries and supplies, coal, coal ashes, gravel, sand, cement, etc.

(e) Gardener's report.—The following is a report of the garden produce:

Asparagus, bunches	519
Beans, bushels	262
Beets, bushels	165
Cabbage, heads	3,373
Carrots, bushels	88
Celery, heads	12,185
Corn, sweet, ears	6,086
Cucumbers, bushels	312
Currants, quarts	450
Egg plant, bushels	140
Grapes, bushels	18
Lettuce, bushels	575
Onions, green, bushels	215
Onions, dry, bushels	320
Parsnips, bushels	150
Pears, bushels	15
Peas, bushels	116
Pumpkins, bushels	317
Radishes, bushels	53
Raspberries, quarts	2,195

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Rhubarb, bushels	48
Salsify, bushels	50
Spinach, bushels	115
Squash, bushels	219
Tomatoes, bushels	1,090

(f) Florist's report.—During the past year from thirty thousand to forty thousand plants were set out on the grounds. The roads and walks have been regravelled as usual, and about one hundred trees were removed from the woods in front of Talcott Hall and the cottages. The lawns have been cut regularly, the trees pruned and the dead branches removed, and grading done wherever necessary. Roses, carnations, lilliums, hyacinths, chrysanthemums, violets, etc., have been grown for cut flowers; also, palms and other ornamental plants for decorating the hospitals and wards.

(g) Laundryman's report.—During the year ending September 30, 1898, 1,697,852 pieces of clothing and bedding were washed and ironed or mangled. A new washing machine was set up in the laundry; also, one 36-inch extractor. A new iron drying-room has been constructed, in place of the old wooden drying-room; and the interior of the laundry has been painted and white-washed.

(h) Mason's report.—The mason reports the following new work and repairs:

Addition to bakery, and cement floor in same.

Reset marble sides and stone floors in bathrooms, of Hospital Annexes Nos. 1 and 2.

Repaired floor in kitchen, and put in new cement floor under all the steam kettles.

Repaired walls in Annex No. 1, and put them in readiness for the painter; also, repaired walls in Grinnell and Pierson Cottages, and wherever needed throughout the institution.

Built nine brick-walled man-holes in sewerage system.

Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Laid several hundred feet of drain pipe, to carry water from dynamo room and laundry.

Built five new catch pits in the waste water system.

Set up one new boiler in solid masonry in boiler house, and repaired walls around four other boilers.

Foundations for new machinery in laundry; also foundations for new pumps in pump-house.

Laid cement floor in laundry, morgue, and in part of machine shop.

Cemented walls of spray-bath rooms in Pavilions Nos. 1 and 2; also cemented walls of spray-bath rooms on officers' hall and in Grinnell Cottage.

Re-plastered part of walls in photographer's room, and put in new cement floor.

Re-plastered three rooms in Nurses' Home for women, put in new ceilings in sitting-rooms, and repaired walls generally.

Put in tile drain at the superintendent's house, to drain furnace pit.

In addition to the foregoing, there have been numerous petty repairs wherever needed throughout the institution.



TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL
TO THE
State Commission in Lunacy.
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

CHAPTER 5

Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Managers of the Buffalo State Hospital.

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

Gentlemen.—The managers of the Buffalo State Hospital herewith present their report for the year ending September 30, 1898.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH P. DUDLEY,

DANIEL H. McMILLAN,

THOMAS LOTHROP,

FREDERICK P. HALL,

JAMES ATWATER,

MRS. JESSIE H. JEWETT,

MRS. ESTHER K. McWILLIAMS.

BUFFALO, October, 1898.

OFFICERS.

JOSEPH P. DUDLEY.....Buffalo.
DANIEL H. McMILLAN.....Buffalo.
THOMAS LOTHROP, M. D.....Buffalo.
FREDERICK P. HALLJamestown.
JAMES ATWATERLockport.
MRS. JESSIE H. JEWETT.....Buffalo.
MRS. ESTHER K. McWILLIAMS.....Buffalo.

ARTHUR W. HURD, A. M., M. D.....Superintendent.

HENRY P. FROST, M. D.....First Assistant Physician.

GEORGE G. ARMSTRONG, M. D..Second Assistant Physician.

WALTER H. CONLEY, M. D.....Assistant Physician.

HELENE KUHLMANN, M. D.....Woman Physician.

JOSEPH B. BETTS, M. D.....Assistant Physician.

EDWIN A. BOWERMAN, M. D....Junior Assistant Physician.

CHRISTOPHER J. PATTERSON, M. D.,
Junior Assistant Physician.

JOHN E. CULP.....Steward.

FLORENCE A. SEELEYMatron.

JOSEPH P. DUDLEY.....President.
FREDERICK P. HALL.....Vice-President.
ELIAS S. HAWLEY.....Secretary and Treasurer.

THOMAS LOTHROP, M. D., *Chairman.*

MRS. JESSIE H. JEWETT,
JAMES ATWATER.

MRS. ESTHER K. McWILLIAMS, *Chairman.*

DANIEL H. McMILLAN, THOMAS LOTHROP, M. D.

MRS. JESSIE H. JEWETT, *Chairman.*

JAMES ATWATER, MRS. ESTHER K. MCWILLIAMS.
JOHN E. POUND, *Attorney.*

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS.

The managers of the Buffalo State Hospital, in accordance with the Insanity Law of 1896, hereby present to the State Commission in Lunacy their report for the year ending September 30, 1898.

The managers are pleased to be able to state that the affairs of the hospital have progressed satisfactorily and efficiently, as regards the care and treatment of the insane. There has been a larger number of patients this year than ever before, and the population now is much in excess of what it has ever been. The reclassification, which has been made possible by the occupancy of the new building on Elmwood avenue, has rendered the work more systematic, and has been of service, not only to the patients, but to the officers as well.

The population of the institution, September 30, 1897, was: men 529, women 724, total 1,253; September 30, 1898, men 635, women 877, total 1,512; showing an increase of men of 106, women 153, total 259.

There were admitted to the hospital during the year 364 men, 306 women, total 670. Of this number, 130 men, 129 women, total 259, were transfers from other institutions.

The reclassification permitted in the main building by the erection of the Elmwood building has increased the capacity so satisfactorily that a slight reduction has been made in the number of patients contemplated for the Elmwood building, thus allowing the acute cases to be better cared for, while the capacity of the institution, as a whole, has not been in any way diminished.

After deliberation the managers decided to bestow the name, "Elmwood Building," upon the new group as a fitting designation, indicating not only a separate group, but its location also to visitors, and the street by which access to it is obtained.

The executive committee report that they have held twelve regular meetings during the year, at which they have disposed of questions brought up by the superintendent, which naturally fall

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

to the executive board, and have in addition supervised the purchase of large supplies, opening bids for meat, flour, butter, eggs, etc. This system of competition, based on closely drawn specifications, calling for supplies of a high order and quality, has worked well, the quality of the goods furnished being under supervision and inspection.

Four regular meetings of the board of managers have been held at the stated periods. Reports of the sub-committees have been presented and passed upon, and other subjects coming up have been disposed of.

The managers have provided for the erection of a cold storage department, to take the place of the meat rooms and storage rooms, which had become inadequate in size and deficient in facilities for the large population now in the institution. The north side of the ice house, which was larger than was necessary, was selected, and therein were constructed four large rooms, three refrigerating rooms for the storage of butter, eggs, vegetables and meat, and a fourth room for the cutting and distribution of meat. The contract was awarded, after the consideration of various bids, to the Jewett Refrigerator Company of Buffalo. The work is being done in a satisfactory manner, in accordance with specifications, and is nearing completion.

The managers have also authorized the building of four offices in the rear of the main building, in accordance with the plan suggested in the last annual report, the money therefor having been provided by the State Commission in Lunacy, who visited the institution, and who fully concurred in the great necessity for more office room.

With the exception of some mason work, the construction was undertaken and completed by the hospital itself at a much lower figure than any of the bids offered.

The managers are pleased to be able to report that the changes in the engine room, the building of the new stack, etc., which were mentioned in the last annual report, have proven of great utility to the institution, and economical as well. The saving of coal, by the more perfect combustion, has been considerable, and the



W. WOOD HALL ENBECK CRAWFORD CO

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.

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BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.—WEST WING—MAIN BUILDING.

WM. MOOP-HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO.



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Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

expense per capita in this institution for heating and lighting and cooking has been kept at a very low and satisfactory figure.

Another source of congratulation is the almost entire abolition of the nuisance of smoke, by the present arrangements of boilers, stokers and smokestack. But one boiler remains without an automatic stoker attachment, and it is in this boiler that combustion is less complete than in the others, and from which what smoke there is is produced, and it is recommended that this boiler be replaced by one having a Brightman stoker attachment, thus making the whole battery of boilers uniform.

The building committee would report the completion and occupancy in December, 1897, of the Elmwood building, for acute admissions and for the infirmary class. The building has met the expectation formed for it, and is of great benefit to the hospital. The laboratory and the lecture and operating rooms are in constant use and fulfill the uses for which they were intended, and facilitate in a marked way the active medical care of the newly arrived patients, among whom, of course, are included those with the greatest prospects of recovery.

The committee on grounds reports the completion of the pond on the Elmwood avenue side of the grounds and of the bridge crossing it, the completion of the roadway leading to the main building from the Elmwood avenue group, as well as the grading which has been made necessary thereby.

They would also report the purchase of several hundred trees, shrubs, etc., which have been placed in suitable localities about the grounds, especially along the easterly or Elmwood avenue border, and in this connection they wish to acknowledge the gift of a large number of trees from Mr. B. C. Rumsey, which were planted along the Elmwood frontage at his own expense. These consist of at least five rows of trees extending from Forest avenue nearly to the park entrance, and will prove, as they grow older, a handsome addition to the grounds. The park commission also have given to the hospital a row of trees, extending along the border of the hospital grounds, on the northerly side,

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

parallel with the Scajaquada boulevard. This portion of the hospital grounds, was originally deficient in trees, and these gifts are timely and much appreciated.

Notwithstanding the fact that several hundred trees have been bought and planted by the hospital itself, it hopes, the coming year, to still further extend this feature of adornment of the grounds.

A certain portion of the hospital farm lands lying to the south of the tunnel, which connects the engine room with the Elmwood building, from its topography, has been submerged after heavy rains. This water not only has a tendency to stand, the drainage being deficient, but also tends to render the tunnel damp, and even leak into it. To obviate this condition, representation was made of the circumstances to the Commission in Lunacy, and money asked for the purpose of digging and placing a 20-inch drain from this low-lying piece of ground, to the Scajaquada creek. The consent of the board of park commissioners, to cross the driveway, was asked and readily granted, as this water is simply surface water and in no manner connected with the sewer system. The work has progressed, partly by the labor of patients, but is not yet completed.

The managers, with deep regret, report the death during the past year, of the attorney of the board, Mr. James Fraser Gluck, of Buffalo, N. Y. His position, as attorney, was filled by the appointment, by the Commission in Lunacy, of the Hon. John E. Pound, of Lockport, N. Y. Mr. Pound being one of the managers, his resignation as such in consequence followed, and his place as manager was filled by the appointment by the Governor of Mr. James Atwater, of Lockport.

The managers are also called upon to report the death of Mr. Thomas Wilding, steward of the hospital, which occurred March 18, 1898. Mr. Wilding had been steward of the hospital for some seven years, and had been bookkeeper for the hospital for many years previous to his promotion to the stewardship, and the managers feel that it is but justice to the memory of an

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

honest and faithful officer, to place on record their appreciation of his high character and faithful service to the institution.

The vacancy caused by his death was filled by the superintendent, under the authority granted him by the Civil Service Law, in the appointment of Mr. John E. Culp, for several years bookkeeper of the institution.

During the year the managers appointed a committee, consisting of the president of the board, the Hon. Joseph P. Dudley, the attorney, the Hon. John E. Pound, and the superintendent, Dr. Hurd, to consider the subject of renting a farm within a suitable distance from the hospital, to which its live stock might be transferred, and where patients might be sent to engage in farming and gardening operations. This committee was offered a plot of land within suitable distance of the hospital, but the length of lease offered was too short, it appeared to them, to warrant the expense necessary to put the buildings thereon in proper condition.

They can only report that they are still looking for a farm, but that they have not been able as yet to find one suitable in locality, distance and convenience of access.

The managers would make the following requests and recommendations for the coming year. Some of them are a repetition of requests made last year, but which were not secured, it being evident to the Commission in Lunacy that the funds necessary were more needed in other parts of the State at the time. These items are as follows:

Residence for medical superintendent.....	\$10,000 00
Residence for medical staff.....	13,000 00
Cottage for male employes.....	30,000 00
Enlargement of present home for women nurses...	4,000 00
Chapel and amusement hall.....	35,000 00
Conversion of the three upper floors of the administration building into dormitories for quiet patients.	12,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$104,000 00</u>

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

The reasons which have existed for these increased accommodations, are fully as potent now as heretofore, and the granting of the above requests would contribute to the comfort and well being of the patients and to the efficiency of the institution.

It is possible, of course, that some modifications of the plans for the chapel and for the construction of the administration building may cause a variation in the above figures.

The managers feel that the medical work of the institution has been faithfully and efficiently carried on during the past year, and that conscientious work has been done by the officers and employes, and would hereby tender their recognition and appreciation of the faithful service performed.

JOSEPH P. DUDLEY,
DANIEL H. McMILLAN,
THOMAS LOTHROP,
FREDERICK P. HALL,
JESSIE H. JEWETT,
ESTHER K. McWILLIAMS,
JAMES ATWATER.

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts.

On hand from last year.....		\$2,094 12
From Comptroller, for maintenance..	\$242,518 69	
From sale of old material.....	1,276 15	
From interest on deposits.....	315 68	
From reimbursing patients.....	12,460 14	
From private patients.....	7,423 29	
From Erie county, criminal insane...	1,855 19	
From board	78 75	
From E. H. Taber, to replace protested check, with fees.....	11 36	
		<hr/> 265,939 25
Total receipts.....		\$268,033 37

Expenditures.

As per vouchers on file:

1. Officers' salaries	\$19,274 39	
2. Wages	95,536 01	
3. Provisions and stores.....	89,960 92	
4. Ordinary repairs	4,943 39	
5. Farm and grounds.....	7,056 66	
6. Clothing	11,212 19	
7. Furniture and bedding.....	8,464 37	
8. Books and stationery.....	2,094 54	
9. Fuel and lights.....	15,715 83	
10. Medical supplies	3,059 07	
11. Miscellaneous expenses.....	5,017 45	
12. Transportation	1,414 90	
		<hr/> \$263,749 72
Thomas Wilding, steward, petty cash, by order of board of managers.....	100 00	
Charge check, account E. H. Taber....	11 36	
		<hr/> \$263,861 08
Balance to new account.....		<hr/> <hr/> \$4,172 29

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the Buffalo State Hospital:

In accordance with the law organizing the hospital, I respectfully make this the twenty-eighth annual report of the operations of the institution for the year ending September 30, 1898.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE HOSPITAL.

Movement of Patients.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in hospital September 30, 1897.....	529	724	1,253
Admitted during the year.....	364	306	670
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	893	1,030	1,923
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Discharged:			
Recovered	41	36	77
Improved	38	31	69
Unimproved	98	12	110
Died	75	69	144
Inebriates	6	5	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	258	153	411
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remaining in hospital September 30, 1898.....	635	877	1,512
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Maximum number under care, 1,610.

Minimum number under care, 1,248.

Daily average under care, 1,519.

Percentage of recoveries to number of admissions, 11.49 per cent.

Percentage of recoveries to average population, 5.06 per cent.

Percentage of recoveries to number discharged, 18.73 per cent.

Percentage of recoveries to number discharged, exclusive of deaths, inebriates, etc., 30.08 per cent.

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MEDICAL SERVICE.

The medical service of the hospital has been prosecuted with diligence, faithfulness and intelligence, during the past year. The laboratory in the Elmwood building, in close proximity to the wards for acute cases, has proven of great advantage, on account of its convenience. No hospital is complete without such a laboratory, and the work has heretofore been done under very inconvenient conditions.

Examinations are made of the blood, urine, sputum, etc., of all patients on admission, as a routine measure, and later clinical records kept of each patient, and of any changes in their condition.

Although the percentage of recoveries shows a slight diminution this year, yet a great many of the admissions were transfers of chronic cases from other institutions, from which no recovery was to be expected, and many were this year also admissions of aged people from their homes or from almshouses, hospitals, etc., cases of such physical feebleness and bodily disease as rendered recovery improbable. It must be remembered also that the percentages are figured on the number of patients, and that through the constantly increasing population, especially if many of them are of the chronic class, the percentages must show a corresponding change.

The clinical amphitheater in the new Elmwood building has been in use as a lecture room, and also as an operating room, in cases of major operations, throughout the year, and has been of great service. Classes from the medical college have had clinical instruction given them by their professor of mental diseases, Dr. Crego, throughout a great portion of the winter. The classes have been held Saturday afternoons, and the attendance has proven the appreciation in which this clinical instruction is held by the students. A familiarity with mental disease, in its clinical aspect, is thus obtained for those who are soon to go out to practice, which can but have a beneficial influence in the care of cases of insanity, in their inception, which fall under the notice of the private practitioner. As a result, it is hoped by those who have planned this amphitheater for the better instruction of classes in

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mental diseases, that practitioners, from familiarity with such diseases, will be able to care for cases at home, in some instances, and better able to decide, and that promptly, on the needs of those cases of insanity which come under their care, as to whether hospital care is needed, etc.

The benefits to those in the community suffering from mental diseases should be great, and even to the State, were only a few cases treated at home, which otherwise might be sent to an institution, there would be a saving which would soon offset the cost of this amphitheater.

The clinical material in this group of buildings, includes the acute cases in the wards immediately adjoining the administration building and the cases of chronic insanity which occupy the wings, and this clinical material, in all stages of mental disease, is always at hand. Of course only such patients are made the subject of clinical lectures, whose condition would in no wise be prejudiced or injured thereby.

Of the changes in the hospital we have to report the resignation of Dr. Morgan D. Hughes, who left the service of the hospital to take up private practice in New Jersey. His place was filled by the transfer of Dr. C. J. Patterson, in accordance with civil service regulations, from a similar position at the Manhattan State Hospital, New York city.

The position of medical interne was also filled by the transfer of Dr. Edward G. Aldrich from a similar position in the Manhattan State Hospital. They have both been on duty for nearly a year, and by their faithful work have demonstrated the wisdom of their appointment.

OCCUPATION.

Aside from the purely medical treatment which cases of insanity receive, we recognize the great value of occupation and employment to those who have passed the first active stage of mental disease. The tailoring department has kept a large number of patients busy, as well as the manufacturing department, into which has been introduced the past year considerable shoemaking machinery, and the shoes for all the patients in the hospital,

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

aside from those whose friends provide them, are now manufactured here. The mattress and broom manufacturing and the upholstering department have continued with an increased force of patients, and an attempt has been made to employ more patients than ever this year in grading roads, making walks, constructing the pond, etc.

Although much has been done upon the grounds this past summer a great deal yet remains to be done; and it is hoped that in the coming year liberal appropriations will be made for trees, shrubbery, etc., that the grounds may be still further beautified.

The work upon the lawns is particularly fitting and healthful for the men patients who are strong enough physically, and affords not only exercise but amusement and diversion as well. Considerable grading remains to be done on the grounds of the Elmwood building, along the border of the Scajaquada boulevard, and when this is completed it will be necessary to request an apportionment of money, sufficient to build an iron fence on this border similar to that upon the south and east side of the grounds for a portion of the distance westward along the boulevard towards Grant street.

The experience of the past few years leads me to say a few words in regard to a matter which seems to me one which must eventually claim more serious attention on the part of those who have to do with the dependent classes in this country than has heretofore been the case. I refer to the necessity for some organized method of assistance to recovered patients after they leave the institution. If patients, leaving a hospital, after recovering from general bodily diseases, require assistance, both as regards friends and occupation, how much more strongly does this necessity apply to the poor unfortunates who go out from our institutions, not only recovering from bodily disease, but from mental affliction as well. While technically recovered, there still remains a degree of mental weakness which little fits them to at once begin the struggle for existence. Even to the well man, to be out of work and to be seeking for the means to make an honest livelihood, is sufficiently discouraging, but to those who are re-

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covering from a mental illness, how much more depressing is such an effort, accompanied, as it often is, with discouragement and disappointments.

France and England have for years had an after-care association, inaugurated by people eminent in philanthropic work, and it is believed that much good is accomplished. In this country, however, little has been done in that direction, although the Commission in Lunacy of the State of New York has made, and is making constantly, provision for the removal of patients who are far from home and friends, furnishing means for transportation to them, and, in addition, allows by law a certain sum, to be given to those who are without means or friends, to maintain them for a short period, until they can be self-supporting. But we do not, in this country, have the system of "convalescent homes" which exists in France and England.

The provision of the law which enables us to discharge patients to their friends on thirty days' trial allows us to keep a measure of supervision over them, after their discharge, and allows their return, if the trial does not prove successful, within that time, and this is an excellent measure as far as it goes; but it would seem to be a wise, humane and in the end economical measure for the State, to provide in connection with this, an institution or home for discharged patients, where they may reside for a time under trained care and observation, and under medical supervision, while they are endeavoring to regain occupation and a position in society.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The recommendations for the coming year are but a repetition of those which appeared in the preceding pages of the managers' report and are as follows:

Residence for medical superintendent.....	\$10,000 00
Residence for medical staff.....	13,000 00
Cottage for male employes.....	30,000 00
Enlargement of the present home for women nurses	4,000 00

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

Chapel and amusement hall.....	\$35,000 00
Conversion of the three upper floors of the administration building into dormitories for quiet patients	12,000 00
Total	<u>\$104,000 00</u>

The necessity of these is as great as last year. We would also urge the pressing need for enlarged accommodations for nurses, attendants and employes, as many, now, from lack of accommodations have to secure their rooms in the neighborhood.

The chapel accommodations are also becoming altogether too small for the purpose, and some better provision should be made for the chapel services and entertainments, which add so much to the comfort, happiness and well being of the patients.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

The training school for nurses is in the same active operation that has heretofore characterized it. The attendance is large, and the results of the examination have been for the most part satisfactory. The teaching in the school is not only an advantage to the students but to the staff as well, and the curriculum is so arranged that all members of the staff take part in the teaching work. The text-book of Dr. P. M. Wise is in use, and is well suited, in arrangement and material, to meet the wants of our present graded course of study.

The following members of the training school were graduated in May, 1898:

Sarah Axford, Grace L. Aldrich, Della Higginbottom, Belinda Patchell, Rose H. Delp, Luella Kenyon, Flora I. Tinkham, Ella M. Parsons, Lizzie A. Finnucane, Mary McReedie, Flora Morrell, Grace LeValley, Helen A. Trant, Frances Bailey, Agnes Rourke, Joseph M. Gaffney, Fred. W. Carter, Otto Schuette, Elmer C. Taft, J. C. Kenyon, Thomas J. Gordon, Herbert L. Babcock, Edward H. Clark, William J. Galvin.

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

AMUSEMENTS.

The amusements and recreations during the winter months have been continued, as heretofore, and include musical, literary and theatrical entertainments, fortnightly dances, etc. The following entertainments have been given during the year:

Entertainments by Burdette Edgett, W. H. McCollin, Helen Stuart Richings, The Schubert Quartette, Prof. Charles H. Pohle, Percy Graham, Tyrolese Yodlers, E. R. White, with zonophone, G. J. Wheeler, with graphophone, LaFayette Dramatic Club, Meech Bros. Stock Co., the Storey Family of Tonawanda, Archie Leon French, Allen E. Day, Fred. Peck. Lectures by Prof. F. A. Vogt, and the Rev. J. N. Phelps. Musical entertainments by the Guard of Honor Orchestra, Frederick Wullen's Band, The Cecelia Bradford Trio Co., Miss Wagner and friends, Mr. Carter and friends.

The religious services have been continued each Sunday, with the exception of a few weeks during the hot summer weather, and the following clergymen have officiated:

Rev. J. K. Mason, Rev. F. A. Kahler, Rev. H. F. Dolan, Rev. Thomas B. Berry, Rev. J. D. Phelps, Rev. Israel Aaron, Rev. Charles C. Albertson, Rev. Nathaniel Stanton, Rev. M. Scott, Rev. Harvey S. Fisher and the Rev. R. P. Dyer.

LIBRARY.

During the past year the library of the hospital has been made a source of greater pleasure to the patients by the addition of 364 volumes, which have been carefully selected from lists published by the Public Libraries Division of the University of the State of New York, and by lists from different publishing houses.

Last winter the superintendent inserted in some of the daily papers, a notice to the effect that gifts of books, magazines, illustrated papers, etc., would be much appreciated by the patients of the Buffalo State Hospital. The response to this request was most gratifying, and came from all portions of the city, and the habit of giving thus established, has naturally persisted in the case of many families, and the patients are

Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report

correspondingly benefited. We return thanks to the following persons, who have so kindly remembered the institution in this manner:

First Congregational Church, Clarence W. Cady, Scribner's, McClure's and Century Co., Saturn Club, Mrs. S. Rosenall, Mrs. J. M. Richmond, the Ellicott Club, Mrs. Jenkins, The Gilbert Magazine Exchange, Mrs. W. H. Oates, A. C. Laing, Mrs. G. J. Bowen, Mrs. Anderson, J. B. McConnell, The Evangel Publishing Co., Mrs. J. H. Cooper, Mrs. C. E. Clark, C. E. Stock, Mrs. W. S. Turbett, Mrs. M. Wood, Dr. H. M. Keys, Mrs. A. Lewis, the Church Home, C. R. Wibert, LaFayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, L. S. Letchworth, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Coit, Dr. J. W. Putnam, G. A. Neffe, Miss L. Clanson, A. A. Ingram, F. W. Coon, Mrs. Hoover, W. N. Rankin, Mrs. Baker, Dr. J. C. Patterson, Dr. C. A. Wall, Mrs. J. J. McWilliams, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. White, Mrs. Wyckoff, Mrs. Jewett M. Richmond, Dr. Horace Hopkins and others, Mrs. McCready, books and fruit.

Our thanks are also due, and are cordially given, to the following named newspapers, for free copies:

Chautauqua Farmer, LeRoy Gazette, Ithaca Democrat, Batavia Daily News, the Evangelist, Christian Uplook, Niagara Courier, Jamestown Standard, Rochester Volksblatt, Elmira Gazette, Binghamton Democrat, Allegany County Democrat, Olean Gazette, Olean Democrat, Erie Zuschauer and Sontagsgast, Buffalo Sunday News, Buffalo Sunday Times, Rochester Union and Advertiser, Cattaraugus Republican, and the Spirit of the Times.

OFFICIAL VISITS.

The members of the board of managers and the State Commission in Lunacy have made frequent visits to the hospital and have been unvarying in their kindness, helpfulness, direction and advice, and we wish hereby to acknowledge our grateful appreciation.

We wish also to return thanks to the members of the medical staff, to the nurses, attendants and employes generally, who by their faithful service have assisted in rendering the past year a successful one for the hospital.

ARTHUR W. HURD,
Superintendent.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

October 1, 1897, to October 1, 1898.

FARM.

Horses.	13
Cows.	54
Swine.	198
Poultry.	246
Hay, tons.	55½
Straw, tons.	7
Oats, bushels.	188
Corn fodder, tons.	107½
Beef, pounds.	21,895
Tallow, pounds.	1,830
Pork, pounds.	16,457
Lard, pounds.	16,058
Milk, gallons.	49,976
Eggs, dozen.	612
Hides, pounds.	2,413

GARDEN.

Asparagus, bunches.	305
String beans, quarts.	252
Beets, bunches.	188
Beets, bushels.	97
Beets, greens, bushels.	65½
Cabbage, heads.	5,442
Carrots, bushels.	84
Celery, bunches.	2,208
Cucumbers, dozen.	126½
Corn, dozen.	213
Currants, quarts.	124
Lettuce, bunches.	2,377
Mint, bunches.	12
Onions, bunches.	789
Parsley, bunches.	73
Parsnips, bushels.	40

MATRON'S REPORT.

Articles Made in the Sewing-room from October 1, 1897, to October 1, 1898.

Abdominal supporters	3
Aprons, women's	1,945
Aprons, men's	585
Bandages, cotton, yards.....	1,924
Burial robes	66
Bath robes	2
Bathing suits	8
Bathing caps	8
Bedspreads, hemmed	25
Bedspreads, made	31
Blankets, strong	3
Caps, nurses'.....	1,215
Caps, kitchen use.....	60
Cupboard clothes	114
Cloth bags	407
Wrappers, men's, domett.....	690
Curtains.	553
Curtain bands	312
Chemises.	1,249
Corset waists	8
Dresses.	1,623
"ss waists	27

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Whisk brooms made, dozen.....	15
Leather couches made.....	8
Easy chairs made.....	2
Foot stools made.....	7
Large rockers reupholstered.....	3
Small rockers reupholstered.....	7
Chairs caned	103
Laundry sacks made	15
Hard soap, pounds.....	2,550
Soap stock, pounds.....	9,000

LAUNDRY.

	Pieces.
Bedding, etc., for patients, about.....	1,880,000
Bedding, etc., for attendants, about.....	145,000
Bedding, etc., for officers.....	37,000

FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

Chrysanthemums.....	712
Lillium.....	300
Spirea.....	100
Carnations.....	216
Cannas.....	550
Geraniums.....	900
Silver leaf geraniums.....	300
Alternantheras.....	3,000
Acaranthus.....	300
Agyrathum.....	550
Coleus.....	500
Sentilina.....	400
Sanchesias.....	100
Solanum capsicastrum	50
Poinsettias.....	80
Acolyphas.....	75
Cinerarias.....	50
Soap plant	175
Pandanus.....	47
Miscellaneous vines	250

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Bedspreads, hemmed	25
Bedspreads, made	31
Blankets, strong	3
Caps, nurses'.....	1,215
Caps, kitchen use.....	60
Cupboard clothes	114
Cloth bags	407
Wrappers, men's, domett.....	690
Curtains.....	553
Curtain bands	312
Chemises.....	1,249
Corset waists	8
Dresses.....	1,623
Dress waists	27
Dresses, strong	21
Dresses, strong, quilted	6
Drawers, cotton	1,555
Drawers, domett	646
Drawers, domett, men's.....	678
Furniture pads	571
Feeding bibs	122
Ironing holders	90
Jackets, women's, Canton flannel.....	66

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Jackets, kitchen use	113
Jackets, long sleeves.....	22
Laundry bags	56
Mattress covers	602
Mittens, pairs	27
Nightdresses.	106
Pillowslips.	5,115
Pillowticks.	427
Sheets.	5,678
Sheets, protection	17
Shirts.	971
Shirts, Canton flannel.....	114
Shirts, night	138
Skirts, Canton flannel.....	765
Shades, window	164
Socks, knitted, pairs	77
Tablecloths.	1,110
Table napkins.	552
Table spreads.	17
Tray napkins	102
Towels, hand	12,336
Towels, dish	2,649
Towels, roller	271
Tea and coffee strainers.....	10
Wrappers, women's, domett.....	680
Wrappers, men's, domett.....	690
Miscellaneous articles made	201
Total.	<u>46,950</u>
Articles mended in sewing-room, pieces.....	918
Articles mended on wards.....	<u>28,839</u>
Total.	<u>29,757</u>

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STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing Movement of Population for the Year Ending September 30,
1898.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining October 1, 1897.....	529	724	1,253
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1898	364	306	670
On original commitments:			
From residences.....	216	169	385
By transfers from county houses..	18	8	26
By transfers from other institutions for insane	130	129	259
Total number under treatment during year.....	893	1,030	1,923
Daily average population.....	670—	849+	1,519+
Capacity of institution.....	673	958	1,631
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered.....	41	36	77
As improved.....	38	31	69
As unimproved.....	98	12	110
As not insane*	6	5	11
Died	75	69	144
Whole number discharged during the year..	258	153	411
Remaining October 1, 1898.....	635	877	1,512

*Inebriates.....

Morphine habit.....

Total.....

Men.	Women.	Total.
4	4	8
2	1	3
6	5	11

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TABLE No. 2.

October 1, 1897, to September 30, 1898.

Date of opening.....	November, 1880
Total acreage of grounds and buildings.....	183
Value of real estate, including buildings	\$2,500,000 00
Value of personal property.....	102,180 53
Acreage under cultivation.....	70

Receipts during year:

On hand October 1, 1897.....	\$2,094 12
From State Treasury for maintenance on estimates	
1 to 12 inclusive... ..	242,518 69
From private patients.....	7,423 29
From reimbursing patients.....	12,460 14
From all other sources.....	3,525 77

Total receipts for maintenance.....	\$268,022 01
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Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy

for extraordinary improvements... ..	\$121,481 96
--------------------------------------	--------------

Disbursements during year for maintenance:

Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries.....	\$19,274 39
Estimate No. 2. For wages	95,536 01
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores.....	89,960 92
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs	4,943 39
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds	7,056 66
Estimate No. 6. For clothing.....	11,212 19
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding.....	8,464 37
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery	2,094 54
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light	15,715 83
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies.....	3,059 07
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses	5,017 45
Estimate No. 12. For transportation.....	1,414 90

Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.	\$263,749 72
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Buffalo State Hospital—Annual Report
Table No. 2—(Concluded).

Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy	\$121,481 96
Balances October 1, 1898:	
General maintenance fund	4,172 29
Apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements.....	2,213 54
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.. ..	3.338
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men.....	34 00 per mo.
Women	29 00 per mo.
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men.....	20 00 per mo.
Women	14 00 per mo.
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population	1 to 10.18
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population.....	1 to 59
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation.....	68
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year.....	\$12,371 64
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year.....	18,734 82

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TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Assigned Causes of Insanity in Cases Admitted During the Current Year.

CAUSES.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			INHERITED PREDISPOSITION.			Unascertained.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
MORAL:							
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc)	12	17	29	4	4	8	3
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above). . .	11	17	28	2	4	6	6
Religious excitement. .	1	4	5	....	1	1	1
Love affairs (including seduction) . . . .	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Fright and nervous shock	2	1	3	....	1	1	1
PHYSICAL:							
Intemperance	28	7	35	6	....	6	8
Venereal diseases	10	2	12	2	....	2	1
Masturbation	8	....	8	3	....	3	4
Sunstroke	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
Accident or injury . . .	13	3	16	4	1	5	4
Pregnancy . . . . .	....	1	1	....	1	1	....
Parturition and puerperium . . . . .	....	7	7	....	1	1	2
Change of life . . . . .	....	5	5	....	1	1	1
Fevers	1	1	2	....	....	....	....
Epilepsy	11	9	20	....	1	1	6
Diseases of skull and brain	6	....	6	1	....	1	1
Old age	11	14	25	1	4	5	1
Epidemic influenza . . .	1	3	4	....	....	....	....
Abuse of drugs	2	2	4	1	....	1	....
All other bodily disorders and ill health .	15	24	39	....	4	4	7
Heredity	14	18	32	14	18	32	....
Congenital defect	11	4	15	5	3	8	4
Unascertained	193	159	352	20	18	38	201
Not insane	13	7	20
Total	364	306	670	63	62	125	253

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TABLE No. 4.

Showing Forms of Insanity in Those Admitted, Recovered and Died
During the Year Ending September 30, 1898, and Since October 1,
1888.

FORM.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.
Mania, acute delirious ...	6	1	4	8	1	5
Mania, acute.....	64	27	13	*892	442	75
Mania, recurrent	4	1	.....	49	24	2
Mania, chronic.....	40	.....	.....	254	8	21
Melancholia, acute.....	107	45	13	†1,066	456	111
Melancholia, simple	2	1	.....	3	1	....
Melancholia, chronic.....	19	1	6	143	12	36
Alternating (circular) in- sanity .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Paranoia	13	.....	.....	‡17	.....	.....
General paralysis.....	41	.....	30	195	.....	180
Dementia, primary .....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	....
Dementia, terminal, in- cluding secondary.....	817	1	73	1,414	64	343
Epilepsy with insanity...	20	.....	4	146	6	18
Imbecility with maniacal attacks	16	.....	.....	34	.....	.....
Idiocy	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Not insane §.....	20	.....	1	140	.....	2
Total.....	670	77	144	4,381	1,017	793

* Including those previously reported as subacute. † Inebriates, 11; morphine habit, 8; delirium of pneumonia, 1; total, 20. ‡ Paranoia included in mania group before October 1, 1896. § Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

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Table No. 5—(Concluded).

[illegible]

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TABLE No. 6.
Showing the Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission, and the Period Under Treatment of Patients Discharged Recovered During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1898.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1898.					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	6	12	18	.....	1	1	189	164	353	22	12	34
One to three months.....	8	6	14	5	2	7	117	107	224	164	86	250
Three to six months.....	3	5	8	12	11	23	59	62	121	139	146	285
Six to nine months.....	2	3	5	12	9	21	32	36	68	90	86	176
Nine months to one year....	1	1	2	2	6	8	12	7	19	46	48	94
One year to eighteen months.	6	.....	.....	5	5	10	25	21	46	42	47	89
Eighteen months to two years.	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	3	9	12	21	22	43
Two to three years.....	.....	2	2	1	1	2	14	19	33	10	14	24
Three to four years.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	12	6	18	7	8	15
Four to five years.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	1	5	2	2	4
Five to ten years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	10	1	2	3
Ten to twenty years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	7	15	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained.....	14	5	19	64	29	93
Total.....	41	36	77	41	36	77	544	473	1,017	544	473	1,017

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TABLE No. 9.

Showing Civil Condition of Patients Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

CIVIL CONDITION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	206	116	322	1,022	719	1,741
Married.....	122	129	251	1,026	970	1,996
Widowed.....	27	56	83	202	387	589
Divorced.....	1	.....	1	6	15	21
Unascertained.....	8	5	13	19	15	34
Total.....	364	306	670	2,275	2,106	4,381

TABLE No. 10.

Showing Degree of Education of Patients Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Collegiate.....	10	.....	10	48	5	53
Academic.....	14	7	21	123	106	229
Common school.....	188	163	351	1,317	1,171	2,488
Read and write.....	26	14	40	336	210	546
Read only.....	10	14	24	133	147	280
No education.....	21	14	35	148	160	308
Unascertained.....	95	94	189	170	307	477
Total.....	364	306	670	2,275	2,106	4,381

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TABLE No. 11.
Showing the Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission, and the Period Under Treatment of Patients Who Died
During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.				SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.			
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.		PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.		DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.		PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.	
	Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.	
Under one month.....	6	7	13	18	8	26	52	43
One to three months.....	6	9	15	12	9	21	52	35
Three to six months.....	5	3	8	11	7	18	36	30
Six to nine months.....	5	2	7	6	8	14	36	15
Nine months to one year....	1	3	4	8	5	13	14	9
One year to eighteen months..	4	1	5	4	7	11	43	20
Eighteen months to two years.	2	1	3	4	3	7	17	8
Two to three years.....	8	4	12	5	10	15	33	27
Three to four years.....	2	3	5	3	4	7	20	11
Four to six years.....	5	3	8	1	2	3	22	17
Six to ten years.....	4	5	9	1	6	7	20	15
Ten to twenty years.....	5	3	8	2	.....	2	24	12
Twenty years and over.....	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	9	15
Not insane*	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Unascertained.....	20	21	41	.....	.....	.....	87	69
Total	75	69	144	75	69	144	466	327
Average duration of insane life (give years and tenths)				2.22	3	2.6
							1.32	1.32
							466	327
							793	793

*Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

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TABLE No. 12.

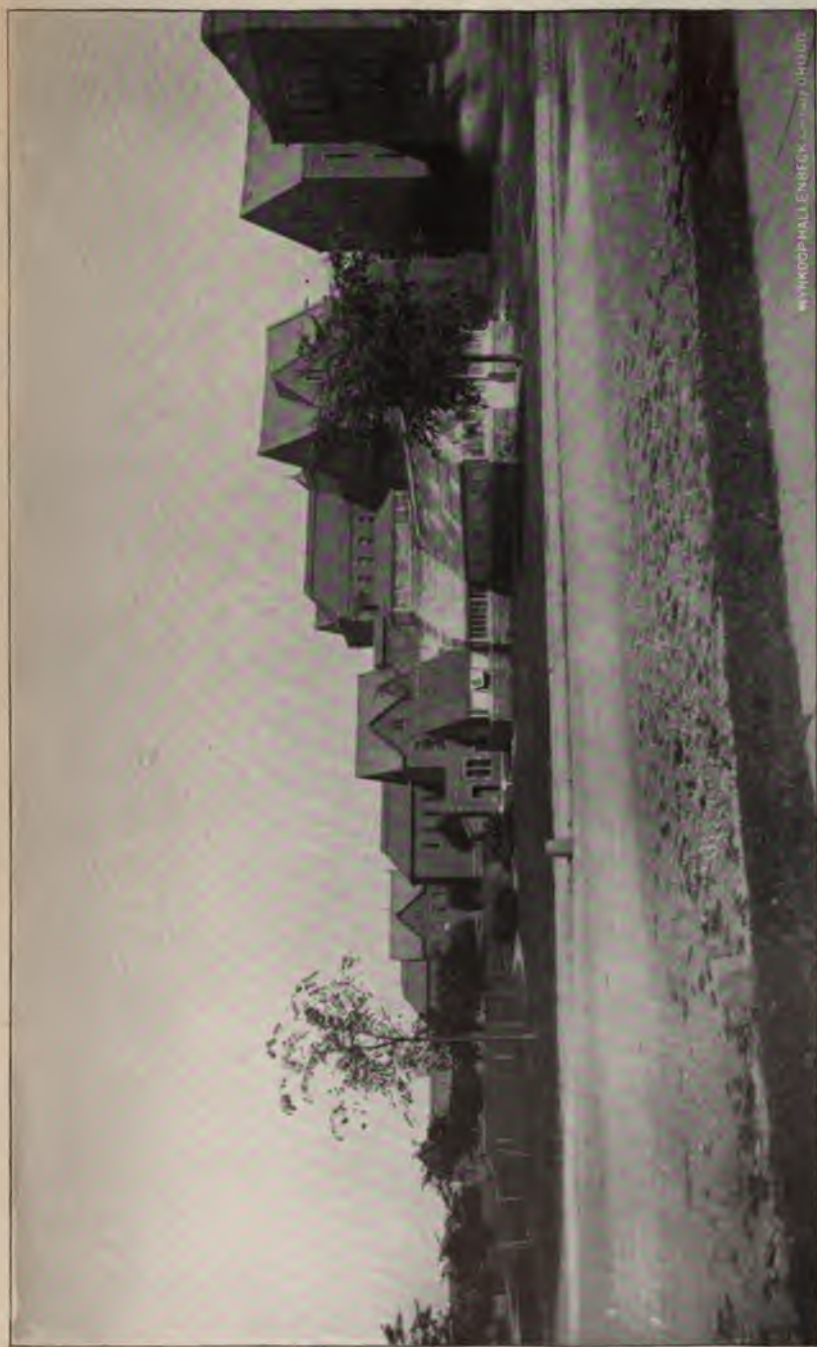
Showing Ages of Those Admitted During the Current Year and Since
October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years.....				1	.....	1
From 10 to 15 years.....		3	3	5	8	13
From 15 to 20 years.....	14	10	24	97	83	180
From 20 to 25 years.....	19	12	31	176	159	335
From 25 to 30 years.....	44	28	72	256	219	475
From 30 to 35 years.....	34	33	67	302	295	597
From 35 to 40 years.....	53	35	88	338	239	577
From 40 to 50 years.....	87	66	153	486	406	892
From 50 to 60 years.....	50	53	103	306	337	643
From 60 to 70 years.....	36	37	73	178	202	380
From 70 to 80 years.....	14	24	38	97	122	219
From 80 to 90 years.....	6	5	11	24	28	52
Over 90 years.....				.....	2	2
Unascertained.....	7	.....	7	9	6	15
Total.....	364	306	670	2,275	2,106	4,381

TABLE No. 13.

Showing Ages of Those Discharged Recovered During the Current Year
and Since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 10 to 20 years.....	5	7	12	40	52	92
From 20 to 30 years.....	12	13	25	129	155	284
From 30 to 40 years.....	10	11	21	172	128	300
From 40 to 50 years.....	12	2	14	123	69	192
From 50 to 60 years.....	1	1	2	53	49	102
From 60 to 70 years.....	1	.....	1	19	15	34
From 70 to 80 years.....		2	2	8	5	13
Total.....	41	36	77	544	473	1,017



BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.—EAST WING—MAIN BUILDING, FROM THE REAR.

WYKOPHALLENRECK & CO. PHOTOGRAPHERS



BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL—"H" BUILDING.

WYNKOOP-HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO





MINOR HALL-ENBECK CRAWFORD CO.

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.—WARD 11, FOR MEN.



BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.—ELMWOOD BUILDING.

WINDERMERE PHOTOGRAPH CO.

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TABLE No. 14.

Showing Ages of Patients Who Died During the Current Year and
Since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	SINCE October 1, 1888.			YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total
From 10 to 15 years.....				2	2	4
From 15 to 20 years.....	1		1	10	3	13
From 20 to 25 years.....	1	2	3	19	14	33
From 25 to 30 years.....	2	1	3	21	23	44
From 30 to 35 years.....	4	5	9	52	29	81
From 35 to 40 years.....	14	1	15	94	40	134
From 40 to 50 years.....	16	14	30	90	50	140
From 50 to 60 years.....	11	14	25	70	57	127
From 60 to 70 years.....	9	11	20	57	50	107
From 70 to 80 years.....	11	15	26	39	38	77
From 80 to 90 years.....	5	5	10	11	19	30
Over 90 years		1	1	.....	2	2
Unascertained	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Total	75	69	144	466	327	793

TABLE No. 15.

Showing Alleged Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission of
Patients Admitted During the Year Ending September 30, 1888.

DURATION OF INSANITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	30	33	63
One to three months.....	29	24	53
Three to six months.....	12	15	27
Six to nine months.....	17	16	33
Nine months to one year.....	4	3	7
One year to eighteen months.....	23	12	35
Eighteen months to two years.....	1	2	3
Two to three years.....	18	11	29
Three to four years.....	7	6	13
Four to five years.....	10	5	15
Five to ten years.....	37	16	53
Ten to fifteen years.....	34	6	40
Fifteen to twenty years.....	27	1	28
Twenty to thirty years.....	9	5	14
Thirty years and upwards.....	5	5	10
Unascertained.....	101	146	247
Total	364	306	670

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TABLE No. 16.

Showing Period of Residence in Asylum of Patients Remaining Under Treatment September 30, 1898.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	16	8	24
One to three months.....	37	18	55
Three to six months.....	39	34	73
Six to nine months.....	35	28	63
Nine months to one year.....	118	140	258
One year to eighteen months.....	42	45	87
Eighteen months to two years.....	35	43	78
Two to three years.....	70	224	294
Three to four years.....	43	84	127
Four to five years.....	86	97	183
Five to ten years.....	100	128	228
Ten to fifteen years.....	11	24	35
Fifteen to twenty years.....	3	4	7
Total.....	635	877	1,512

TABLE No. 17.

Showing the Occupation of those Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1898.

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1898.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Professional:						
Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, lawyers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc.....	18	1	19	99	11	110
Commercial:						
Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, shopmen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.....	41	1	42	339	6	345

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Table No. 17—(Concluded).

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agricultural and pas- toral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herds- men, etc.....	64	.....	64	409	.....	409
Mechanics at out-door vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc....	37	.....	37	403	.....	403
Mechanics, etc., at sed- entary vocations:						
Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc.....	49	.....	49	241	.....	241
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.....	4	94	98	21	468	489
Educational and higher domestic duties:						
Governesses, teachers, stu- dents, housekeepers, nurses, etc.....	6	146	152	30	1,209	1,239
Commercial:						
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, type- writers, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18
Employed in sedentary occupations:						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, etc.....	.....	10	10	.....	69	69
Miners, seamen, etc.....	4	.....	4	19	.....	19
Prostitutes .....	.....	2	2	.....	10	10
Laborers	105	.....	105	565	.....	565
No occupation	23	44	67	117	257	374
Unascertained	13	8	21	32	58	90
Total.....	364	306	670	2,275	2,106	4,381

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TABLE No. 18.

Showing the Nativity of Patients Admitted During the Current Year
and Since October 1, 1888.

NATIVITY.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Africa				2	.....	2
Armenia				1	.....	1
Austria	1	1	2	2	2	4
Barbados				2	.....	2
Belgium				1	.....	1
Canada	13	16	29	74	111	185
Denmark	1	.....	1	3	1	4
England	8	4	12	66	76	142
Finland	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
France	3	2	5	16	7	23
Germany	48	34	82	319	310	629
Holland				4	6	10
Hungary				2	3	5
Indian (American)	1	.....	1	4	2	6
Ireland	27	54	81	193	294	487
Italy	3	2	5	18	9	27
Jamaica					1	1
New Foundland					1	1
Norway	1	.....	1	2	2	4
Poland	7	4	11	28	43	71
Russia		2	2	8	5	13
Scotland		3	3	12	15	27
Sweden	4	2	6	36	34	70
Switzerland				11	7	18
Wales				3	3	6
United States	225	168	393	1,399	1,105	2,504
Unascertained	21	14	35	66	69	135
Total	364	306	670	2,275	2,106	4,381

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, the parents of 59.37 per cent. were both of foreign birth.

In 3.18 per cent. the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In 1.69 per cent. the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

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TABLE No. 19.

Showing the Residence by Counties and Classification of Patients
Admitted During the Year Ending September 30, 1898.

COUNTIES.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Albany	9	.....	9
Allegany	4	.....	4
Broome .....	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus	38	.....	38
Cayuga	4	.....	4
Chautauqua	52	1	53
Chemung	1	.....	1
Chenango .....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton .....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	2	.....	2
Cortland .....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess .....	.....	.....	.....
Erie	347	6	353
Essex .....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton .....	.....	.....	.....
Genesee	22	.....	22
Greene .....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton .....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	3	.....	3
Jefferson .....	.....	.....	.....
Kings .....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis	1	.....	1
Livingston	5	.....	5
Madison	1	.....	1
Monroe	4	.....	4
Montgomery .....	.....	.....	.....
New York	1	.....	1
Niagara	61	.....	61
Oneida	4	.....	4
Onondaga	6	.....	6
Ontario	2	.....	2
Orange .....	.....	.....	.....
Orleans	11	.....	11
Oswego .....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego .....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam .....	.....	.....	.....
Queens	6	.....	6
Rensselaer	10	10
Richmond	5
Rockland	1	1
St. Lawrence
Saratoga
Schenectady

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Table No. 19—(Concluded).

COUNTIES.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Schoharie.....			
Schuyler			
Seneca			
Steuben	3		3
Suffolk			
Sullivan			
Tioga			
Tompkins.....			
Ulster.....	3		3
Warren.....			
Washington.....			
Wayne	6		6
Westchester	7		7
Wyoming.....	41		41
Yates	1		1
State.....	2		2
Soldiers' Home.....			
Total.....	663	7	670

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TABLE No. 20.

Showing the Residence by Counties and Classification of Patients Remaining Under Treatment September 30, 1898.

COUNTIES.	PUBLIC.			PRIVATE.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany		10	10			
Allegany	2	4	6		2	2
Broome						
Cattaraugus	1	56	57	1		1
Cayuga		4	4			
Chautauqua	37	85	122	1	3	4
Chemung		2	2		1	1
Chenango						
Clinton						
Columbia		2	2			
Cortland						
Delaware						
Dutchess						
Erie	464	504	968	7	4	11
Essex						
Franklin						
Fulton						
Genesee	8	19	27			
Greene						
Hamilton						
Herkimer		3	3			
Jefferson						
Kings						
Lewis		1	1			
Livingston	1	2	3	1		1
Madison		1	1			
Monroe	2	8	10	1	1	2
Montgomery						
New York		1	1			
Niagara	74	77	151			
Oneida		3	3			
Onondaga	2	5	7			
Ontario		2	2			
Orange						
Orleans	8	11	19			
Oswego		1	1			
Otsego						
Putnam						
Queens		6	6			
Rensselaer		10	10			

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Table No. 20—(Concluded).

COUNTIES.	PUBLIC.			PRIVATE.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Richmond.....		5	5			
Rockland.....		1	1			
St. Lawrence.....						
Saratoga.....						
Schenectady.....						
Schoharie.....						
Schuyler.....						
Seneca.....						
Steuben.....		6	6			
Suffolk.....						
Sullivan.....						
Tioga.....						
Tompkins.....						
Ulster.....		3	3			
Warren.....						
Washington.....						
Wayne.....	2	5	7			
Westchester.....		7	7			
Wyoming.....	22	21	43			
Yates.....		1	1			
State.....	1		1			
Unascertained.....						
Total.....	624	866	1,490	11	11	22

LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE
INSANE.

[Extract from Insanity Law of 1896 regarding commitment, etc.]

Section 60. Order for commitment of an insane person.—A person alleged to be insane and who is not in confinement on a criminal charge, may be committed to and confined in an institution for the custody and treatment of the insane, upon an order made by a judge of a court of record of the city or county, or a justice of the supreme court of the judicial district, in which the alleged insane person resides or may be, adjudging such person to be insane, upon a certificate of lunacy made by two qualified medical examiners in lunacy, accompanied by a verified petition therefor, or upon such certificate and petition, and after a hearing to determine such question, as provided in this article. The commission shall prescribe and furnish blanks for such certificates and petitions, which shall be made only upon such blanks. An insane person shall be committed only to a state hospital, a duly licensed institution for the insane, or the Matteawan State Hospital, or to the care and custody of a relative or committee, as hereinafter provided. No idiot shall be committed to or confined in a state hospital. But any epileptic or feeble-minded person becoming insane may be committed as an insane person to a state hospital for custody and treatment therein.

§ 61. Medical examiners in lunacy; certificates in lunacy.—The certificate of lunacy must show that such person is insane and must be made by two reputable physicians, graduates of an incorporated medical college, who have been in the actual practice of their profession at least three years, and have filed with the commission a certified copy of the certificate of a judge of a court of record, showing such qualifications in accordance with forms prescribed by the commission.

Such physicians shall jointly make a final examination of the person alleged to be insane within ten days next before the grant-

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ing of the order. The date of the certificate of lunacy shall be the date of such joint examination. Such certificate of lunacy shall be in the form prescribed by the commission, and shall contain the facts and circumstances upon which the judgment of the physicians is based, and show that the condition of the person examined is such as to require care and treatment in an institution for the care, custody and treatment of the insane.

Neither of such physicians shall be a relative of the person applying for the order or of the person alleged to be insane, or a manager, superintendent, proprietor, officer, stockholder, or have any pecuniary interest, directly or indirectly, or be an attending physician in the institution to which it is proposed to commit such person.

§ 62. Proceedings to determine the question of insanity.—Any person with whom an alleged insane person may reside or at whose house he may be, or the father or mother, husband, or wife, brother or sister, or the child of any such person and any overseer of the poor of the town, and superintendent of the poor of the county in which any person may be, may apply for such order, by presenting a verified petition containing a statement of the facts upon which the allegation of insanity is based, and because of which the application for the order is made. Such petition shall be accompanied by the certificate of lunacy of the medical examiners, as prescribed in the preceding section. Notice of such application shall be served personally, at least one day before making such application, upon the person alleged to be insane, and if made by an overseer or superintendent of the poor, also upon the husband or wife, father or mother or next of kin of such alleged insane person, if there be any such known to be residing within the county, and if not, upon the person with whom such alleged insane person may reside, or at whose house he may be. The judge to whom the application is to be made may dispense with such personal service, or may direct substituted service to be made upon such person to be designated by him. He shall state in a certificate to be attached to the petition his reason for dispensing with personal service of such notice,

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and if substituted service is directed, the name of the person to be served therewith.

The judge to whom such application is made may, if no demand is made for a hearing in behalf of the alleged insane person, proceed forthwith to determine the question of insanity, and if satisfied that the alleged insane person is insane, may immediately issue an order for the commitment of such person to an institution for the custody and treatment of the insane. If, however, it appears that such insane person is harmless and his relatives or a committee of his person are willing and able to properly care for him, at some place other than such institution, upon their written consent, the judge may order that he be placed in the care and custody of such relatives or such committee. Such judge may, in his discretion, require other proofs in addition to the petition and certificate of the medical examiners.

Upon the demand of any relative or near friend in behalf of such alleged insane person, the judge shall, or he may upon his own motion, issue an order directing the hearing of such application before him at a time not more than five days from the date of such order, which shall be served upon the parties interested in the application and upon such other persons as the judge, in his discretion, may name. Upon such day, or upon such other day to which the proceeding shall be regularly adjourned, he shall hear the testimony introduced by the parties and examine the alleged insane person, if deemed advisable, in or out of court, and render a decision in writing as to such person's insanity. If it be determined that such person is insane, the judge shall forthwith issue his order committing him to an institution for the custody and treatment of the insane, or make such other order as is provided in this section. If such judge can not hear the application he may, in his order directing the hearing, name some referee, who shall hear the testimony and report the same forthwith, with his opinion thereon, to such judge, who shall, if satisfied with such report, render his decision accordingly. If the commitment be made to a state hospital, the order shall be ac-

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accompanied by a written statement of the judge as to the financial condition of the insane person and of the person legally liable for his maintenance as far as can be ascertained. The superintendent of such state hospital shall be immediately notified of such commitment, and he shall, at once, make provision for the transfer of such insane person to such hospital.

The petition of the applicant, the certificate in lunacy of the medical examiners, the order directing a further hearing as provided in this section, if one be issued, and the decision of the judge or referee, and the order of commitment shall be presented at the time of the commitment to the superintendent or person in charge of the institution to which the insane person is committed, and verbatim copies shall be forwarded by such superintendent or person in charge and filed in the office of the state commission in lunacy. The relative, or committee, to whose care and custody any insane person is committed, shall forthwith file the petition, certificate and order, in the office of the clerk of the county where such order is made, and transmit a certified copy of such papers, to the commission in lunacy, and procure and retain another such certified copy.

The superintendent or person in charge of any institution for the care and treatment of the insane may refuse to receive any person upon any such order, if the papers required to be presented shall not comply with the provisions of this section, or if in his judgment, such person is not insane within the meaning of this statute, or if received, such person may be discharged by the commission. No person shall be admitted to any such institution under such order after the expiration of five days from and inclusive of the date thereof.

§ 63. Appeal from order of commitment.—If a person ordered to be committed, pursuant to this chapter, or any friend in his behalf, is dissatisfied with the final order of a judge or justice committing him, he may, within ten days after the making of such order appeal therefrom to a justice of the supreme court other than the justice making the order, who shall cause a jury to be summoned as in the case of proceedings for the appointment of a

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committee for an insane person, and shall try the question of such insanity in the same manner as in proceedings for the appointment of a committee. Before such appeal shall be heard, such person shall make a deposit or give a bond, to be approved by a justice of the supreme court, for the payment of the costs of the appeal, if the order of commitment is sustained. If the verdict of the jury be that such person is insane, the justice shall certify that fact and make an order of commitment as upon the original hearing. Such order shall be presented, at the time of the commitment of such insane person, to the superintendent or person in charge of the institution to which the insane person is committed, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the commission by such superintendent or person in charge, and filed in the office thereof. Proceedings under the order shall not be stayed pending an appeal therefrom, except upon an order of a justice of the supreme court, and made upon a notice, and after a hearing, with provisions made therein for such temporary care or confinement of the alleged insane person as may be deemed necessary.

If a judge shall refuse to grant an application for an order of commitment of an insane person proved to be dangerous to himself or others, if at large, he shall state his reasons for such refusal in writing, and any person aggrieved thereby may appeal therefrom in the same manner and under like conditions as from an order of commitment.

§ 64. Costs of commitment.—The costs necessarily incurred in determining the question of the insanity of a poor or indigent person and in securing his admission into a state hospital, and the expense of providing proper clothing for such person, in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the commission, shall be a charge upon the town, city or county securing the commitment. Such costs shall include the fees allowed by the judge or justice ordering the commitment to the medical examiners. If the person sought to be committed is not a poor or indigent person, the costs of the proceedings to determine his insanity and to secure his commitment, as provided in this article, shall be a charge upon his estate, or shall be paid by the persons legally

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liable for his maintenance. If in such proceedings the alleged insane person is determined not to be insane, the judge or justice may, in his discretion, charge the costs of the proceedings to the person making the application for an order of commitment, and judgment may be entered for the amount thereof and enforced by execution against such person.

§ 65. Liability for care and support of poor and indigent insane.—All poor and indigent insane persons not in confinement under criminal proceedings, shall, without unnecessary delay, be transferred to a State hospital and there wholly supported by the State. The costs necessarily incurred in the transfer of patients to State hospitals shall be a charge upon the State. The commission shall secure from relatives or friends who are liable or may be willing to assume the costs of support of inmates of State hospitals supported by the State, reimbursement, in whole or in part, of the money thus expended.

§ 66. Liability for the care and support of the insane other than the poor and indigent.—The father, mother, husband, wife and children of an insane person, if of sufficient ability, and the committee or guardian of his person and estate, if his estate is sufficient for the purpose, shall cause him to be properly and suitably cared for and maintained.

The commission and the superintendent of the poor of the county, and the overseer of the poor of the town where any such insane person may be, or in the city of New York, the commissioners of public charities, and in Brooklyn, the commissioners of charities and correction, may inquire into the manner in which any such person is cared for and maintained; and if, in the judgment of any of them, he is not properly or suitably cared for, may apply to a judge of a court of record for an order to commit him to a State hospital under the provisions of this article, but such order shall not be made unless the judge finds and certifies in the order that such insane person is not properly or suitably cared for by such relative or committee, or that it is dangerous to the public to allow him to be cared for and maintained by such relative or committee.

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The costs and charges of the commitment and transfer of such insane person to a State hospital shall be paid by the committee, or the father, mother, husband, wife or children of such person, to be recovered in an action brought in the name of the people by the commission, the superintendent of the poor of the county, or the overseer of the poor of the town where such insane person may be, or in the city of New York in the name of the commissioners of public charities, and in the city of Brooklyn in the name of the commissioners of charities and correction.

§ 67. Duties of local officers in regard to their insane.—All county superintendents of the poor, overseers of the poor and other city, town or county authorities, having duties to perform relating to the insane poor, are charged with the duty of seeing that all poor and indigent insane persons within their respective municipalities, are timely granted the necessary relief conferred by this chapter, and, when so ordered by a judge, as herein provided, or by the commission, shall see that they are, without unnecessary delay, transferred to the proper institutions provided for their care and treatment as the wards of the State. Before sending a person to any such institution, they shall see that he is in a state of bodily cleanliness and comfortably clothed with new clothing, in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the commission. The commission may, by order, direct that any person it deems unsuitable therefor shall not be so employed or act as such attendant.

Each patient shall be sent to the State hospital, within the district embracing the county from which he is committed, except that the commission may, in their discretion, direct otherwise, but private or public insane patients, for whom homeopathic care and treatment may be desired by their relatives, friends or guardians, may be committed to the Middletown State Homeopathic hospital, or to the Collins State Homeopathic hospital, from any of the counties of the State, in the discretion of the judge granting the order of commitment; and the hospital to which any patient is ordered to be sent shall, by and under the regulations made by such commission, send a trained attendant to bring the patient to

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the hospital. Each female committed to any institution for the insane shall be accompanied by a female attendant, unless accompanied by her father, brother, husband or son. After the patient has been delivered to the proper officers of the hospital, the care and custody of the municipality from which he is sent shall cease.

§ 68. Duty of committee and others to care for the insane; apprehension and confinement of a dangerous insane person.—When an insane person is possessed of sufficient property to maintain himself, or his father, mother, husband, wife or children are of sufficient ability to maintain him, and his insanity is such as to endanger his own person, or the person and property of others, the committee of his person and estate, or such father, mother, husband, wife or children must provide a suitable place for his confinement, and there maintain him in such manner as shall be approved by the proper legal authority. The county superintendent of the poor and the overseers of the poor of towns and cities, the commissioners of public charities in the city of New York, and the commissioners of charities and correction in the city of Brooklyn, are required to see that the provisions of this section are carried into effect in the most humane and speedy manner.

Upon the refusal or neglect of a committee, guardian or relative of an insane person to cause him to be confined, as required in this chapter, the officers named in this section shall apply to a judge of a court of record of the city or county, or to a justice of the supreme court of the judicial district in which such insane person may reside or be found, who, upon being satisfied, upon proper proofs, that such person is dangerously insane and improperly at large, shall issue a precept to one or more of the officers named, commanding them to apprehend and confine such insane person in some comfortable and safe place; and such officers in apprehending such insane person shall possess all the powers of a peace officer executing a warrant of arrest in a criminal proceeding. Unless an order of commitment has been previously granted, such officers shall forthwith make application for the proper order for his commitment to the proper institution for the care, custody and

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treatment of the insane, as authorized by this chapter, and if such order is granted, such officer shall take the necessary legal steps to have him transferred to such institution. In no case shall any such insane person be confined in any other place than a State hospital or duly licensed institution for the insane, for a period longer than ten days, nor shall such person be committed as a disorderly person to any prison, jail or lockup for criminals, unless he be violent and dangerous, and there is no other suitable place for his confinement, nor shall he be confined in the same room with a person charged with or convicted of crime.

Any person apparently insane, and conducting himself in a manner which in a sane person would be disorderly, may be arrested by any peace officer and confined in some safe and comfortable place until the question of his sanity be determined, as prescribed by this chapter. The officer making such arrest shall immediately notify the superintendent of the poor of the county, or the overseers of the poor of the town or city, or, in the city of New York, the commissioners of public charities, or, in the city of Brooklyn, the commissioners of charities and correction, who shall forthwith take proper measures for the determination of the question of the insanity of such person.

§ 69. Patients admitted under special agreement.—The managers of a State hospital may authorize the superintendent to admit thereto, under special agreement, insane patients, who are residents of the State, other than poor and indigent insane persons, when there is room for such insane therein. But no patient shall be permitted to occupy more than one room in any State hospital, nor shall any patient, his friends or relatives, be permitted to pay for his care and treatment therein a sum greater than \$10 a week. Such patients, when so received, shall be subject to the general rules and regulations of the hospital. The amount agreed upon for the maintenance of such insane persons in a State hospital, shall be secured by a properly executed bond, and bills therefor shall be collected monthly. The commission may appoint agents, whose duty it shall be to secure from relatives and friends who are liable therefor, or who may be willing

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(c) **Challenge of process.**—The appointment of a state law clerk as chief legal officer constitutes with the secretary of the board of managers such challenge, suspension, removal and replacement without a court or prior hearing as may be provided in accordance with proceedings arising out of a criminal offense at any time as follows:

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22. Any person who is responsible for crime victims in the Department of the Commissioner will be held responsible for the victims' welfare in the future, provided it was not his/her fault and mistake, the Department shall be held responsible for the victims' welfare. It is the Department's policy to provide the victims with the best possible care and assistance, and to ensure that the victims are not harmed or injured in any way.

The first consideration is whether or not the data is appropriate for the research question. The data should be relevant, reliable, and valid. The second consideration is whether the data is sufficient to answer the research question. The data should be representative of the population and should be collected in a way that minimizes bias. The third consideration is whether the data is presented in a clear and concise manner. The data should be organized in a way that is easy to understand and should be presented in a way that is visually appealing. The fourth consideration is whether the data is analyzed in a way that is appropriate for the research question. The data should be analyzed using appropriate statistical methods and the results should be interpreted in a way that is consistent with the research question. The fifth consideration is whether the data is used to support the research question. The data should be used to provide evidence for the research question and should be used to draw conclusions that are supported by the data.

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The commission may, by order, discharge any patient in its judgment improperly detained in any institution. A poor and indigent patient discharged by the superintendent, because he is an idiot, or an epileptic, not insane, or because he is not a proper case for treatment within the meaning of this chapter, shall be received and cared for by the superintendent of the poor or other authority having similar powers, in the county from which he was committed. A patient, held upon an order of a court or judge having criminal jurisdiction, in an action or proceeding arising from a criminal offense, may be discharged upon the superintendent's certificate of recovery, approved by any such court or judge.

REGULATIONS OF THE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Order of the Commission relating to the commitment of patients to be observed by the county officers:

1. Patients must be in a condition of bodily cleanliness.
2. Patients must not under any circumstances be taken from their residence to a poorhouse for the purpose of examination as to their sanity.
3. Patients must be provided with the following:
 - (a) One full suit of underclothing.
 - (b) One full suit of outer clothing, including headwear, boots or shoes.

Between the last day of October and the last day of March there shall be provided, in addition to the foregoing, a suitable overcoat for men patients and a suitable shawl or cloak for women patients; also gloves or mittens. Considering the great danger, always present, of the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into institutions where large numbers of people are congregated, and to avoid, as far as possible, the introduction of such diseases by means of wearing apparel, the clothing to above must in all cases be new.

Compliance of the requirements of this order shall be reported, so far as known to him, by the medical superintendent of the hospital to the State Commission in Lunacy.

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to assume the cost of support of any of the inmates of State hospitals as are being supported by the State, reimbursement in whole or in part of the money so expended. The compensation of each agent shall not exceed \$5 a day, and the necessary traveling and other incidental expenses incurred by him, to be approved by the Comptroller.

§ 74. Discharge of patients.—The superintendent of a state hospital, on filing his written certificate with the secretary of the board of managers, may discharge any patient, except one held upon an order of a court or judge having criminal jurisdiction in an action or proceeding arising out of a criminal offense at any time, as follows:

1. A patient who, in his judgment, is recovered.
2. Any patient who is not recovered but whose discharge, in the judgment of the superintendent, will not be detrimental to the public welfare or injurious to the patient; provided, however, that before making such certificate, the superintendent shall satisfy himself, by sufficient proof, that friends or relatives of the patient are willing and financially able to receive and properly care for such patient after his discharge.

When the superintendent is unwilling to certify to the discharge of an unrecovered patient upon request, and so certifies in writing, giving his reasons therefor, and judge of a court of record in the judicial district in which the hospital is situated may, upon such certificate and an opportunity of a hearing therein being accorded the superintendent, and upon such other proofs as may be produced before him, direct, by order, the discharge of such patient, upon such security to the people of the state as he may require, for the good behavior and maintenance of the patient. The certificate and the proof and the order granted thereon shall be filed in the clerk's office of the county in which the hospital is situated, and a certified copy of the order in the hospital from which the patient is discharged. The superintendent may grant a parole to a patient not exceeding thirty days, under the general conditions prescribed by the commission.

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The commission may, by order, discharge any patient in its judgment improperly detained in any institution. A poor and indigent patient discharged by the superintendent, because he is an idiot, or an epileptic, not insane, or because he is not a proper case for treatment within the meaning of this chapter, shall be received and cared for by the superintendent of the poor or other authority having similar powers, in the county from which he was committed. A patient, held upon an order of a court or judge having criminal jurisdiction, in an action or proceeding arising from a criminal offense, may be discharged upon the superintendent's certificate of recovery, approved by any such court or judge.

REGULATIONS OF THE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Order of the Commission relating to the commitment of patients to be observed by the county officers:

1. Patients must be in a condition of bodily cleanliness.
2. Patients must not under any circumstances be taken from their residence to a poorhouse for the purpose of examination as to their sanity.
3. Patients must be provided with the following:
 - (a) One full suit of underclothing.
 - (b) One full suit of outer clothing, including headwear, boots or shoes.

Between the last day of October and the last day of March there shall be provided, in addition to the foregoing, a suitable overcoat for men patients and a suitable shawl or cloak for women patients; also gloves or mittens. Considering the great danger, always present, of the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into institutions where large numbers of people are congregated, and to avoid, as far as possible, the introduction of such diseases by means of wearing apparel, the clothing referred to above must in all cases be new.

Any violation of the requirements of this order shall be promptly reported, so far as known to him, by the medical superintendent of the hospital to the State Commission in Lunacy.

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MAINTENANCE OF PATIENTS.

Patients without property are admitted free under the State Care act.

Those who have small means are received as "reimbursing patients," that is, they reimburse the State for the actual cost of their care and maintenance, the rate having been fixed, for the present, at \$3.75 per week.

Private patients are received, under the conditions elsewhere stated, at rates not exceeding \$10 per week. A bond must be provided guaranteeing payment to the amount charged for care and treatment.

**ADMISSION OF PRIVATE PATIENTS TO THE STATE HOSPITALS
FOR THE INSANE.**

The following is a copy of the orders issued by the State Commission in Lunacy in regard to the admission of private patients:

On and after October 1, 1891, no private or pay patient in any State hospital will be permitted to occupy more than one room for his or her personal use or behoof, or to command the exclusive services of an attendant; and thereafter there shall be no distinction allowed between private and public patients in respect to the scale of care and accommodations furnished them.

Whenever the managers or trustees shall determine that vacancies exist, private or pay patients may be admitted by them without further restriction, at a rate of compensation not to exceed \$10 per week, preference to be given in all cases to patients of small or moderate means.

**TRANSFER OF PATIENTS FROM ONE INSTITUTION TO
ANOTHER.**

At a regular quarterly meeting of the State Commission in Lunacy, held at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, July 2, 1890, the following order was made:

I. No inmate shall be transferred from one institution for the care and treatment of the insane to another, except upon the following terms and conditions:

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(a) An application in writing, setting forth the reasons for such transfer, shall be made to the Commission by the medical superintendent or officer in charge of the institution from which the transfer is sought to be made.

(b) An order of transfer in writing, attested by its secretary, must be obtained from the Commission.

(c) The order of transfer must be filed in the institution from which the transfer is made, and a certified copy of the same, together with a certified copy of the medical certificate of lunacy, must be filed in the institution to which the transfer is made.

(d) The medical superintendent of the institution to which the transfer is made shall, within ten days after the receipt of the patient, notify the Commission of the fact and the date thereof, but a copy of the medical certificate of lunacy need not accompany the notice.

II. This order shall not apply to either of the following cases:

(a) Inmates of the State Asylum for Insane Criminals or patients committed upon "criminal orders."

(b) Patients ordered transferred by the Commission upon its own motion.

SERVICE OF LEGAL PAPERS UPON INSANE PATIENTS.

By direction of the State Commission in Lunacy, the superintendent or officer in charge of an institution for the care and treatment of the insane, can not permit the service of any legal process whatever upon any insane patient except upon the order of a judge of a court of record, which shows that the judge had notice of the fact that the person sought to be served was at the date of the order an inmate of such institution.

It is also directed that no insane person be permitted to sign any bill, check, draft or other evidence of indebtedness, or to execute any contract, deed, mortgage or other legal conveyance, except upon the order of a judge of a court of record, which shows that the judge had notice of the fact that the person whose signature is sought to be obtained was at the date of the order an inmate of an institution for the care and treatment of the insane.

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CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

Application for the admission of patients should, when practicable, be made in advance of bringing them to the hospital, and each patient should be accompanied by some person competent to furnish a history of the case.

Upon request, trained attendants will be sent to accompany patients to the hospital.

Letters are not written to friends of patients at stated intervals, but only in reply to letters of inquiry and in case of sickness or death. It is desirable to have but one correspondent for each patient.

The correspondent will be informed by telegraph in case of serious sickness or in the event of the death of the patient, where it is practicable to do so. Remains will be sent by express when a guarantee is received from the express agent that the charges of transportation will be paid; otherwise they will be appropriately buried and the grave permanently marked, numbered and recorded.

All correspondence concerning patients or the business of the hospital should be addressed to

DR. ARTHUR W. HURD,
Superintendent Buffalo State Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS
OF THE
BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL
AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.,
TO THE
State Commission in Lunacy.
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

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CHAPTER 6

Twentieth Annual Report of the Managers of the Binghamton State Hospital.

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

Gentlemen.—We have the honor to submit herewith the twentieth annual report of the Binghamton State Hospital, for the year ending September 30, 1898.

Very respectfully yours,

J. B. STANBROUGH,
GEORGE H. BARLOW,
HENRY L. ARMSTRONG,
ANDREW J. FRENCH,
WILLIAM MASON,
JAMES FORSYTHE,
GEORGE C. BAYLESS.

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

MANAGERS.

J. B. STANBROUGH, Esq., President.....Owego
 HON. GEORGE C. BAYLESS, Secretary.....Binghamton
 GEORGE H. BARLOW, Esq.....Binghamton
 HENRY L. ARMSTRONG, Esq.....Elmira
 HON. ANDREW J. FRENCH.....Oneida
 WILLIAM MASON, Esq.....Binghamton
 JAMES FORSYTHE, Esq.....Owego

COUNSEL.

GEO. B. CURTISS, Esq.....Binghamton

TREASURER.

HON. JOHN RANKIN.....Binghamton

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

CHARLES G. WAGNER, M. D.....Superintendent
 CHARLES C. EASTMAN, M. D.....First Assistant Physician
 WILLIAM A. WHITE, M. D.....Second Assistant Physician
 ARTHUR P. SUMMERS, M. D.....Assistant Physician
 ROBERT G. WALLACE, M. D.....Assistant Physician
 HORACE W. EGGLESTON, M. D.....Junior Assistant Physician
 CECIL MACCOY, M. D.....Junior Assistant Physician
 EDWARD GILLESPIE, M. D.....Junior Assistant Physician
 MARY O'MALLEY, M. D.....Woman Physician
 EDWIN EVANS.....Steward
 MRS. LURA SINCLAIR.....Matron

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS.

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

Gentlemen.—The managers of the Binghamton State Hospital respectfully submit to your honorable body their report for the year ending September 30, 1898, together with the reports of the superintendent and treasurer.

The report of the superintendent shows that there were under treatment October 1, 1897, twelve hundred and thirty-six patients of whom 609 were men and 727 were women. There were admitted during the year two hundred and eleven patients of whom 106 were men and 105 were women; of these 96 men and 95 women came directly from their homes; 7 men and 9 women from county houses and 3 men and 1 woman were transferred from other State hospitals. Many of these patients were advanced in years and in feeble health and therefore needed more than ordinary care. There were also many who had more or less pronounced suicidal or homicidal tendencies and consequently required constant watchful supervision. There were discharged during the year 104 men and 105 women, a total of 209 patients, and of these 66 went home recovered and 29 greatly improved. Eleven had not improved but were taken away by friends who were willing and able to care for them elsewhere.

The report of the treasurer shows the sources of the hospital's income and gives in detail the several amounts obtained and the disbursements made under the direction of your Commission. The total income of the hospital for the year was \$258,845.32.

The following table shows the monthly disbursements for maintenance:

October, 1897.....	\$30,770 36
November, 1897.....	23,939 57
December, 1897.....	22,843 72
January, 1898.....	18,676 34
February, 1898.....	20,242 34

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March, 1898	\$21,313 60
April, 1898.....	25,917 81
May, 1898.....	23,869 58
June, 1898.....	17,835 58
July, 1898.....	17,888 18
August, 1898.....	16,845 25
September, 1898.....	16,320 82
Total	<u>\$256,463 15</u>

The following classification of expenditures shows the total cost of maintenance in the several departments of the hospital and also the weekly per capita cost:

	Total co-t.	Weekly per capita.
Officers' salaries	\$19,622 43	\$0.282
Wages	100,488 72	1.443
Provisions and stores.....	72,582 38	1.042
Ordinary repairs	6,744 21	.097
Farm and grounds.....	6,952 43	.100
Clothing	8,456 26	.121
Furniture	3,159 69	.045
Bedding	1,681 00	.024
Books and stationery.....	1,670 07	.024
Fuel	25,247 47	.363
Light	754 83	.011
Medical supplies	1,668 48	.024
Miscellaneous	5,763 93	.083
Transportation	1,671 25	.024
Total	<u>\$256,463 15</u>	<u>\$3.683</u>

The disbursements for fuel and stores appear somewhat high, but when it is remembered that the hospital has on hand a large amount of coal at the close of the year, and considerable quantities of other supplies, the difference is more than made up by the increased cost of many staple articles owing to the higher prices that prevailed in the markets.

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

With the approval of your commission contracts were made during the year with Andrew Douglass for the erection of a new laundry building for the sum of \$14,377; with Gaylord & Eitapenc for warming the building and providing it with steam power \$4,873; with the same firm for plumbing and drainage \$1,550, and with F. P. Little & Co., for electric wiring and lighting \$1,410.

Contracts for a new employes' residence building were also made as follows: with A. W. Reynolds, for erecting and finishing the structure, \$13,566.10; with Ford Bros., for warming and ventilating, \$2,500; with R. H. Walker, for plumbing and drainage, \$837; and with F. P. Little & Co., for electric lighting, \$1,070. This building, when finished, will give long needed accommodations to many of our employes.

In consequence of the failure of the ice crop, due to the open character of the winter, it was deemed advisable to install an ice-making plant in connection with our refrigerating apparatus. This was done by the Frick Company at a cost of \$2,000.

Plans and specifications are now in hand for the long needed reconstruction of the north building, and it is expected that contracts will soon be entered into for this work.

Besides the contract work the hospital forces have been constantly at work making improvements and repairs in nearly every department of the institution. The farm and gardens have been successfully tilled, and unusually abundant vegetable supplies have added greatly to the provisions and stores available for the patients' dietary.

As regards the work of the coming year, we beg to remind your Commission that the hospital is a large institution and that its growth has been more rapid than the provision of buildings and appliances for carrying on the purposes it is designed to serve. We have therefore to ask for some very important new structures and equipment and more or less extensive repairs essential to the safe and economical operation of the plant. The most important new construction we would recommend is the erection of a special hospital building designed especially for the care of the acutely insane. A building suitable for such patients could be erected

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

July of the current year Miss Anna L. Platt, of Owego, N. Y., resigned her office as manager and was succeeded by James Forsythe, Esq., of Owego, N. Y. Other changes in the officers of the institution have been the appointments of Dr. Cecil Mac Coy and Dr. Edward Gillespie as junior assistant physicians, November 13, 1897, and April 16, 1898, respectively. Drs. Mac Coy and Gillespie had each served the hospital for more than a year prior to appointment as junior assistant physicians and have proved themselves well qualified for the service they have been called upon to render.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN B. STANBROUGH,
WM. MASON,
GEO. C. BAYLESS,
H. L. ARMSTRONG,
ANDREW J. FRENCH,
GEORGE H. BARLOW.
JAMES FORSYTHE.



BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.—THE MAIN BUILDING.



WYNGOOD HALL & SONS, NEWFORD CO.

BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.—EAST BUILDING, FOR WOMEN.



BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.—INFIRMARY—FOR MEN.

WYNKOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO

1



BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.—DINING ROOM FOR MEN—MAIN BUILDING.

1

2

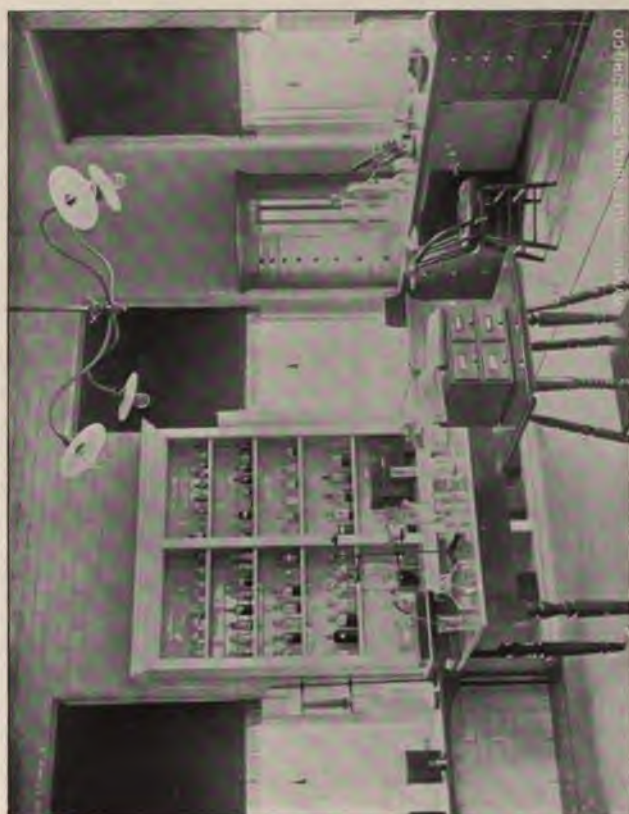


WINDYHILL ENGINEERING CO.

BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.—CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

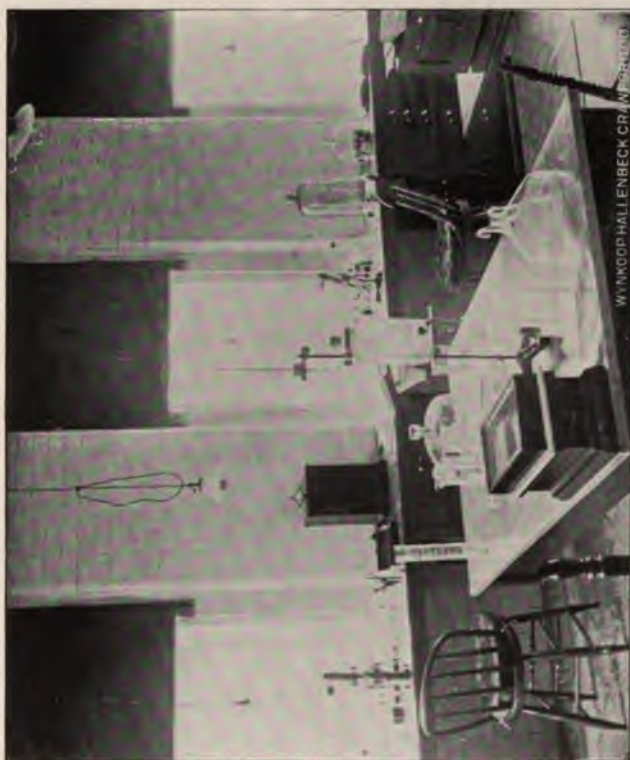


BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.—CHEMICAL LABORATORY.



BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.—PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

1



BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.—PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

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REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Managers of the Binghamton State Hospital:

The treasurer of the hospital respectfully submits the following summary of his receipts and expenditures from October 1, 1897, to October 1, 1898:

GENERAL—OR STATE CARE—FUND.

Receipts.

Balance from last annual report.....	\$559 95
Received from private patients.....	3,340 61
Received from reimbursing patients.....	6,121 65
Received from sundry sales.....	1,103 02
Received from Comptroller.....	247,494 35
Received from interest.....	225 74
	<hr/>
	\$258,845 32
	<hr/>

Disbursements.

Paid on account of officers' salaries.....	\$19,622 43
Paid on account of wages.....	100,488 72
Paid on account of provisions and stores.....	72,582 38
Paid on account of ordinary repairs.....	6,744 21
Paid on account of farm and grounds.....	6,952 43
Paid on account of clothing.....	8,456 26
Paid on account of furniture.....	3,159 69
Paid on account of bedding.....	1,681 00
Paid on account of books and stationery.....	1,670 07
Paid on account of fuel.....	25,247 47
Paid on account of light.....	754 83
Paid on account of medical supplies.....	1,668 48
Paid on account of miscellaneous.....	5,763 93
Paid on account of transportation of patients.....	1,671 25
Balance.....	2,382 17

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SPECIAL FUNDS.

Receipts.

Balance from last annual report.....	\$127 06
Received from Comptroller, chapter 693, Laws 1895.	12,423 26
Received from Comptroller, chapter 944, Laws 1896.	1,716 93
Received from Comptroller, chapter 460, Laws 1897.	33,248 45
Received from Comptroller, chapter 636, Laws 1898.	7,916 53
Received from interest.....	12 17
	<hr/> \$55,444 40 <hr/>

Disbursements.

Expended from appropriation, chapter 726, Laws 1893.	\$10 58
Expended from appropriation, chapter 693, Laws 1895.	12,423 26
Expended from appropriation, chapter 944, Laws 1896.	1,716 93
Expended from appropriation, chapter 460, Laws 1897.	33,248 45
Expended from appropriation, chapter 636, Laws 1898.	7,916 53
Balance.	128 65
	<hr/> \$55,444 40 <hr/>

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN RANKIN,
Treasurer.

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the Binghamton State Hospital:

Gentlemen.—I have the honor to submit a report of the operations and management of the hospital for the year ending September 30, 1898, being the twentieth annual report of the institution.

The movement of patients during the year has been as follows:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining October 1, 1897	609	727	1,338
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1898	106	105	211
On original commitments			
From residences	96	95	191
By transfers from county houses	7	9	16
By transfers from other institutions for insane	3	1	4
Total number under treatment during year	715	832	1,547
Daily average population	609.9	729	1,338.9
Capacity of institution	605	697	1,302
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	34	32	66
As improved	16	13	29
As unimproved	4	7	11
As not insane			
Died	50	53	103
Whole number discharged during the year	104	105	209
Remaining October 1, 1898	611	727	1,338

GENERAL HISTORY.

ADMISSIONS.

Of the 211 patients admitted during the year, 191 were brought from home, 16 from county houses and 4 from other institutions for insane. Of the number admitted, 66 were over fifty years of age, 36 were in feeble physical condition, 19 had threatened and 14 had attempted suicide, 33 had threatened and 18 had attempted homicide, and 31 had either attempted or threatened both suicide and homicide.

DISCHARGES.

It is worth our while to again note the success of early treatment of insanity. Of the 209 patients discharged during the last year, 66 were recovered, and of this number, 17 were insane less than one month, 45 were insane less than six months previous to their admission and 54 of the patients discharged as recovered were under treatment less than one year.

Of the 29 patients discharged as improved, 26 returned to their homes and 3 eloped. There were 11 patients discharged as unimproved to the care of their friends.

There were 103 deaths during the year, and of this number 68 were over fifty years of age, and 44 were under treatment in the hospital for more than two years.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 1,547; the largest number under treatment at one time was 1,356; the daily average population was 1,339, and the number remaining under treatment at the end of the year was 1,338.

PERCENTAGES OF RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Tables 24 and 25 show the percentages of recoveries and deaths based on the number of admissions, the average population, and the whole number treated.

The recovery rate, computed on the average population, while slightly lower than last year is, nevertheless, highly satisfactory;

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and, if computed on the number of admissions for the year, is the highest in the history of the institution.

The death rate on the whole number treated and on the average daily population is higher than last year, but, as I have already pointed out, 68 of the patients who died, and 66 of the number admitted during the year were more than fifty years of age.

As regards the general care of the insane during the year, I have nothing new to add to my report of last year in which the subject was discussed at considerable length.

The work in the training school for nurses has progressed satisfactorily. In June last the entire senior class of 24 persons successfully sustained the State examination and graduated as trained nurses, while 20 members of the junior class passed the required examination for that grade. There are now in the employ of the hospital more than 60 graduates of the training school, and in the State examination held in September last, 29 of our attendants passed the examination for admission to the junior class for this year. There are 26 pupils in the senior class.

It is interesting to note in this connection that our training school was recognized in the United States Army during the recent war with Spain, and its diploma was considered satisfactory evidence of qualification for admission to the Red Cross Corps of the army hospital service.

Improvements about the hospital premises have been prosecuted with zeal and important repairs have been made. The principal new construction has been the completion of the laundry building, a two-story structure planned to meet the requirements of the hospital for many years to come, and the erection of a residence building for employes, with a capacity of about 85 persons. This structure occupies an excellent site a short distance east of the infirmary, and is constructed partly of brick and partly of wood. It will be heated by steam and lighted by electricity, and will be well suited for the purposes it is designed to serve. It will probably be occupied early in the winter.

In the engineering department repairs to the extensive steam apparatus have occupied our forces more or less continuously, but

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in addition to the ordinary work in this line extensive repairs have been made to the large Worthington pump at the pumping station; and this apparatus, with the exception of one cylinder, which has a bad leak, is now in good condition. In connection with the cold storage house an ice machine, of three tons' daily capacity, has been installed, and from this source we have been enabled to secure, through the greater part of the summer, an abundance of excellent ice. At the nurses' cottage the old furnace has given place to steam heat throughout, supplied from the main steam line, which passes but a short distance from the cottage.

Our carpenters have been occupied with repairs and new construction. A new forcing house for the gardener was erected last fall, and during the winter there were made in our shops a number of writing desks, couch frames, wardrobes, out-door benches, etc. During the past summer, besides making general repairs, our workmen have converted the lower story of the old tobacco shed at the Phelps farm into a good henhouse, and have built 85 rods of picket fence along the easterly line of the hospital premises.

The painters have also accomplished a great deal. The nurses' home has been painted thoroughly inside and outside, and also the Carl cottage at the farm. At the water-works the new pumps and the pump rooms were greatly improved in appearance by painting, and much has been done in this line for the betterment of patients' rooms, dormitories, dining rooms, etc., on nearly all of the wards of the institution. The tin roofs on all the buildings have been cleaned and painted and a number of the porches have been gone over in the same way. The vegetable houses have been provided with much new glass, and considerable work of this kind has been done on wards where glass has been broken by patients.

To our electric equipment no important additions have been made, but there have been any number of small renewals and repairs in many places. A number of new telephones, lines and instruments have been put in position for use and some of the old ones renewed or repaired. New lighting fixtures have been erected in several wards, and where the electric wires have become slack they have been drawn up so as to make them secure

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and permanent. Electric curling irons and flat irons have been connected up for use of employes on several wards, and a number of electric motor fans have been erected in kitchens for the comfort of those employed there. These repairs, together with daily matters of minor importance, in addition to the general superintendence of the electric plant, have kept the electrician occupied.

The year has been especially favorable to farming industries, as our abundant crops bear ample testimony. Our barns are filled with hay and grain, our silos with ensilage, and the potato crop, so far as harvested, has proved an unusually abundant yield. The dairy has never before been in as good condition as it is at the present time, and the farmer gives assurances that the methods he is now pursuing will give gratifying results in future.

The experiment of removing a great part of the gardens from the premises in the rear of the main building, to the river flats at the farm, has proved highly successful. We have grown, during the summer, great quantities of garden vegetables and, besides furnishing fresh vegetables in abundance to the patients during the warm months, we have been able to store in our cellars about 60 barrels of pickles, 1,000 gallons of tomatoes, preserved in jugs, and shall soon have between 75 and 100 barrels of sauer kraut. This latter article, we have found, is very acceptable to both patients and employes through the winter months. Strawberries, red and black raspberries, and currants were plentiful in season, and we now have a large quantity preserved for winter use.

Last spring about 1,000 trees were planted nearly two-thirds of these were fruit trees set out at the farm, the remainder were ornamental trees, and were planted about the grounds of the hospital. A start has also been made in the direction of raising poultry on a large scale. The old tobacco shed on the Phelps farm has been converted in part into a chicken house, and will, we think, prove satisfactory for our purpose. Another industry, but lately started, is that of bee keeping. We have now sixteen swarms of bees and expect to have more next year. Besides producing honey, it is well known that the presence of bees in

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large numbers is highly favorable to the development of fruit and vegetables.

About the hospital premises, road and walk making has continued, and considerable progress has been made. The latest improvements being the drive along the south side of the south building and the roadways to the cold storage house and about the new laundry. In this work the heavy steam road roller has been of inestimable service.

Plans and specifications have been received from the State architect for repairs and alterations in the north building, which will greatly improve that structure. It is expected that advertisement for this work will be made immediately, and if satisfactory proposals are received, contracts entered into before the end of the current month.

The following table will show the extent to which patients have found occupation during the year and gives the kinds of employment and the number engaged in each:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Dining-room	12,948	18,112	31,060
Fancy work . . . . .	.....	1,985	1,985
Farm	35,252	.....	35,252
Garden	1,913	195	2,108
Grounds	4,336	.....	4,336
Hall work	30,553	47,588	78,141
Heating plant	2,857	.....	2,857
Kitchen	6,329	12,306	18,635
Laundry	5,435	8,194	13,629
Sewing	13,635	13,635
Shops	11,459	315	11,774
Total	111,082	102,330	213,412

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The following classification of expenditures shows the total cost of maintenance in the several departments of the hospital and also the weekly per capital cost:

	Total cost.	Weekly per capita.
Officers' salaries	\$19,622 43	\$0 282
Wages	100,488 72	1 443
Provisions and stores	72,582 38	1 042
Ordinary repairs	6,744 21	097
Farm and grounds	6,952 43	100
Clothing	8,456 26	121
Furniture	3,159 69	045
Bedding	1,681 00	024
Books and stationery	1,670 07	024
Fuel	25,247 47	363
Light	754 83	011
Medical supplies	1,668 48	024
Miscellaneous	5,763 93	083
Transportation	1,671 25	024
Total	<u>\$256,463 15</u>	<u>\$3 683</u>

The average purchase price, per capita cost per annum, and quantity consumed of staple articles of food for the year ending September 30, 1898, is shown in the following table:

	Average purchase price.	Annual per capita cost.	Quantity consumed.
Fresh meats, per pound.....	\$0 063	\$14 47	305,787 lbs.
Poultry, per pound.....	119	54	6,147 lbs.
Wheat flour, per barrel.....	5 114	6 87	1,800 bbls.
Fresh fish, per pound.....	032	80	33,243 lbs.
Butter, per pound.....	183	8 62	63,079 lbs.
Cheese, per pound.....	083	74	12,054 lbs.
Milk, per quart.....	023	6 09	326,977 qts.
Eggs, per dozen.....	149	3 21	28,882 doz.
Tea, per pound.....	228	1 53	8,998 lbs.
Coffee, per pound.....	113	1 64	19,420 lbs.

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	Average purchase price.	Annual per capita cost.	Quantity consumed.
Sugar, per pound.....	053	\$3 22	80,869 lbs.
Liquors, distilled, per gallon.	2 018	25	167.15 gals.
Potatoes, per bushel.....	811	3 94	8,525 bus.
Crackers, per pound.....	045	37	11,044 lbs.
Rice, per pound.....	045	27	8,100 lbs.
Beans, per bushel.....	1 289	25	262 1-3 bus.

In this connection it is worth while to note that although the cost of maintenance for the year 1897-1898 is somewhat greater than the cost for the preceding year, the increase does not mean that more elaborate supplies have been consumed by our patients. On the contrary, our records show that whereas the population for the year just completed numbered an average of 14 more patients than in the preceding year we actually consumed 5,000 pounds less of fresh meats; 8,000 pounds less of butter, 1,433 dozens less of eggs, 1,876 bushels less of potatoes, 900 pounds less of crackers, 1,200 pounds less of rice, and 1,300 pounds less of sugar. These large reductions for the principal articles of diet show conclusively I think that great care has been taken to avoid extravagance. The increase in the cost of maintenance is largely due to the fact that owing to the higher market prices which prevailed we were obliged to pay half a cent per pound more for the 300,000 pounds of fresh meat consumed; one and a quarter cents per pound more for butter; seven-tenths of a cent per pound more for sugar; 74 cents per barrel more for flour, and 55 cents per bushel more for potatoes of which we were obliged to purchase 3,291 bushels. Had it not been for these increases in the market prices of staples we should have shown a material reduction over the expense of last year. Another item which swells our total cost of maintenance is coal. We spent during the year just closed \$6,243.70 more for this item than we did during the preceding year, but this amount of money represents almost exactly the surplus of coal on hand at the end of the year and therefore ought to be deducted.

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REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

As regards repairs and improvements during the year we are entering upon I would recommend especially the following:

A HOSPITAL BUILDING FOR ACUTE CASES.

As set forth in my last report I believe there is nothing of more urgent importance to the hospital at the present time than the erection of a new building properly constructed for the care and treatment of acute cases of insanity. We are receiving annually from the district assigned to the hospital a large number of patients suffering from acute attacks of insanity who ought under proper conditions to get well and resume their places as producers in the community but unfortunately some of these patients fail to recover simply because suitable care cannot now be provided for them. The importance of this question of suitable hospital wards for recoverable cases cannot be over-estimated, for besides the incalculable boon that restored health is to the patient and his family the loss to the State when such cases become incurable and a permanent tax upon its charity is simply enormous. The average cost for the maintenance of an insane person is approximately \$200 per annum and the duration of life fifteen or twenty years. It will, therefore, be readily appreciated that the construction of a building where each individual patient suffering from an acute attack of insanity should be given the greatest possible chance of recovery would surely prove a paying investment. Such a building might be erected for the accommodation of fifty patients for about \$30,000.

NEW BOILERS AT HEATING PLANT.

At our heating plant there are now three boilers that have been in use nineteen years and during nearly all of that time they have been forced beyond their capacity. They have lately been condemned by the expert examiners in the employ of the insurance company with which we have our policy for boiler insurance and we are forbidden to carry steam on them unless new

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tubes are provided and even then we are limited to sixty pounds pressure which would be insufficient for our purposes. Steps should be taken for the installation of new boilers to replace these old ones without delay in order that they may be available for heating purposes during the coming winter. The cost of two 150-horse power boilers set up ready for use would be about \$4,000.

VENTILATION OF BUILDINGS.

I would again call your attention to the need of a system of ventilation for the buildings occupied by patients on the hospital premises. In all of these structures ventilation is more or less defective owing to the fact that suitable provision has not been made for changing the atmosphere with sufficient rapidity to maintain its purity. To secure this end a system of exhaust fans run by electric motors should be established in each attic. The exact cost of this work has not been ascertained but we believe that all of the apparatus needed to obtain good results could be erected for the sum of \$3,000.

ADDITIONAL FURNITURE.

It is to be remembered that in such a large institution the ordinary wear and tear upon furniture in the course of a year necessitates considerable renewal. In many instances these renewals should provide a better quality of furniture than the old pieces which have been worn out. Experience teaches that nowhere is a good article more necessary than in a hospital for the insane. The furniture provided should therefore be of a high grade and of lasting quality. The amount of money needed for the coming year is \$3,000.

RENEWALS IN THE MAIN KITCHEN.

Extensive repairs are needed in the main kitchen. The range is practically burned out from long use, two of the steam kettles are nearly worthless for the same reason, and the square steamers are all too small and but half jacketed. The urns now in use have served for a long time and are not of an approved pattern.

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Besides being unsatisfactory as regards the tea and coffee made in them, they are costly to operate, owing to the fact that they do not extract the full strength from the coffee and tea. The kitchen itself is long and narrow and consequently the kettles are inconveniently arranged. I would therefore recommend that the wall between the present kitchen and the old bakery and store-room be removed so that the kitchen may be considerably enlarged. The floor of this additional space should be tiled and the ceiling made to match that of the old kitchen. There should be installed one duplex wrought-steel plate French range twelve feet long by six feet wide, finished on both ends and both faces. Each side or face of the range to have three fires and three ovens. The ovens should have sectional non-warping steel bottoms and fire-boxes, anti-clinker dumping grates and lined with the best quality fire brick three inches thick. The range should also have a warming shelf twelve feet long with wrought trimmings to match these on the range and supported on heavy iron brackets securely bolted to the top of the range.

There should be one wrought-steel French broiler thirty inches wide, supported on a wrought-steel base, and furnished complete with gridiron blower and firebrick linings, and constructed for burning either charcoal or hard coal, as might be preferred. The range should have adjoining it a steel coal box and over it a wrought-steel ventilating hood.

There should be three 60-gallon seamless, double, full-jacketed, cast-iron steam kettles; six 53-gallon seamless, double-jacketed, cast-iron steam vegetable kettles; two 10-gallon milk boilers; one set of 70-gallon urns, consisting of one 70-gallon coffee urn; one 70-gallon tea urn, and one hot water urn, with a capacity sufficient to supply hot water to both the side urns as fast as it could be used. There should be a cooks' working table 13 feet long, 4 feet wide and 32 inches high, with a heavy wrought-iron portable bar with necessary hooks and hangers over it. Also one steam dish-washing machine with one washing and one rinsing tank, and fitted complete with the necessary steam engine or motor, steam cowl and baskets.

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The old kitchen equipment could be disposed of to the manufacturer who would install the new equipment at a fair valuation. This new work could all be done for the sum of \$4,000.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE MAIN KITCHEN.

The main kitchen is greatly in need of repair and should be enlarged. The adjacent rooms used as scullery, cooler, bread room, etc., are of wood construction, badly decayed and more or less overrun with vermin. These places should be thoroughly renovated, a lavatory provided for the use of employes, and a new and larger dining-room constructed for their use. The kitchen should be enlarged by including the old abandoned bakery. These changes, properly made, would cost approximately \$4,000.

APPARATUS FOR PASTEURIZING MILK.

During the past two or three years special attention has been called to the danger of infecting human beings with disease through germs contained in milk. That this danger is not merely theoretical, but actually present in much of the milk ordinarily used without being subjected to some purifying process, has been fully established. The danger is especially great when milk is supplied by animals infected with tuberculosis, from which there is scarcely any herd of cattle in the country entirely free. It is, therefore, highly important that every precaution be taken to destroy germs of all kinds in milk supplied to the sick. This may be practically done by two processes. One is called sterilizing, which requires that the milk be boiled and very much altered in taste; the other, and more desirable method, is called Pasteurizing, in which the milk is heated to the temperature of 155 degrees Fahrenheit, held at that temperature for twenty minutes and then rapidly cooled to 50 degrees Fahrenheit, when it is placed in a refrigerator or cold room to remain until delivered for consumption. This treatment does not materially affect the taste. The apparatus for Pasteurizing is comparatively inexpensive, and the construction of a room

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suitable for Pasteurizing and caring for the supply of milk used in the hospital would not involve a large outlay. The machinery and room completely equipped could be supplied for the sum of \$2,000.

CEMENTING CELLAR BOTTOMS.

The cellar bottoms at the south and west buildings and at the three farm cottages have never been properly finished owing to lack of funds for the purpose. The soft earth at some seasons of the year becomes damp, and in spite of all efforts to keep the cellars clean and in a sanitary condition, emanations rise from the soil which cannot fail to be deleterious to the health of the patients in the apartments above. Concrete bottoms should be provided for these cellars. The cost would be approximately \$2,000.

RENEWAL OF SEWER.

For many years the sewerage system has included three large, open vats, located a short distance east of the bakery building, into which nearly all the sewage of the institution is delivered and from which only the liquid portion passes away through the trunk sewer. The principal object served by these vats has been the collection of a certain amount of fertilizing material. The difficulty of handling this material and the offensiveness of the vats make it desirable to discontinue them and allow all sewage to pass off without delay or hindrance. To accomplish this end satisfactorily, the eight-inch sewer which now leads from the vats to the manhole at the commencement of the fifteen-inch sewer at the steward's cottage should be replaced by a sewer of larger size. This could be done by the hospital at an expense but little if any above the cost of materials. It is believed that \$1,000 would suffice for the work.

RESERVE RESERVOIR AND PIPE CONNECTION.

As noted in my last annual report, the reservoir on the hill north of the institution has long been too small to hold water enough to last more than a single day. It was constructed when

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the institution was small, and was doubtless for some years sufficient for all practical purposes. The growth of the hospital, however, now requires a larger reserve supply, and I would recommend that a new reservoir be constructed on higher ground further north, and that the two be connected by means of a twelve-inch pipe. The six-inch pipe which now leads from the reservoir to the hospital buildings is too small to supply the demands made upon it. It should be replaced by a pipe at least eight inches in diameter. By constructing the new reservoir on higher ground and connecting the hydrant system directly with this reservoir a fire pressure would at all times be obtainable regardless of the speed of the pumps at the river. This would be a very desirable arrangement. To make the improvements here suggested an appropriation of \$6,000 is needed.

FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM.

The losses the State has suffered by fire in recent years has emphasized the necessity of having a thoroughly organized fire department and a trustworthy fire-alarm system. We have a well-organized department, but our alarm system is cheap and unsatisfactory. Having carefully investigated the merits of several kinds of apparatus in the market, I am satisfied that the Gamewell system would give the best satisfaction for our purpose. We should have about twenty stations from which the alarm could be sent in, and about half as many gongs on which the signals should be sounded. Such apparatus as would completely meet our requirements could be installed for \$2,000.

FIRE-ESCAPES.

Chapter 535 of the Laws of 1895 requires that all buildings more than two stories high, if used for hospital purposes, shall be provided with outside fire-escapes. It therefore becomes obligatory upon the State authorities to construct such fire-escapes in connection with both the north and south wings of the main hospital building. The cost will be for the two escapes \$6,000.

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NEW WATER CYLINDER FOR PUMP.

After the installation of the new pumps at the water works the old ones were thoroughly examined and it was found that one of the water cylinders is badly cracked. If this cylinder were renewed the pump would be as good as new and would, therefore, serve the institution a great many years as an accessory pump ready for instant use in case trouble of any kind occurred with the triple expansion pumping engine installed last year. The Worthington Company would supply the new cylinder for \$700.

NEW MACHINERY FOR SHOPS.

In the machine shop a pipe-cutting machine capable of cutting all sizes of steam pipes up to ten inches in diameter should be added to our equipment. This would save much expense, as repairs to our extensive steam line now require that much of the pipe used must be sent to the city to be cut into required lengths. Such a machine would cost \$400.

In the carpenter shop there should be provided a thirty-six-inch band saw which would cost \$100, a tenoning machine which would cost \$150, resawing machine which would cost \$150, and a thirty-inch fan for the removal of shavings which would cost \$50. And adjoining the carpenter shop there should be a small brick addition erected for the reception of shavings and sawdust. This could be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$100. By constantly keeping the shop free of shavings and sawdust the danger from fire would be greatly lessened.

In the tinshop tools and machinery for working tinware should be provided at a cost of \$100.

FARM RENEWALS.

On the farm important renewals and repairs should be made. I would mention first a new pigpen. This fall we have lost nearly all our hogs and pigs owing to the occurrence of infectious pneumonia. This disease attacked the animals one after another with great virulence, and in spite of active efforts to check its

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spread or modify its severity, it proved exceedingly fatal. The building used as a pigpen is old and dilapidated, and has become so thoroughly infected with the disease that it is practically worthless. It should be destroyed and new pens erected at some distance from the old site. The cost for a suitable structure would be approximately \$5,000.

The proper and economical operation of the farm requires many new tools and appliances, such as wagons, plows, harrows, etc., to the value of about \$400. There should also be purchased two good, strong young teams of horses to replace old animals worn out in the service. Two such teams of the kind best suited for general farm work and of the proper age would cost \$600.

The cattle and horses on the farm requires a large amount of ground feed each month. It would, therefore, be economical for the hospital to have a mill for grinding oats, corn, etc., on the premises, instead of carting such commodities to a neighboring grist mill in the city and paying the prevailing charges for having the work done. We have a suitable building and could install the entire outfit of grinding machinery, including power, for \$2,000.

It is now about six years since the farm barns and other out-buildings were painted. These structures are rapidly becoming weather-beaten, and for their preservation require thorough painting. This work could be done by the regular employes of the hospital, if materials were supplied for the purpose. We need about \$1,000 to buy them.

At our principal cattle barn an old silo that was constructed many years ago is leaking badly, and as it occupies a large space in the central structure that should be devoted to stock, a new silo for the accommodation of ensilage should be erected just outside of the barn, with doors leading directly into the stable. A silo so constructed and suitable for our purposes would cost approximately \$1,000.

I would also recommend the building of considerable fencing. The fences everywhere on the hospital property are dilapidated, and in many places totally wanting, even along the lines separat-

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ing the hospital lands from those of our neighbors. At least 1,000 rods of substantial fencing should be constructed during the current year. The cost would be approximately \$600.

REPAIRS TO THE MAIN BUILDING.

The main hospital building commands universal admiration for the beauty of its architectural design and the substantial character of its construction. It has, however, been in need of repairs for several years. The cement used in pointing up the cracks between the stones has, to a great extent, become disintegrated where exposed to the weather and in many places left the stones but loosely held in place. This is especially noticeable with regard to the large capstones on the towers. Some of them have been crowded out of their proper positions by frost and are liable to be displaced during the heavy storms that prevail in this vicinity in winter. Besides the damage to the building in case some of these stones should fall, they are a menace to the lives of those who are obliged to pass beneath them. I am unable to state what would be the cost of making these repairs.

RECAPITULATION.

Hospital building for acute cases.....	\$30,000 00
Boilers at heating plant.....	4,000 00
Ventilation of buildings	3,000 00
Furniture	3,000 00
Renewals in main kitchen.....	4,000 00
Reconstruction of main kitchen.....	4,000 00
Apparatus for Pasteurizing milk.....	2,000 00
Cementing cellar bottoms.....	2,000 00
Renewal of sewer	1,000 00
Reserve reservoir and pipe connections.....	6,000 00
Fire alarm system.....	2,000 00
Fire escapes	6,000 00
Water cylinder for pump.....	700 00
Machinery for shops.....	1,050 00

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Farm renewals:

Pig pen	\$5,000 00
Wagons, plows, harrows, etc.....	400 00
Horses	600 00
Mill for grinding feed.....	2,000 00
Painting of barns	1,000 00
Silo	1,000 00
Fencing	600 00
Repairs to main building.....	.....
Total	<u>\$79,350 00</u>

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Having reviewed the work of the year so far as it pertains to the hospital in general and outlining the improvements and repairs that we think are needed for the ensuing year, it is with considerable satisfaction I ask your attention to the matter of entertainments. Our urgent appeals for a number of years for the erection of a suitable building where the patients and employes might assemble both for religious worship and the enjoyment of entertainments, were, two years ago, heard by the State Commission in Lunacy, and on October 19, 1897, occurred the formal opening of an assembly hall. Exercises befitting such an affair were held and the late Senator O'Connor, who for so many years was a member of the board of managers and thoroughly familiar with the hospital, made an address in which he reviewed the work of the institution and the care of the insane in the State of New York.

With such a well equipped assembly hall our officers and employes became enthusiastic in the work of providing amusements for our patients. The entertainments given during the year that were most enjoyed were the following:

November 1, 1897, entertainment, Frederick W. Truman, impersonator.

November 18, 1897, Bradford Trio.

November 22, 1897, musical entertainment (Hospital talent).

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November 26, 1897, musical and literary entertainment, consisting of mandolin club, Mr. E. R. Weeks, and a chorus of twenty young men from the city.

December 1, 1897, Dancing class opened, Mr. W. H. Schenck, director.

December 7, 1897, stereopticon lecture, by Dr. R. R. Daly.

December 9, 1897, concert, "The Christ."

December 12, 1897, Trinity choir from the city sang "The Holy City."

December 24, 1897, Christmas entertainment, "The Sleeping Queen."

January 6, 1898, entertainment, "McKenna's Flirtation."

January 10, 1898, entertainment, "McKenna's Flirtation" (repeated).

January 28, 1898, Cecilian Quartette and Mr. E. R. Weeks.

February 8, 1898, entertainment, "Interrupted Luncheon."

February 14, 1898, opera, "Pinafore."

February 17, 1898, musical and literary entertainment, Mr. W. H. McCollin.

February 21, 1898, opera, "Pinafore" (repeated).

March 1, 1898, lecture on Alaska by an Alaskan missionary.

March 7, 1898, sleight-of-hand entertainment by Mr. Warner (patient).

April 4, 1898, concert by the Park Sisters.

April 12, 1898, entertainment, "The Russian Honeymoon."

April 13, 1898, entertainment, "The Russian Honeymoon" (repeated).

April 28, 1898, opera, "Mikado."

April 29, 1898, opera, "Mikado" (repeated).

May 2, 1898, entertainment, Mr. W. A. Coles, blind humorist.

September 23, 1898, entertainment, Mr. S. Sunetaro, Japanese juggler.

Our efforts to furnish enjoyment out of doors for our patients have been equally as successful as were our efforts to entertain them in the house. During the winter months, whenever it was

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possible to do so, many of our patients, accompanied by their nurses, were taken for sleigh rides.

Early in the summer a baseball team was organized and games have been played on Saturday afternoons. The ball team twice visited Union, N. Y., twelve miles distant from the hospital and played match games. On both occasions the players were accompanied by about 200 patients, who keenly enjoyed the trolley ride of more than 25 miles, and who also thoroughly appreciated the success of the hospital ball team away from home.

On July 5th there was a band concert and display of fireworks on the hospital lawn.

On July 14th the Junior Male Sodality of St. Mary's Church, Binghamton, held its annual field day on the hospital grounds and in this manner contributed enjoyment to our patients.

On September 6th our sixth annual field day was held, the programme being as follows:

EVENTS.

- 1 Band and firemen's parade.
- 2 Potato race (patients).
- 3 100-yard dash.
- 4 Wheelbarrow race (patients).
- 5 Sack race.
- 6 Apple contest (patients).
- 7 Hurdle race.
- 8 Three-legged race.
- 9 Slippery pole (patients).
- 10 Fat men's race.
- 11 Big babies' race.
- 12 Shoe contest (patients).
- 13 Blind man's race.
- 14 Tug-o'-war.
- 15 Obstacle race.
- 16 Pop race (patients).

On September 24th about 200 patients attended Walter L. Main's circus and thoroughly enjoyed the same.

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Band concerts were held on the lawn each pleasant Tuesday and Friday evenings throughout the entire summer. These concerts are not only fully appreciated and enjoyed by our patients, but are also attended by hundreds of persons from the city.

A street piano was purchased early in the summer and was frequently brought around to the several buildings for the pleasure of the patients. The orchestra has rehearsed on the wards in the north building for the enjoyment of the patients who were unable to leave their beds and attend the regular entertainments.

Our Christmas tree festivities were as unique and enjoyable as in the past, and the response made to our appeal for gifts to the patients in the hospital was large.

We acknowledge our debt of gratitude to musical and literary clubs of the city, to church choirs, and to all persons who have in any manner contributed their services for the enjoyment and amusement of our patients.

NEWSPAPERS.

About forty newspapers are regularly donated to our reading-rooms, and it is only necessary for one to visit the wards of the hospital to appreciate how much comfort our patients derive from this source. This is especially true of those patients who have no relatives and no correspondents, and as news from the "old home" or former places of residence is frequently obtained through the daily press, the contribution of newspapers becomes one of inestimable value.

In making due and grateful acknowledgment of our obligation to those who have generously contributed papers in the past, we also ask them to assist us in the future. The following papers were received regularly last year:

Albany Argus, daily.

Albany Press and Knickerbocker, daily.

Albany Times-Union, daily.

Bainbridge Express, weekly.

Bay Shore Journal, weekly.

Binghamton Democrat, weekly.

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Brookfield Courier, weekly.
Canastota Journal, weekly.
Catholic Champion, monthly.
Catskill Examiner, weekly.
Cayuga Chief, weekly.
Cazenovia Republican, weekly.
Christian Advocate, weekly.
Cobleskill Times, weekly.
Columbia Republican, weekly.
Corning Democrat, weekly.
Delaware Republican, weekly.
Deposit Journal, weekly.
Elmira Telegram, weekly.
Essex County Republican, weekly.
Fishkill Standard, weekly.
Freeman's Journal, weekly.
Hebrew Globe, weekly.
Kingston Freeman, daily.
Long Island Star, weekly.
Mohawk Valley Register, weekly.
Newburgh Journal, weekly.
New York Clipper, weekly.
Nyack Evening Journal, daily.
Oneonta Herald, weekly.
Otsego Democrat, weekly.
Otsego Republican, weekly.
Port Henry Republican, weekly.
Rochester Volksblatt, weekly.
Rome Citizen, weekly.
Staats-Zeitung, weekly.
Stamford Mirror, weekly.
Ticonderoga Sentinel, weekly.
Tioga County Herald, weekly.
Troy Northern Budget, weekly.
Walton Chronicle, weekly.
Watervliet Journal and Democrat, weekly.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

It is but just and proper that besides the general acknowledgment we make for the favors our patients receive from the many friends of the institution, that special mention should be made of those charitably disposed persons who substantially remember the patients at Christmas time and who also contribute prizes for the field-day sports and magazines and bound volumes for our libraries. During the year just closed we have received gifts from the following:

Hon. T. L. Arms, Mrs. C. S. Arms, Miss Myrtle Clark, Mrs. May L. Ely, Miss Agnes Weed, Mrs. Henry O. Ely, Miss Dora Stanbrough, Mr. John Anderson, Mr. George Wilson, Sisson Bros. & Welden, Mr. George Shurrell, Mrs. J. S. Wells, Mrs. R. C. Cole, Mrs. Harris Rodgers, Mrs. O. W. Sears, Mrs. Fred Westcott, Hull, Grummond & Co., Mr. Thomas Thorn, Dr. F. W. McCall, Mr. E. L. Wells, Humes & Smith, Washburn, Crosby Company, Warner & Truitt, Hollister & Sons, Mr. E. D. Ostrom, Mr. E. M. Hanrahan, Babcock Hardware Company, Callahan & Douglas, Binghamton Leader, Binghamton Republican, Binghamton Herald, C. A. Weed & Co., Mr. C. H. Webster, Binghamton Chronicle, I. I. Goldsmith & Sons, Eastern Refining Company, J. S. & T. Elkington, R. C. Williams & Co., Fleischmann & Co., Hirschmann Bros., Mr. W. P. Guilfoyle, Fairbank Standard Scale Company, Ford, Beach & Powell, J. H. Dunham & Co., The Elk Drug Company, McHenry Shirt Company, W. S. Smith & Sons, George Q. Moon & Co., John B. Jamison, John M. Frear, Smith & Bump, F. L. Walrath & Co., G. Thalheimer, Stevens & Co., National Biscuit Company, J. W. Ballard Company.

In concluding this report, I desire to make acknowledgment to the State Commission in Lunacy for uniformly courteous consideration of all hospital matters submitted to them during the year. They have made such apportionments for the betterment of the hospital as the funds available admitted of, with the results I have heretofore detailed.

It is with the deepest regret that I record here the deaths of the Hon. Edmund O'Connor and Dr. E. Gertrude Crum, both of

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whom had been connected with the hospital for many years. Senator O'Connor was appointed a trustee of the asylum when it was first organized, nearly twenty years ago, and was connected with the institution continuously until the day of his death, which occurred July 15, 1898. In January, 1897, he was elected president of the new board of managers appointed by Governor Morton. In July of that year he resigned as a member of the board and accepted the office of attorney. During the entire period of his official relations with the hospital he was of inestimable service, giving, in large measure, time and advice wherever the interests of the patients under our care could be furthered thereby. Dr. Crum came to the hospital in October, 1890, as woman physician, and endeared herself to the thousands of unfortunates to whom she successfully ministered during the long period of her connection with the institution. Her death in August last was a loss keenly felt by all who knew her.

To fill the vacancy in the board of managers, caused by the resignation of Senator O'Connor in July, 1897, Governor Black appointed Hon. George C. Bayless of Binghamton, N. Y. At the expiration of the calendar year, 1897, the term of office as manager of Mrs. Henry Oliver Ely expired and William Mason, Esq., was appointed as her successor by the Governor, and Mr. Bayless was elected to succeed her as secretary of the board. In July of the current year Miss Anna L. Platt of Owego, N. Y., resigned her office as manager and was succeeded by James Forsythe, Esq., of Owego, N. Y.

The only other changes in the medical staff of the institution have been the appointments of Dr. Cecil MacCoy and Dr. Edward Gillespie as junior assistant physicians. Dr. MacCoy was appointed November 13, 1897, and Dr. Gillespie April 16, 1898. They had each served in the hospital for more than a year prior to appointment as junior assistant physicians, and have proved themselves well qualified for the services they have been called upon to render.

To the medical officers I would express my obligation for faithful service at all times cheerfully rendered. To the steward and

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matron credit is due for careful and painstaking work in their departments, and to the clerical force, the nurses, the farmer, and all others who have rendered faithful service, my heartfelt thanks are cheerfully given.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the cordial support and encouragement you have given me at all times in my efforts to successfully perform the many and varied duties imposed upon me.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES G. WAGNER,
Superintendent.

October 1, 1898.

REPORT OF THE MATRON.

Aprons, barbers'	6
Aprons, druggist's	6
Aprons, gingham	24
Aprons, ticking	345
Aprons, white	1,012
Awning, canvas	1
Awnings, ticking, repaired	3
Bags, cotton flannel, brown	56
Bags, canvas, tool	2
Bags, ticking, clothes	20
Bandages	6,000
Bed bats, bleached	9
Bed sacks, ticking	72
Bed spreads, hemmed	11
Bibs, ticking	29
Blankets, hemmed	729
Blankets, strong	4
Blouses, calico	15
Bolster cases	14
Cape, sateen	1
Caps, nurses	1,176
Caps, muslin	33
Chemises, bleached, muslin	55
Chemises, unbleached	683
Coats, linen	24
Collars, sailor	18
Comfortables, silkline	2
Combination suits, cotton flannel, strong	7
Combination suits, muslin, unbleached	7
Combination suits, ticking	20
Combination suits, ticking, double strong	13
Couch covers, stitched	7
Cuffs, muslin	18

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Curtains, cheesecloth	2
Curtain, denim	1
Curtains, lace hemmed	8
Curtains, muslin bleached	36
Curtains, mull	59
Curtains, sash	20
Curtain, stereopticon	1
Curtain straps	6
Draperies, denim	3
Drawers, bleached muslin	55
Drawers, cotton flannel	9
Drawers, unbleached muslin.....	645
Dresser covers	18
Dresses, calico	8
Dresses, cheviot	60
Dresses, cheviot, strong	81
Dresses, gingham	939
Dresses, repaired, strong	125
Dresses, ticking, double strong.....	11
Dresses, worsted	7
Mattress ticks, single ticking.....	75
Mangle apron, canvas	1
Mangle aprons, repaired	4
Napkins, linen, hemmed.....	8
Night-dresses, bleached muslin	65
Night-dresses, unbleached muslin	80
Night caps	7
Pillow cases	3,334
Pillow cushions, gingham	7
Pillow cushions, percale	21
Pillow cushions, sateen	27
Pillow shams	29
Pillow ticks, ticking	122
Shades, hemmed	512
Sheets, bleached muslin, double.....	158
Sheets, bleached muslin, single.....	176

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Sheets, canvas, strong	9
Sheets, unbleached, single	2,989
Shirts, cheviot	675
Shirts, hospital, unbleached muslin.....	152
Skirts, cheviot	14
Skirts, cotton flannel	42
Skirt, flannel	1
Skirts, bleached muslin	2
Skirts, steen ticking.....	373
Stage costumes	46
Stockings, cotton flannel	6
Supporters, unbleached muslin	11
Suspenders, ticking	377
Table cloths, red	51
Table cloths, white	484
Tea bags, muslin	94
Towels, roller	784
Towels, short	6,063
Underwaists, unbleached	18
Waists, gingham	9
Waists, worsted	3
Wrappers, cotton flannel	135

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REPORT OF THE STEWARD.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Apples, 25 bushels, at 50 cents.....	\$12 50
Asparagus, 440 bunches, at 15 cents.....	66 00
Beans, string, 214 bushels, at 50 cents.....	107 00
Beef, 7,213 pounds, at 6.34 cents.....	457 30
Beets, 287 bushels, at 43 cents.....	123 41
Cabbage, 16,559 heads, at 4 cents.....	662 36
Calves, 10, at \$1.....	10 00
Carrots, 680 bushels, at 40 cents.....	272 00
Cauliflower, 134 heads, at 5 cents.....	6 70
Celery, 10,439 heads, at 5 cents.....	521 95
Chicken, 355 pounds, at 11½ cents.....	40 83
Corn, 20,087 ears, at 1 cent.....	200 87
Cucumbers, 18,544, at 1.2 cents.....	222 53
Currants, 55 quarts, at 8 cents.....	4 40
Eggs, 2,264 dozen, at 14½ cents.....	328 28
Ensilage, 660 tons, at \$3.50.....	2,310 00
Hay, 311 tons, at \$7.....	2,177 00
Hides, 1,558 pounds, at 7 cents.....	109 06
Lamb, 812 pounds, at 10 cents.....	81 20
Lard, 5,059 pounds, at 5 cents.....	252 95
Leeks, 1,055 bunches, at 5 cents.....	52 75
Lettuce, 12,736 heads, at 5 cents.....	636 80
Mangel-worzel, 2,725 bushels, at 40 cents.....	1,090 00
Milk, 320,814 quarts, at 2½ cents.....	8,020 35
Muskmelons, 1,245, at 8 cents.....	99 60
Mutton, 465 pounds, at 7 cents.....	32 55
Oats, 1,781 bushels, at 30 cents.....	534 30
Onions, 11,292 bunches, at 5 cents.....	564 60
Onions, 627 bushels, at \$1.....	627 00
Parsley, 1,917 bunches, at 1 cent.....	19 17
Parsnips, 755 bushels, at 40 cents.....	302 00
Pears, 33 bushels, at \$1.....	33 00
Peas, 301 bushels, at 75 cents.....	225 75
Pelts, 51, at 62 cents.....	31 62

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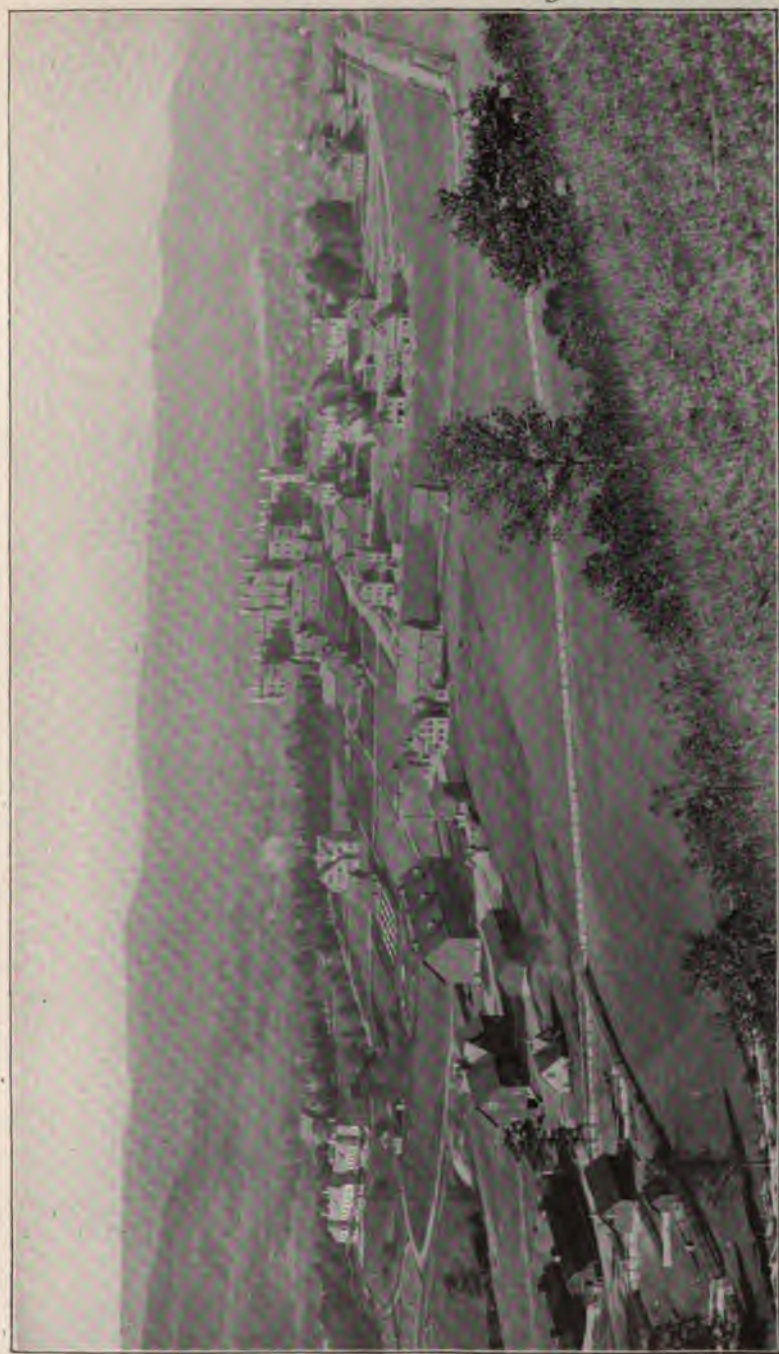
Peppergrass, 105 bunches, at 5 cents.....	\$5 25
Peppers, 1 bushel, at \$1.....	1 00
Pickles, 73 barrels, at \$5.....	365 00
Pigs, 21, at \$2.....	42 00
Pork, 17,955 pounds, at 6 cents.....	1,077 30
Potatoes, 5,234 bushels, at 50 cents.....	2,617 00
Pumpkins, 65 loads, at \$1.....	65 00
Radishes, 14,544 bunches, at 5 cents.....	727 20
Raspberries, 2,640 quarts, at 8 cents.....	211 20
Rhubarb, 2,810 bunches, at 5 cents.....	140 50
Rye, 1,850 bushels, at 40 cents.....	740 00
Sage, 37 bunches, at 3 cents.....	1 11
Salsify, 33 bushels, at 50 cents.....	16 50
Sausage, 1,378 pounds, at 10 cents.....	137 80
Savory, 37 bunches, at 3 cents.....	1 11
Shealings, 10 bushels, at 10 cents.....	1 00
Spinach, 224 bushels, at \$1.....	224 00
Squash, 10,379 pounds, at 2 cents.....	207 58
Straw, 138 tons, at \$5.....	690 00
Strawberries, 2,572 quarts, at 8 cents.....	205 76
Tallow, 1,800 pounds, at 2½ cents.....	45 00
Tomatoes, 1,074 bushels, at 50 cents.....	537 00
Turnips, 1,812 bushels, at 42 cents.....	761 04

FARM STOCK ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

Bulls	2
Calves	7
Chickens	675
Cows	102
Heifers	27
Hogs and shoats.....	62
Horses	33
Lambs	26
Mule	1
Pigs	88
Sheep	39

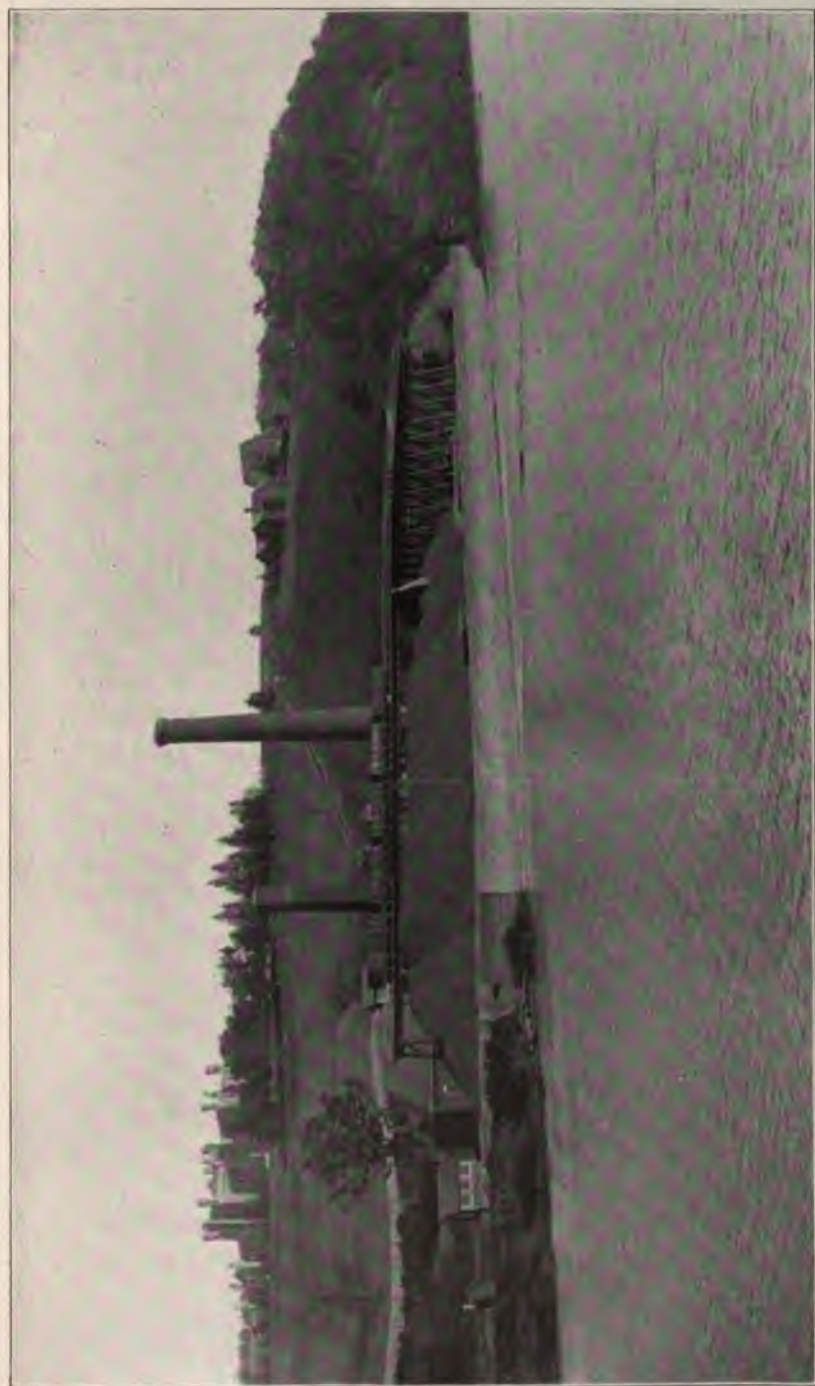


BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.—DAY ROOM FOR MEN—WARD 2.

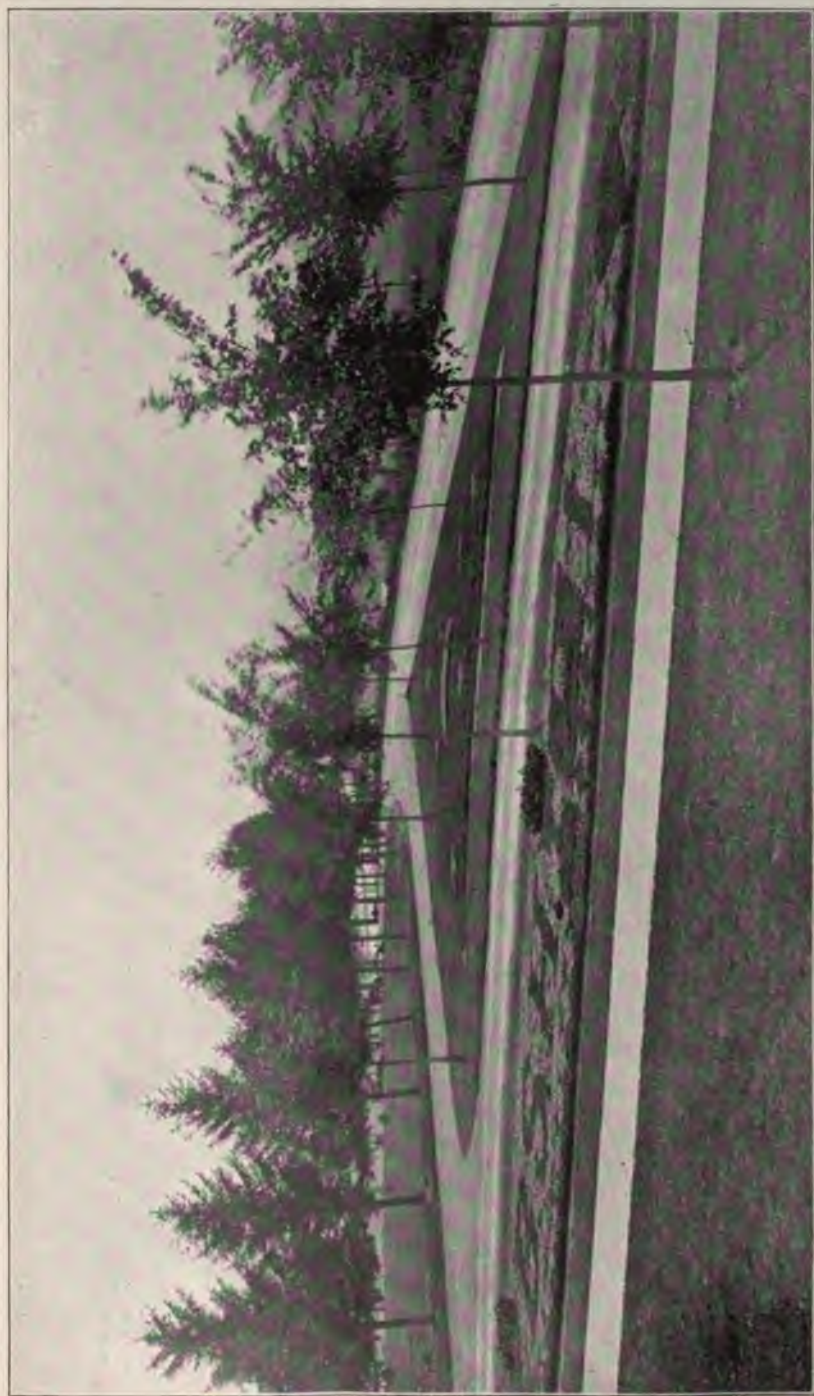


BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.—BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS—REAR VIEW.





BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.—THE COAL TRESTLE AT THE HEATING PLANT.

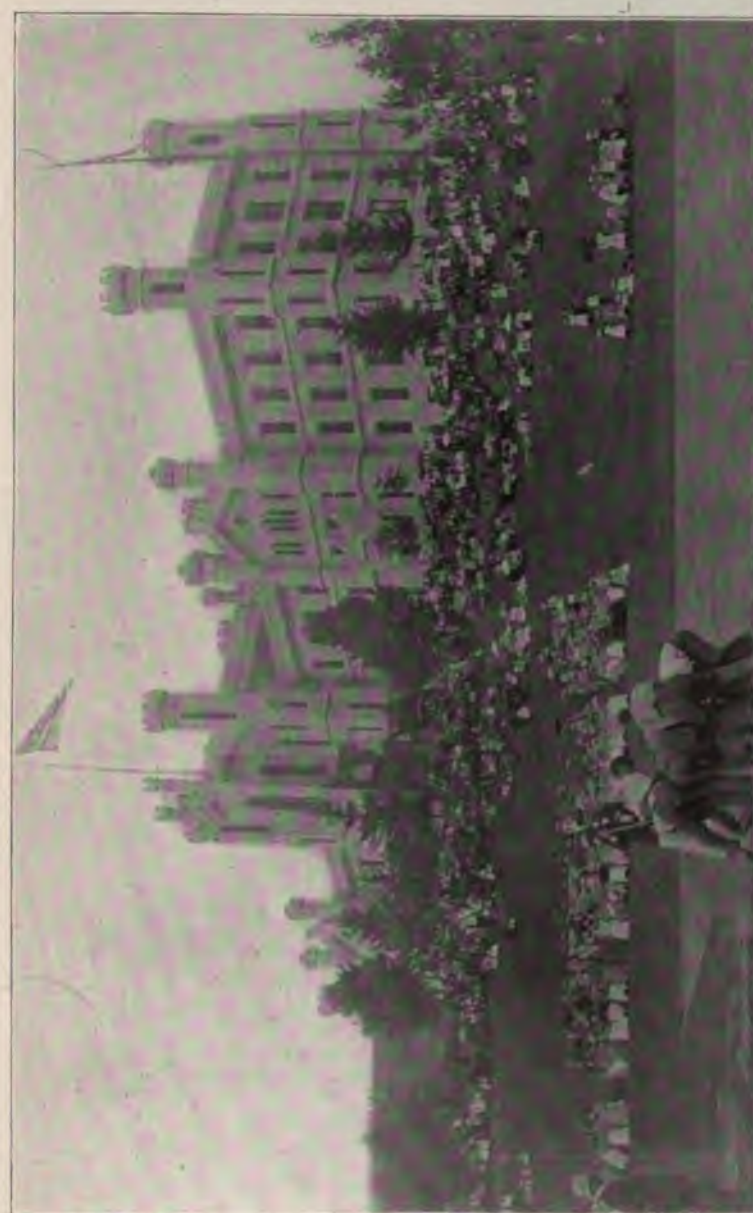


BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.—THE DRIVE.



BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.—NORTH WING ENTRANCE MAIN BUILDING—GROUP OF "ATTENDANTS."





TAILOR'S REPORT.

Base-ball suits	10
Caps, winter	142
Coats, working	14
Overalls	9
Pants, opera	21
Pants, pressing and repairing.....	207
Pants, working	594
Pea jackets	185
Suits, opera	12
Suits, pressing and repairing.....	303
Suits, strong	216
Suits, ward	498
Suits, working	12
Vests	42

REPORT OF THE UPHOLSTERER.

Awnings	3
Awning, repaired	1
Baskets, waste paper, repaired	2
Bases, ball, repaired	2
Beds, repaired	25
Beds, castors put on	146
Bed, sofa, repaired	1
Beds, stubs put on	28
Bookcases repaired	2
Boxes, upholstered	2
Brooms	1,209
Brooms, extra heavy	176
Brooms, whisk	217
Brushes, bath	47
Brushes, bath, long handle	4
Brushes, cattle	59
Brushes, ceiling, hair	17
Brushes, crumb, repaired	2
Brushes, floor	230
Brushes, hair	43
Brushes, horse	8
Brushes, mane, rice root	91
Brushes, scrubbing	520
Brushes, shoe	99
Brushes, stable	54
Brushes, tile	145
Cabinet, repaired	1
Carriage, repaired	1
Chairs, barber, repaired	2
Chairs, barber, upholstered	2
Chair, barber, varnished	1
Chairs, caned	144

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Chairs, cushions, made.....	20
Chairs, leather seats put in.....	32
Chairs, painted	9
Chairs, repaired	92
Chairs, upholstered	12
Chairs, varnished	43
Couch frame made.....	1
Couch, repaired	3
Couch, upholstered	12
Couch, varnished	4
Cushion, cutter	1
Crutch, upholstered	1
Dusters, painters	2
Footrests, upholstered	2
Footrest, varnished	1
Hampers, repaired	7
Hassocks, carpet	27
Mats, door, common.....	71
Mats, extra large.....	3
Mats, fancy	9
Mats, imitation grass.....	2
Mattress, cotton, single, repaired.....	1
Mattresses, hair, double, repaired.....	30
Mattresses, hair, single, repaired.....	291
Mattresses, spring, repaired.....	2
Mattresses, tufts, made.....	18,400
Mattresses, wire, stretched.....	86
Organ, repaired	1
Piano stool, upholstered.....	1
Pillows, cotton	17
Pillows, feather	27
Pillows, hair	99
Pillows, hair, repaired.....	129
Rug, fur, repaired.....	1
Settee, repaired	1

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Settees, upholstered	8
Settee, varnished	1
Screen, covered	1
Screen, repaired	1
Screen, varnished	1
Sofas, repaired	3
Sofa, upholstered in leather.....	1
Stubs, felt put on furniture.....	24
Stubs, rubber put on furniture.....	20
Tables, covered	2
Tables, repaired	3
Wagon top repaired.....	1

SHOEMAKER'S REPORT.

Back pads	2
Boots, knee	2
Boots, men's	114
Boots and shoes (repaired).....	1,109
Bridles, new.....	2
Brushes, horse	4
Harness, new (pieces).....	195
Harness, repaired (pieces).....	276
Lines, new (pairs).....	2
Mittens, men's	306
Shoes, men's, new.....	566
Shoes, women's, new.....	562
Slippers, men's	200

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing Movement of Population for the Year Ending September 30, -
1898.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining October 1, 1897.....	609	727	1,336
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1898	106	105	211
On original commitments:			
From residences.....	96	95	191
By transfers from county houses.....	7	9	16
By transfers from other institutions for insane.....	8	1	4
Total number under treatment during year....	715	832	1,547
Daily average population.....	609	729	1,338
Capacity of institution.....	605	697	1,302
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered.....	34	32	66
As improved.....	16	13	29
As unimproved.....	4	7	11
As not insane.....			
Died	50	53	103
Whole number discharged during year..	104	105	209
Remaining October 1, 1898.....	611	727	1,338

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TABLE No. 2.

October 1, 1897, to September 30, 1898.

Date of opening.....	October 19, 1881
Total acreage of ground and buildings.	1,060
Value of real estate, including buildings	\$905,000 00
Value of personal property.....	160,000 00
Acreage under cultivation	500

Receipts during year, maintenance fund:

Balance on hand October 1, 1897	\$559 95
From State Treasury for maintenance on estimates	
1 to 12 inclusive.....	247,494 35
From private patients.....	3,340 61
From reimbursing patients.....	6,121 65
From all other sources.....	1,328 76

Total receipts for maintenance	\$258,845 32
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Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements.....	\$55,305 17
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Disbursements during year for maintenance:

Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries	\$19,622 43
Estimate No. 2. For wages	100,488 72
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores.....	72,582 38
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs	6,744 21
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds.....	6,952 43
Estimate No. 6. For clothing	8,456 26
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding.....	4,840 69
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery	1,670 07
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light	26,002 30
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies.....	1,668 48
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses.....	5,763 93
Estimate No. 12. For transportation.....	1,671 25

Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.	\$256,463 15
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Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 2—(Concluded).

Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy.....	\$55,305 17
Balances October 1, 1898:	
General maintenance fund	2,382 17
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.....	3,683
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	45 00
Women	40 00
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	20 00
Women	14 00
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population	1 to 7.6
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population	1 to 53.6
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation.....	.50
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year.....	29,055 18
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year.....	17,813 60

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Assigned Causes of Insanity in Cases Admitted During the Current Year.

CAUSES.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			INHERITED PREDISPOSITION.			Unascertained.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Moral:							
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc)	9	9	18	2	2	4	....
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above) . .	8	4	12	4	.....	4	....
Religious excitement.	1	3	4	....	1	1	....
Love affairs (including seduction)	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	....
Fright and nervous shock . . . . .	....	2	2	....	1	1	....
Physical:							
Intemperance	13	.....	13	3	.....	3	....
Venereal diseases	4	1	5	1	1	2	....
Masturbation	5	.....	5	....	.....	....	....
Sunstroke	2	1	3	....	.....	....	....
Accident or injury . . .	6	2	8	2	1	3	....
Parturition and puerperium . . . . .	....	1	1	....	.....	....	....
Lactation . . . . .	....	1	1	....	.....	....	....
Change of life . . . . .	....	5	5	....	.....	....	....
Epilepsy	8	6	14	2	1	3	....
Old age	1	2	3	1	.....	1	....
Abuse of drugs	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	....
All other bodily disorders and ill health	3	11	14	....	.....	....	....
Heredity	5	10	15	....	.....	....	....
Congenital defect	2	.....	2	....	.....	....	....
Unascertained	35	47	82	2	1	3	4
Total	106	105	211	19	8	27	4

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 4.

Showing Forms of Insanity in Those Admitted, Recovered and Died
During the Year Ending September 30, 1898, and Since October 1,
1888.

FORM.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted	Recovered.	Died.
Mania, acute.....	32	27	.....	223	119	23
Mania, recurrent.....	13	3	3	85	36	12
Mania, chronic.....	22	1	7	413	66	122
Melancholia, acute.....	60	29	7	250	122	26
Melancholia, simple.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Melancholia, chronic.....	16	6	5	324	47	84
Alternating (circular) insanity.	2	.....	.....	7	.....	1
Paranoia.....	7	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
General paralysis.....	15	.....	21	81	.....	90
Dementia, primary.....	.....	.....	1	54	11	10
Dementia, terminal.....	30	.....	46	624	.....	353
Epilepsy with insanity.....	11	.....	13	157	1	86
Imbecility with maniacal at- tacks.....	2	.....	.....	17	.....	1
Idiocy.....	1	.....	.....	10	.....	1
Not insane*.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Total.....	211	66	103	2,259	403	809

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

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Table No. 5—(Continued).

CURABLE CONDITIONS.		LENGTH OF INTERVAL OF COMPLETE IMMUNITY FROM SYMPTOMS OF INSANITY IN CASES PREVIOUSLY DISCHARGED RECOVERED—RE-ADMITTED.												AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMMUNITY.			
		FROM 3 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR.		FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS.		FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS.		FROM 3 TO 4 YEARS.		FROM 4 TO 5 YEARS.		BETWEEN 5 AND 10 YEARS.		MEN.		WOMEN.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.
Melancholia in acute forms.	First admission.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Second admission.	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	2
	Third admission.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mania in acute forms.	First admission.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Second admission.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7
	Third admission.	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other curable forms.	First admission.
	Second admission.	1	10
	Third admission.	..	1	2	1	7

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TABLE No. 6.
Showing the Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission, and the Period Under Treatment of Patients Discharged
Recovered During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	11	6	17	.....	1	1	77	44	121	2	2	4
One to three months.....	8	10	18	6	5	11	40	41	81	59	29	88
Three to six months.....	6	4	10	16	10	26	32	25	57	72	60	132
Six to nine months.....	.....	3	3	6	7	13	13	10	23	32	27	59
Nine months to one year.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	5	5	10	18	17	35
One year to eighteen months.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	11	16	13	16	29
Eighteen months to two years.....	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	4	6	3	8	11
Two to three years.....	1	1	2	.....	3	3	10	8	18	7	14	21
Three to four years.....	2	3	5	1	.....	1	7	5	12	4	2	6
Four to five years.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	5	4	9	3	3	6
Five to ten years.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	8	6	14	5	5	10
Ten to twenty years.....	3	3	1	1	2
Unascertained.....	3	2	5	15	18	33
Total.....	34	32	66	34	32	66	219	184	403	219	184	403

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TABLE No. 7.

Showing the Causes of Death of Patients Who Died During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women	Total.
Specific Infectious Diseases:						
Typhoid fever.....		2	2	1	2	3
Scarlet fever.....						
Measles.....						
Mumps.....						
Smallpox.....						
Influenza.....				1	2	3
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....				1	1	2
Diphtheria.....						
Erysipelas.....				2	2	4
Septicemia and pyemia.....	1		1	1		1
Dysentery.....						
Malarial affections.....						
Syphilis.....						
Tuberculosis.....	3	8	11	54	83	137
Constitutional Diseases:						
Rheumatism (or rheumatic affec- tions).....		1	1	1	1	2
Arthritis Deformans.....						
Gout.....						
Diabetes mellitus and Diabetes insipidus.....				1		1
Scurvy, purpura and haemophilia..						
Diseases of the Digestive System:						
Mouth, salivary glands, pharynx, tonsils and œsophagus.....				1		1
Diseases of the stomach.....				2	6	8
Diseases of the intestines.....	2	6	8	18	26	44
Diseases of the liver.....				7	1	8
Diseases of the pancreas.....						
Diseases of the peritoneum.....				3	5	8
Diseases of the Respiratory System:						
Diseases of the nose and larynx...						
Diseases of the bronchi.....		3	3	6	8	14
Diseases of the lungs.....	7	5	12	62	51	113
Diseases of the pleura.....				1	2	3
Diseases of the Circulatory System:						
Diseases of the pericardium.....						
Diseases of the heart.....		2	2	27	28	55
Arterio-sclerosis.....				1		1
Aneurism.....					2	2

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Table No. 7—(Concluded).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Diseases of the Blood and Ductless Glands:						
Anemia, pernicious anemia and leukemia					1	1
Hodgkin's disease, Addison's disease and myxœdema						
Exophthalmic goitre						
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	5	3	8	18	19	37
Diseases of the Nervous System:						
Diseases of the nerves						
Diseases of the spinal cord						
Diseases of the meninges	1		1	5	2	7
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions)		1	1	13	15	28
Functional nervous diseases (paralysis agitans, chorea, eclampsia, hysteria, neurasthenia)						
Epilepsy	4	6	10	32	19	51
Acromegaly						
Mental Diseases:						
Exhaustion of acute mental disease	2	6	8	57	75	132
Exhaustion of chronic mental disease						
General paralysis of the insane	18	3	21	69	11	80
The Intoxications; Heat-stroke; Obesity:						
Alcoholism				1		1
Opium habit						
Metallic poisoning						
Heat-stroke				1		1
Obesity						
Debility of old age	7	7	14	19	12	31
Accident				2	3	5
Suicide				1	3	4
Surgical and Gynecological Diseases and Diseases of the Skin						
Malignant new growths or cancer				6	15	21
Total	50	53	103	414	395	809

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TABLE No. 8.

Showing Hereditary Tendency to Insanity in Patients Admitted During
the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Paternal branch.....	24	14	38	141	107	248
Maternal branch	12	16	28	123	149	272
Paternal and maternal branches	3	1	4	23	20	43
Collateral branches.....	7	16	23	74	95	169
No hereditary tendency..	48	37	85	449	453	902
Unascertained	12	21	33	357	268	625
Total	106	105	211	1,167	1,092	2,259

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 9.

Showing Civil Condition of Patients Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

CIVIL CONDITION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single	53	38	91	549	402	951
Married	47	55	102	493	479	972
Widowed	6	11	17	88	191	279
Divorced .....	.....	1	1	3	5	8
Unascertained .....	.....	.....	.....	34	15	49
Total	106	105	211	1,167	1,092	2,259

TABLE No. 10.

Showing Degree of Education of Patients Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Collegiate	2	1	3	24	8	32
Academic	3	9	12	54	55	109
Common school	94	84	178	773	722	1,495
Read and write .....	.....	.....	.....	21	32	53
Read only	1	5	6	27	48	75
No education	3	4	7	81	60	141
Unascertained	3	2	5	187	167	354
Total	106	105	211	1,167	1,092	2,259

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TABLE No. 11.
Showing the Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission, and the Period Under Treatment of Patients Who Died During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	6	5	11	1	1	2
One to three months.....	6	7	13	6	6	12
Three to six months.....	7	.....	7	5	2	7
Six to nine months.....	1	4	5	4	5	9
Nine months to one year....	4	1	5	2	1	3
One year to eighteen months..	4	.....	4	7	3	10
Eighteen months to two years.	1	.....	1	10	6	16
Two to three years.....	2	7	9	7	6	13
Three to four years.....	5	2	7	2	4	6
Four to six years.....	3	5	8	2	2	4
Six to ten years.....	3	3	6	2	6	8
Ten to twenty years.....	3	5	8	2	11	13
Twenty years and over.....	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained.....	3	11	14	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	50	53	103	50	53	103
Average duration of insane life (give years and tenths).....	6.4 11.3			8.1 10.9		

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TABLE No. 12.

Showing Ages of Those Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years	1	.....	1	3	5	8
From 15 to 20 years	3	2	5	38	20	58
From 20 to 25 years	11	8	19	82	76	158
From 25 to 30 years	12	10	22	108	95	203
From 30 to 35 years	9	22	31	127	107	234
From 35 to 40 years	12	8	20	138	112	250
From 40 to 50 years	19	28	47	236	276	512
From 50 to 60 years	17	12	29	198	174	372
From 60 to 70 years	12	7	19	123	123	246
From 70 to 80 years	8	6	14	85	78	163
From 80 to 90 years	2	2	4	22	14	36
From 90 to 100 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Unascertained .....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	16
Total	106	105	211	1,167	1,092	2,259

TABLE No. 13.

Showing Ages of Those Discharged Recovered During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 10 to 20 years	1	1	2	6	10	16
From 20 to 30 years	8	7	15	55	48	103
From 30 to 40 years	7	9	16	50	38	88
From 40 to 50 years	8	8	16	55	48	103
From 50 to 60 years	4	2	6	27	20	47
From 60 to 70 years	5	4	9	17	13	30
From 70 to 80 years	1	1	2	8	4	12
Unascertained	1	3	4
Total	34	32	66	219	184	403

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TABLE No. 14.

Showing Ages of Patients Who Died During the Current Year and
Since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
From 20 to 25 years.....	1	1	2	12	11	23
From 25 to 30 years.....	2	1	3	21	17	38
From 30 to 35 years.....	3	2	5	27	18	45
From 35 to 40 years.....	4	2	6	37	28	65
From 40 to 50 years.....	11	7	18	69	73	142
From 50 to 60 years.....	13	9	22	87	75	162
From 60 to 70 years.....	7	12	19	71	68	139
From 70 to 80 years.....	6	15	21	60	79	139
From 80 to 90 years.....	2	3	5	22	13	35
From 90 to 100 years.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	4
Unascertained.....	1	.....	1	6	7	13
Total.....	50	53	103	414	395	809

TABLE No. 15.

Showing Alleged Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission of
Patients Admitted During the Year Ending September 30, 1898.

DURATION OF INSANITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	22	13	35
One to three months...	28	21	49
Three to six months.....	8	12	20
Six to nine months.....	7	10	17
Nine months to one year.....	4	3	7
One year to eighteen months.....	9	4	13
Eighteen months to two years.....	.....	5	5
Two to three years.....	6	5	11
Three to four years.....	3	6	9
Four to five years.....	2	3	5
Five to ten years.....	2	8	10
Ten to fifteen years.....	2	1	3
Fifteen to twenty years.....	1	2	3
Twenty to thirty years.....	1	1
Thirty years and upwards.....	1	1
Unascertained.....	12	10	22
Total.....	106	105	211

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TABLE No. 16.

Showing Period of Residence in Asylum of Patients Remaining Under Treatment September 30, 1898.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	11	8	19
One to three months... ..	8	16	24
Three to six months.....	27	24	51
Six to nine months.....	11	13	24
Nine months to one year.....	11	11	22
One year to eighteen months.....	31	28	59
Eighteen months to two years.....	25	25	50
Two to three years.....	111	125	236
Three to four years.....	29	43	72
Four to five years.....	27	32	59
Five to ten years.....	155	201	356
Ten to fifteen years.....	127	134	261
Fifteen to twenty years.....	38	67	105
Total	611	727	1,338

TABLE No. 17.

Showing the Occupation of Those Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1898.

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1898.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Professional:						
Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, lawyers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc.....	5	1	6	41	3	44
Commercial:						
Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, shopmen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.....	16	16	103	103

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Table No. 17—(Concluded).

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agricultural and pas- toral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herds- men, etc.....	34	.....	34	329	.....	329
Mechanics, at out- door vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc....	15	.....	15	139	.....	139
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary voca- tions:						
Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc....	4	.....	4	95	.....	95
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.....	.....	12	12	11	255	266
Educational and higher domestic duties:						
Governesses, teachers, stu- dents, housekeepers, nurses, etc.....	2	74	76	10	610	620
Commercial:						
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, type- writers, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Employed in sedentary occupations:						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, etc.....	.....	7	7	.....	76	76
Miners, seamen, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Laborers.....	25	.....	25	310	.....	310
No occupation.....	4	9	13	93	103	196
Unascertained.....	1	2	3	35	39	74
Total.....	106	105	211	1,167	1,092	2,259

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TABLE No. 18.

Showing the Nativity of Patients Admitted During the Current Year
and Since October 1, 1888.

NATIVITY.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Austria				2	1	3
Bohemia				1	1	2
Canada	2		2	10	6	16
China				1		1
Cuba				1		1
East Indies				1		1
Ecuador				1		1
England				17	14	31
France				1	3	4
Germany	3	1	4	48	39	87
Holland		1	1	2	1	3
Hungary				2	4	6
Ireland	9	11	20	142	146	288
Italy				2	1	3
Poland				3	3	6
Prussia				1		1
Russia				1	6	7
Scotland	1	1	2	7	8	15
Spain				1		1
Sweden				2	2	4
Switzerland					4	4
United States	89	89	178	896	797	1,693
Wales				1		1
West Indies				1		1
Unascertained	2	2	4	23	56	79
Total	106	105	211	1,167	1,092	2,259

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, the parents of 23.1 per cent. were both of foreign birth.

In 1.9 per cent. the percentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In .9 per cent. the percentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

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TABLE No. 19.

Showing the Residence by Counties and Classification of Patients
Admitted During the Year Ending September 30, 1898.

COUNTIES.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Albany			
Allegany		1	1
Broome	43		43
Cattaraugus			
Cayuga			
Chautauqua			
Chemung	43	2	45
Cherango	16	1	17
Clinton			
Columbia			
Cortland	15		15
Delaware	15		15
Dutchess			
Erie			
Essex			
Franklin			
Fulton			
Genesee			
Greene			
Hamilton			
Herkimer			
Jefferson			
Kings			
Lewis			
Livingston			
Madison	16	1	17
Monroe			
Montgomery			
New York	1	1	2
Niagara			
Oneida			
Onondaga			
Ontario			
Orange			
Orleans			
Oswego			
Otsego	20	1	21
Putnam			
Queens			
Rensselaer			
Richmond			
Rockland			
St. Lawrence			
Saratoga			
Schenectady			

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Table No. 19—(Concluded).

COUNTIES.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Schoharie.....	12	1	13
Schuyler
Seneca
Steuben
Suffolk
Sullivan
Tioga	22	.....	22
Tompkins.....
Ulster
Warren
Washington
Wayne
Westchester
Wyoming.....
Yates
Total.....	203	8	211

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TABLE No. 20.

Showing the Residence by Counties and Classification of Patients
Remaining Under Treatment September 30, 1898.

COUNTIES.	PUBLIC.			PRIVATE.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany	29	22	51	.....	.....	.....
Allegany	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Broome	93	93	186	.....	1	1
Cattaraugus .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Chautauqua .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemung	32	32	64	1	1	2
Chenango	36	49	85	2	.....	2
Clinton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	1	6	7	.....	.....	.....
Cortland	27	36	63	1	1	2
Delaware	35	50	85	1	.....	1
Dutchess	3	11	14	.....	.....	.....
Erie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton	7	6	13	.....	.....	.....
Genesee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene	9	20	29	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kings	80	2	82	1	1	2
Lewis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison	25	21	46	.....	.....	.....
Monroe .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery	9	4	13	.....	.....	.....
New York .....	.....	96	96	.....	2	2
Niagara .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Ontario .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange	7	12	19	.....	.....	.....
Orleans .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego	37	52	89	1	.....	1
Putnam .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Queens	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer	26	29	55	.....	.....	.....

Binghamton State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 20—(Concluded).

COUNTIES.	PUBLIC.			PRIVATE.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Richmond	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Rockland	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga	14	16	30	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie	20	40	60	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Seneca .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben	11	18	29	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk	8	10	18	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Tioga	33	35	68	.....	1	1
Tompkins .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	12	8	20	.....	.....	.....
Warren	7	3	10	.....	.....	.....
Washington .....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Wayne .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester	10	30	40	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yates .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....
Total	603	720	1,323	8	7	15

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS
OF THE
ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL
TO THE
STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles.

CHAPTER 7

Twelfth Annual Report of the Managers of the St. Lawrence State Hospital.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE OF THE MANAGERS ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL,
OGDENSBURG, N. Y., *December 22, 1898.*

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

Gentlemen.—I have the honor to transmit herewith the twelfth annual report of the managers of the St. Lawrence State Hospital for the year ending September 30, 1898.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM H. DANIELS.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

WILLIAM H. DANIELS.....Ogdensburg.
 GEORGE HALL.....Ogdensburg.
 JOHN HANNANOgdensburg.
 S. H. PALMER.....Ogdensburg.
 Mrs. MARY P. AVERELL.....Ogdensburg.
 Mrs. HARRIET L. RUSSELL.....Canton.
 FREDERICK R. HAZARD.....Syracuse.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Hon. WILLIAM H. DANIELS, Ogdensburg.....President.
 Dr. WILLIAM MABON, St. Lawrence State Hospital. Secretary.
 Mr. JAMES M. WELLS, Ogdensburg.....Treasurer.
 Hon. GEORGE R. MALBY, Ogdensburg.....Attorney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. WILLIAM H. DANIELS, Hon. JOHN HANNAN,
 Hon. GEORGE HALL, S. H. PALMER, Esq.,
 Mrs. MARY P. AVERELL.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT.

ISAAC G. PERRY.....Albany, N. Y.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

WILLIAM MABON, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

RICHARD H. HUTCHINGS.....First Assistant Physician.
WARREN L. BABCOCK.....Second Assistant Physician.
ELBERT M. SOMERS, Jr.....Assistant Physician.
WALTER H. KIDDER.....Assistant Physician.
SIDNEY D. WILGUS.....Junior Physician.
WALTER J. HOWELLS.....Junior Physician.
CAROLINE S. PEASE.....Woman Assistant Physician.

STEWARD.

WILLIAM C. HALL.

MATRON.

KATE A. SHERRY.

ASSISTANTS — MEDICAL INTERNES.

FREDERICK A. HUNT, ROY L. LEAK.

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS.

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

In compliance with the present Insanity Law, the board of managers of the St. Lawrence State Hospital submit herewith the following report of the operations for the year ending September 30, 1898, together with the reports of the superintendent, treasurer and steward.

There were 1,371 patients in the hospital on October 1, 1897, and 289 were admitted during the year. The total number under treatment was 1,660 and the daily average population was 1,389.66. Two hundred and sixty patients were discharged during the year, and the number remaining October 1, 1898, was 1,400.

During the winter and early spring, a few cases of typhoid fever developed, but the number was not nearly so large as formerly. The continuation of this disease each year suggests the propriety of some steps being taken to either provide a new water supply or else to install some method of purifying it. We can emphasize the statement that the only present means of guarding against this fever is by boiling all drinking water, a means that is necessarily inconvenient, troublesome and difficult. Patients and even employees will not always use the boiled water, but will frequently drink from the faucets in the lavatories. So long as typhoid fever continues to exist in the city of Ogdensburg, we will have outbreaks at the hospital, because the sewage from the city contaminates the water above our intake. Last year the superintendent suggested the propriety of equipping one of the cottages with either the Pasteur or Berkefeldt filter, and it might be well to carry out this suggestion and determine its utility.

The treasurer's statement regarding the receipts and disbursements is very satisfactory.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

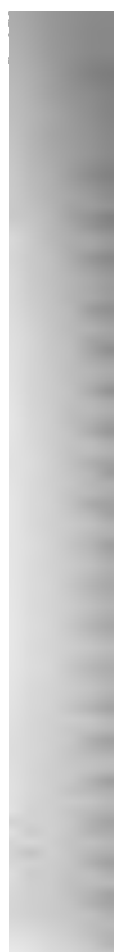
The total receipts for maintenance were \$280,670.85, and the disbursements for the same purpose were \$277,068.88, or \$6,021.76 less than those for the preceding year. The weekly per capita cost was \$3.83, against \$4.08 for 1897, showing a weekly per capita reduction of 25 cents. This saving was effected with an average daily population larger by 58 than the preceding year.

Construction work and improvements of an extraordinary nature have been made to the extent of the funds provided, and \$79,985.33 were expended for these various purposes. Repairs have been made in many departments and one new building for patients, the Farm Cottage, has been erected.

Contracts for the erection and completion of the infirmary wings have been let. The mason and carpenter's contract amounts to \$47,924; the heating and ventilating to \$13,400; the plumbing to \$4,800; and the electric lighting to \$1,700; the furnishings will cost \$10,000 more; and the extension of the five-inch high-pressure steam line an additional sum of \$747.94; making a total of \$78,571.94.

The outside walls are to be of native blue lime stone with Potsdam red sandstone trimmings. The wings will accommodate 200 patients and the per capita cost is about \$392. The excavation is to be done during the fall and the foundation walls are to be built to the grade line, after which they will be protected from frosts. This arrangement permits the contractors to get out their material in the winter and start in the early spring to push the work to completion by September 15, 1899.

During the past two years all contracts for buildings have been let at very favorable figures, and it seems desirable in view of this condition to erect Group No. 4. We believe that buildings can, at the present time, be erected as economically at this hospital as any other in the State. Certainly our experience in obtaining proposals for the infirmary wings warrants this statement, for these additions, built of stone, are to be erected and furnished ready for occupancy for \$390 per patient, whereas the cost of buildings at other hospitals even when built of brick is \$550 per patient.



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ade, we could not only manufacture enough
one, but also supply one or two other hos-
at both of these stations can be depended
the purchase of them would do away with
exists when they are owned by other pri-

Proctor, the president of our board, died
on November 19, 1897. For more than 10
years, Mr. Proctor had been a member
of the board, and president. In his death the institution
lost a friend, but also a wise counsellor, who
had interested the periods of its inception,
and who was one of the early and influ-
ential members of the establishment. He gave gratuitously
his experience for the promotion of its success
for the benefit of the special class of suffering humanity it cares

A boulevard in the city limits was named
after him, and of the city of Ogdensburg. Mr. Proctor
was the late president, and our board at a meet-
ing, gave the same name to the extension
of the road through the hospital grounds from the
Lisbon road on the east.
We record our appreciation of the cour-
age and the past year by the State Com-

We express to the officers and employees of the
hospital our appreciation for the services rendered by
them to the name and success of the institution.

W. H. DANIELS.
GEO. HALL.
S. H. PALMER.
MARY P. AVERELL
JOHN HANNAN.
HARRIETTE L. RUSSELL.
F. R. HAZARD.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

We have considered carefully the needs for the coming year, and respectfully urge that apportionments be made to meet them. They are as follows:

Group No. 4.....	\$192,500 00
Additions to laundry.....	6,500 00
Laundry machinery	2,200 00
Completion of green house.....	4,500 00
Bathhouse and therapeutic appliances.....	9,500 00
Recreation pavilion	2,160 00
Addition to icehouse.....	1,200 00
Poultry house and yard.....	1,500 00
Wood and iron-working machinery.....	1,000 00
Farm fence	1,500 00
Roads and grading.....	8,000 00
Trees and shrubs.....	1,000 00
Cementing basements	480 00
Piggery	5,000 00
Storage shed	2,000 00
Renewing electric wires and changes in electric light station	1,029 00
Heater and connections for feed water.....	600 00
Extraordinary repairs, improvements, etc.....	5,000 00
Furniture	2,500 00

Attention is called in the Superintendent's report to the pecuniary profits resulting from the operations of the farm and garden, the balance remaining after deducting the cost of operations being \$9,259.42.

The creamery, which was started early in May, has been a source of much satisfaction and has assured our household obtaining a supply of pure creamery butter at a minimum cost. From its opening until the end of the fiscal year, 22,917 pounds of butter were manufactured, at a cost of \$3,498.51, or slightly over 15 cents a pound.

During the fall season, it was difficult to obtain enough milk, and the advisability of purchasing the Red Mills Creamery, as well as the Gilt Edge Creamery, must be considered. Should

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

these purchases be made, we could not only manufacture enough butter for our own use, but also supply one or two other hospitals. The patronage at both of these stations can be depended upon, and in addition the purchase of them would do away with the competition that exists when they are owned by other private individuals.

The Hon. William L. Proctor, the president of our board, died at Lakewood, N. J., on November 19, 1897. For more than 10 years, since its organization, Mr. Proctor had been a member of the board and its first president. In his death the institution lost not only a devoted friend, but also a wise counsellor, who watched with the deepest interest the periods of its inception, organization and growth. He was one of the early and influential advocates for its establishment. He gave gratuitously of his time and his experience for the promotion of its success and the relief of the special class of suffering humanity it cares for.

That portion of the boulevard in the city limits was named by the common council of the city of Ogdensburg "Proctor Avenue" in honor of our late president, and our board at a meeting held on July 21, 1898, gave the same name to the extension of the boulevard running through the hospital grounds from the city limits on the west to the Lisbon road on the east.

We desire to place upon record our appreciation of the courtesies extended to us during the past year by the State Commission in Lunacy.

We also desire to express to the officers and employees of the hospital our hearty appreciation for the services rendered by them to promote the good name and success of the institution.

Respectfully submitted.

W. H. DANIELS.

GEO. HALL.

S. H. PALMER.

MARY P. AVERELL.

JOHN HANNAN.

HARRIETTE L. RUSSELL.

F. R. HAZARD.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers:

I herewith respectfully submit the treasurer's report for the year ending September 30, 1898.

MAINTENANCE FUND.

Balance on hand September 30, 1897.....	\$2,473 96
Received from the Comptroller on approved estimates of the State Commission in Lunacy from September 30, 1897, to September 30, 1898.....	265,199 67
Received from interest on deposits.....	386 20
Received from steward for sales, rents, etc.....	2,339 61
Received from reimbursing patients.....	7,196 29
Received from private patients.....	3,056 77
Received of A. G. Morse, superintendent, expense medical examination of patient Imogene Wilson..	10 00
Received of John Broad transportation expenses William Broad.....	6 45
Received of Mae Kellogg overpayment January, 1898	35
Received of Florence Murphy overpayment January, 1898	20
Received of George Hicks overpayment February, 1898	35
Received of Katherine Mahoney overpayment February, 1898	1 00
Total	<u>\$280,670 85</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid vouchers as per statements sent Comptroller..	<u>\$277,068 88</u>
Balance on hand September 30, 1898.....	<u>\$3,601 97</u>

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SPECIAL FUNDS.

Apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements:

Balance on hand September 30, 1897.....	\$18 17
Received from State Treasury, chapter 693, Laws 1895	6,537 37
Received from State Treasury, chapter 460, Laws 1897	69,635 42
Received from State Treasury, chapter 636, Laws 1898	3,812 53
Received for interest on deposits from September 30, 1897, to September 1898.....	25 74

Total receipts for extraordinary improve- ments	\$80,029 23
--	-------------

Disbursements.

Paid vouchers during the year, chapter 693, Laws 1895.....	\$6,537 37
Paid vouchers during the year, chapter 460, Laws 1897.....	69,635 42
Paid vouchers during the year, chapter 636, Laws 1898.....	3,812 53
	<hr/> \$79,985 32

Balance on hand September 30, 1898.....	\$43 91
---	---------

MANUFACTURING FUND.

Received from W. C. Hall, Steward sales uniforms, etc., from March 1, 1898, to September 30, 1898..	\$570 15
Received for bread pans sold State Hospitals from March 1 to September 30, 1898.....	1,841 50

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Received from St. Lawrence State Hospital for but- ter from July 1 to September 30, 1898.....	\$3,422 30
Received for interest on deposits.....	16 14
	<hr/>
Total receipts	\$5,850 09
	<hr/> <hr/>

Disbursements.

Paid vouchers as per statements sent Comptroller..	\$4,186 79
	<hr/>
Balance on hand September 30, 1898.....	\$1,663 30
	<hr/> <hr/>

JAMES M. WELLS,

Treasurer.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Managers of the St. Lawrence State Hospital:

In compliance with the statute, I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration the following report of the operations of the hospital for the year ending September 30, 1898.

POPULATION.

On October 1, 1897, there were 1,371 patients in the hospital. Of these, 706 were men and 665 women.

During the year there were admitted 289 patients—164 men, 125 women.

There were discharged 149 men and 111 women; total, 260. Of those discharged, 51 men and 30 women, 81 in all had recovered; 13 men and 24 women, 37 in all, had improved; 13 men and 6 women, 19 in all, were unimproved, while 5 cases, 3 men and 2 women, were not insane within the meaning of the statute; 69 men and 49 women, total 118, died.

The number remaining October 1, 1898, was 1,400—721 men and 679 women.

The daily average population was 1,389.66, representing 718.08 men and 671.58 women.

The total number under treatment was 1,660.

The largest number present on any one day was 1,416 and the smallest number 1,366.

Of the admissions, 161 men and 125 women were received upon original orders of commitment, while 3 men were transferred from other State institutions.

There were 12 private and 277 public patients committed.

ADMISSIONS.

Reference to Table No. 3 shows that the causes operating in 52 admissions were moral and in 140 were physical.

Of the moral causes, 30 were ascribed to adverse conditions; 13 to mental strain, worry and overwork; 4 to religious excite-

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

ment; 3 to fright and nervous shock; and 2 to disappointed affections.

The principal physical causes operating were intemperance, 23; venereal diseases, 23; epilepsy, 10; senility, 12; privation and overwork, 8; and the remaining to other bodily disorders and ill-health.

After considering the physical and moral causes, we find that 14 other cases were due to heredity as predisposing; 9 to congenital defect; 6 were not insane; and in 68 cases it was impossible to assign any cause.

Hereditary tendency to insanity was present in 130 patients, or 44.9 per cent. of all admissions. No tendency existed in 85 cases or 29.4 per cent. while in 74 cases, or 25.6 per cent. it was impossible to ascertain whether or not heredity existed. Of those cases with an inherited tendency to insanity, 39 were transmitted from the paternal side, 45 from the maternal, 13 were paternal and maternal, and 33 were from collateral branches.

Since the opening of the institution in 1890, 1,029 admissions, or 32.6 per cent. had an hereditary tendency, while 1,038, or 33.1 per cent. had no tendency and in 1,081, or 34.3 per cent., it was impossible to ascertain facts regarding heredity.

There were 101 unmarried persons admitted during the year; 155 married; 32 widowed and 1 divorced, while from the opening of the institution 1,385 were unmarried; 1,347 married; 360 widowed; 15 divorced and in 41 cases facts regarding the civil condition were unknown.

Table No. 10 refers to the degree of education of those admitted; 6 had a collegiate education; 29 academic; 197 common school; 5 could read and write; 14 could read only; 29 had no education; in 9 cases, no history was furnished and the patients' mental condition made it impossible to determine the degree of education.

AGES OF ADMISSION.

The decade of life showing the largest number of admissions was between 30 and 40 years; the number admitted was 72; there were 60 admissions between 40 and 50; and 59 between 20 and 30 years.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

Of the 289 admissions, 221 were native born, while the remainder were of foreign birth. Of the total number admitted since the opening of the institution, both parents of 41.97 per cent. were of foreign birth. In 5.15 per cent. the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native and in 2.21 per cent. the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

DISCHARGES.

Reference is made earlier in this report to the statistics regarding discharges, but there are certain facts to be mentioned concerning recoveries and deaths.

Of those discharged as recovered, 23 had been insane less than one month before admission, 24 had been insane from one to three months, 11 from three to six months, 8 from six to nine months, and 3 from nine months to one year; a total of 69 cases, with a duration of one year or less, while in 10 cases, the duration was over one year and in 2 cases the duration was unascertained. Of those who had been insane over a year, 2 had been insane more than 10 years.

The period under treatment in 63 cases was less than one year, while in 18 cases it was more than a year.

These facts emphasize the importance of early treatment and are of direct importance, bearing on the reference made in the last Annual Report to the higher percentage of recoveries in those admitted soon after insanity is recognized.

The percentage of recoveries based on the daily average population was 4.87 per cent. against 3.8 per cent. for the preceding year. The percentage based on the admissions is 28 per cent. against 20 per cent. for the year ending September 30, 1897, while if calculated on those who were admitted on original papers only, the percentage is 28.82 against 23.4 for the preceding year.

Our death rate, based on the total number treated during the year, is 7.1 per cent. and is the lowest in the history of the hospital with the exception of the preceding year.

Thirty-four patients who died were over 70 years of age; 22

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

were between 60 and 70; 26 were between 50 and 60, while 16 were between 40 and 50.

Of the deaths, 12 were due to specific infectious diseases (including tuberculosis); 9 to diseases of the digestive system; 10 to diseases of the respiratory system; 14 to diseases of the circulatory system; 24 to diseases of the blood and ductless glands (including Bright's disease); 15 to diseases of the nervous system; 20 to general paralysis of the insane; 3 to uraemia; 4 to debility of old age; 2 committed suicide; 3 died of surgical and gynecological diseases, and 2 of malignant growths.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN PRESUMABLY CURABLE CASES.

There were present at the beginning of the year 69 patients who were presumably recoverable and 101 of the same class were admitted during the year, making a total of 170 under treatment. Of this number, 81, or 47.65 per cent., recovered; 7, or 4.11 per cent., died; 23, or 13.53 per cent., were transferred to other groups. There remained at the end of the year 59, or 34.7 per cent., under treatment.

Of the total number of cases, 21 were second admissions and 6 were third admissions.

Your attention is called to that part of the table giving the average length of immunity from symptoms of insanity in second and third admissions.

This table was introduced two years ago to overcome the objections that obtained in the old method of determining the percentage of recoveries. Formerly the percentage was based either on the daily average population or on the admissions for the year. Both of these methods gave results which were untrustworthy and misleading.

METHODS OF TREATMENT.

The medical work continues to occupy the most important place in hospital life.

The clinical work upon the wards is emphasized more and more each year. With the new system of case records, more time can be given by the physicians to their regular ward and laboratory

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

duties, while their clerical work is lessened. The notes of recent cases are made at the bedside by the nurse, an arrangement which impresses upon her the importance of closely observing her cases, and, at the same time, accentuates the value of personal attention to the individual case.

The following list of operations indicates how wide a field for surgical treatment is afforded upon the wards of a hospital for the insane. These operations were performed by the medical staff, with a few exceptions, when we were indebted to Drs. Madill and Bell, of Ogdensburg. This work is usually of a selective character, and it is the habit for the physician in charge to seek for and operate upon suitable cases.

Amputation of toe.....	1
Amputation of finger.....	1
Appendicitis.....	3
Celiotomy for peritonitis.....	1
Entero-anastomosis.....	1
Exsection sciatic nerve.....	1
Deep cellulitis.....	1
Hemorrhoids (removal of).....	2
Hydrocele (aspiration).....	2
Hydrocele (removal of sac).....	1
Hepatic abscess.....	1
Hernia inguinal (radical operation).....	5
Iridectomy.....	1
Lumbar puncture.....	24
Phimosis.....	3
Paracentesis of pleura.....	1
Paracentesis of abdomen.....	1
Perforating ulcer of foot.....	1
Removal of fallopian tube and ovary.....	1
Removal of tonsils.....	2
Strabismus.....	1
Tuberculosis of knee.....	1
Variocele.....	2
Venesection.....	2

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During the year Dr. Bell, of Ogdensburg, examined the eyes of 166 men and 134 women and corrected refractive errors. These were so great in the cases of 17 men and 12 women that it was impossible to fit them with lenses from those we had in stock, and special ones were ground.

Comparing the dental work of the present with that of the preceding year we find that 417 patients were treated, against 264 for the year ending September 30, 1897. A dentist visits our hospital every fortnight, and the average number of patients treated by him was 16.

The interest of the clinical work has been increased by the establishment of the physiological laboratory, which afforded unusual opportunities for the staff to examine the various secretions of the body. The urine of each new patient was examined chemically and microscopically, the chemical examination, in most cases, being exhaustive and including both quantitative and qualitative determinations. Other examinations of a similar or spécial character were made during the course of all acute attacks of insanity or subsequently, and reports of these were filed in the laboratory for ready reference. The report of each examination of urine is filed with the clinical records of the case, as well as in the laboratory, where the recorded numbers now are nearly 4,000. We hope soon to make some deductions of value regarding this excretion.

Examinations also have been made of cerebro-spinal fluid, stomach contents and the fluid of hydrocele. Likewise, there were 50 specimens of sputum examined for tubercle-bacilli and other micro-organisms.

Referring to the examinations of the secretions in epilepsy made in my last annual report, it might be well to state that they have been since completed and sent to the Pathological Institute, where they will be incorporated in a report soon to be published in the Archives of Neurology and Psycho-Pathology. This work was done in collaboration with the Institute and other hospitals for the insane.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

Recently we have observed with considerable interest certain cases of periodical excitement occurring at more or less regular intervals among the chronic insane. These observations are made in connection with a study of the mental and physical changes of the patient, and reference is had at the same time to a record of the patient's diet, as well as the amount of exercise taken. It seems to offer a promising field for original work. A great many difficulties are naturally encountered in investigations of this kind. During the period of quiet it is not hard to obtain complete specimens of the urine, but when the individual case becomes disturbed the work is of necessity interrupted by the loss of one or more specimens during the twenty-four hours. Hence it requires a relatively longer time to make these observations and to bridge the gaps that occur here and there.

Studies on the effect of thyroid extract upon the metabolism have been continued during the year. We examined the urine before the administration of the drug, during its use and after it was discontinued, and the results obtained last year have been confirmed. They show a marked increase in both the watery and solid constituents of the urine during the use of this remedy. It is interesting to know that this increase occurs particularly during the early treatment with thyroid, while after its use has been continued for some days the urine tends to return to its normal standard, notwithstanding the fact that the dosage has been increased. This applies particularly to urea, the inorganic solids, nitrogen, chlorides and preformed sulphates. In ammonia, however, the reverse seems to be the case.

The examination of the blood is continued. The amount of haemoglobin is estimated and the morphological elements of the blood are examined in new cases, and in other cases as well, as an aid to diagnosis and a guide for treatment. The number of examinations made was 350, and we have found that recovery from insanity is sometimes indicated by a marked increase in the cellular elements of this bodily fluid as well as the coloring matter.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

The equipment of the pathological laboratory is now complete and affords ample facilities for research in this department.

In addition to the regular hospital work we have been able to give some leisure to the examination of specimens sent in by physicians in the county, and, in this way, to aid in making a diagnosis of doubtful growths and neoplasms. This service is much appreciated, and we have received in return the hearty aid and professional assistance of many of the medical profession in the city and county.

Some time has been spent in investigating the pathology of acute delirious mania, but we regret to state that this work has had to be temporarily suspended owing to lack of material.

We are now endeavoring to determine, experimentally, the nerve cell lesions of thyroid intoxication, experimental uraemia and serum intoxication of epilepsy. The experiments are being made upon animals, principally upon rabbits, and we hope soon to have some of the investigations completed.

We have also outlined studies of the pathology of pituitary hypertrophy, cortical wasting, due to disuse of an extremity from permanent contractions, cortical atrophy occurring in chorea senilis and lesions of the spinal cord in paraplegia of whatever origin.

During the year autopsies were held in 65 cases, representing about 60 per cent. of the total number of deaths. The material for microscopical work was hardened and catalogued in conformity with the system employed at the Pathological Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

Thirty-three dances for patients were held during the season. As these entertainments are always attended by a large number of patients who cannot join in the dance, occasional specialties have been introduced during an intermission. These occupied about fifteen minutes, and consisted of songs and variety acts given by employees, patients and others.

For four months of the year a dancing school was held once a week.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

The following entertainments were given, in addition to those furnished by employees:

Variety show, by the Town Topics Company.

Recitations and songs, by Mr. W. H. McCollin.

"The Pirates of Penzance," by the Andrews Opera Company.

Stereopticon views of Cuba, by Rev. Mr. Strough.

Variety entertainment, with legerdemain and ventriloquism, by "Andy Johns."

On September 3d nearly 100 patients attended an opera in the city opera house by the Wilber-Kirwin Opera Company.

The two events of the year which are looked forward to with the greatest pleasure are the Field day and the annual distribution of Christmas gifts. Both of these were largely attended and afforded much pleasure to the entire household.

The purchase of the steam launch "Dorothy" in the early summer provided an additional source of diversion. In good weather, the boat made three trips a day. Picnic parties of working and convalescent patients were taken to different points along the river, some going as far as the Thousand Islands.

The Sunday evening service of song, which was introduced last year, is continued and adds much to the general comfort and well-being. Interest in it is increased by occasional readings as well as by exhibitions of stereopticon views.

OCCUPATION.

The physical as well as the mental and moral well-being of the insane demands that suitable occupation be provided for those who are able to work. This feature of treatment is directed by the physicians who select the particular kind of occupation for which patients are fitted and that which will be of the greatest benefit to them, either in bringing about recovery or in diverting their restlessness into proper channels. With our shops, kitchens, laundry, sewing rooms and the farm and grounds, we can provide work at all times for over 60 per cent. of our population, but it becomes a problem how to interest the remaining 10 per cent. who are physically able to work. In this connection,

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

last summer we made a start in establishing small gardens near two of the buildings occupied by the chronic insane where we employed some of the women patients in caring for strawberries and the smaller vegetables.

The proposition might be considered of employing teachers in certain trades such as wood-working, steam fitting, tin working and plumbing in order to instruct a number of the chronic insane sufficiently in these trades to enable them to become skilled assistants in the various mechanical departments.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

The class of '97-98 opened with 41 members, but was reduced very much by resignations and by a process of weeding out those who were not able to keep up to the standard.

After having successfully sustained the State examination conducted by a committee of hospital superintendents, fifteen of last year's junior class entered the senior.

That the increased emolument given to graduates who remain in the hospital service, is appreciated, is shown by the number who took the entrance examination for the junior class. Fifty-four applied, of whom thirty-five were successful. The examination is uniform throughout the State, and the result is an evidence of the high standard that has been reached.

The value that the hospital itself obtains from a Training School becomes more and more apparent each year. We find it possible to assign our graduates not only to individual cases in the hospital, but also on special occasions to patients outside, who are in need of nursing. Wherever they have been, they have compared most favorably with graduates of general hospitals.

FARM AND GROUNDS.

An analysis of the receipts and expenditures on account of farm and grounds, reveals some interesting facts and demonstrates that where sufficient land is provided, it can be operated with profit to the State. The benefit that the patients them-

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selves derive from out-of-door work upon the farm and grounds cannot be measured by mere dollars and cents. The standard employed should be the improvement they obtain in general health and in contentment. Who can say how much damage one of our chronic cases would do in the course of a year if he were not employed. Many of these patients are, as a result of their insanity, restless and destructive; by providing an outlet for their excitement the State is saved a large sum of money each year. Should such a case remain on the wards, he would be apt to destroy clothing, bedding, furniture and other ward equipment. By directing his energy into proper channels all this is saved, and in addition, there is a return to the State for work performed which would otherwise have to be paid for at the existing rate of wages in the immediate neighborhood.

The total value of farm and garden products based on the market value of these goods in this vicinity represents the sum of \$23,217.71. The expense for labor on the farm was \$4,056. Material, farm appliances, fertilizers, repairs and sundry articles was \$5,607.58. From this latter sum, however, we have to deduct the sum of \$1,650.78, which is charged against the care of the grounds, lawns and administration. We have left, therefore, as the total amount that can be legitimately charged against the farm and garden, \$3,956.79.

The value of farm products consumed by stock during the year was \$5,945.50, and if to this we add the above charges against the farm for material and expenses as well as the sum for wages, we have a total charge of \$13,958.29. Deducting this sum from the value of the products, namely, \$23,217.71, we find that there has been a profit to the State of \$9,259.42 from the farm and garden operations. This large profit could not have been obtained had we to employ all the necessary labor to prepare the ground and harvest the crops. In fact, I do not believe that the farm could have been managed so successfully without patients' labor had we double the number of employees that are now on our pay-roll

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CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The principal work of construction was the erection and completion of the farm cottage, which provides us with superior accommodations for those patients who work on the farm and in the barns. Furthermore, the structural arrangement of this building permits economical administration. Five addition employees are provided; namely, a housekeeper, a cook, a dining-room girl and two attendants the latter of whom will alternate in taking the patients out to work.

Part of the attic was finished to provide quarters for the men employed in the boiler-house and on the farm. In occupying this building, we will be able to vacate the temporary employees' building and use it for a paint shop, which was the original intention. The installation of the electric light plant is rapidly approaching completion. All the old apparatus has been removed and most of the new set in position. The original proposition of the Walker Company, if you will recall, was for \$17,000, they to keep the old apparatus. After conference with the company, it was determined to ask them to change the amount of their proposition to \$17,700, as they placed the value of the old machinery at only \$700, claiming that it was antiquated and hard to dispose of. The wisdom of your course in making this change is apparent, inasmuch as the sum already received for the old material is \$1,150. A balance, moreover, of \$462.50 remains unpaid, but will soon be collected. In addition, we exchanged one of the old engines for a new and smaller Watertown engine, to be used for grinding feed, cutting ensilage and other barn purposes. The total valuation, therefore, that the State has received from the sale of this material amounts to \$1,762.50. If this is deducted from the \$17,700, the amount of the contract, you will find that the cost of the installation of the electric light plant amounts to \$15,937.50, making a total saving of \$1,062.50 from the amount of the original contract.

Four 150-H. P. Fitzgibbons boilers were installed during the year and are now in use. That our boiler plant was too small in case of an emergency has since been proven. An examination

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by the Fidelity and Casualty boiler inspector showed that three horizontal, tubular boilers were in such bad condition as to require the expenditure of over \$1,000, and had these repairs been ordered before the new boilers were installed, the plant would have been insufficient to heat the wards properly and provide the necessary power for lights.

Two new washers were purchased and set up in the laundry; also a large extractor to replace one which was practically worn out and too small for the needs of this department.

Between 2,000 and 2,200 feet of macadam road have been built from the main drive to the pumphouse, with a branch to the steamboat dock. It was at first intended to have this road 15 feet wide, but upon consideration it was found that one of 10 feet would answer all practical purposes.

Many of the steam pipes have been covered with either the John's covering or the magnesia covering of Keasby & Mattison. This work, however, is not yet finished, although provision has been made by the Commission for its completion. We expect that the results will be more than satisfactory in the saving of coal.

The work of grading has been performed entirely by our patients, and they have done much to add to the appearance of the grounds. On the west side of the infirmary the grounds have been graded and a lake constructed.

The milkhouse and creamery, begun early last fall, was completed during the year. In the spring the necessary apparatus for making butter was installed, at a cost of about \$1,500. The first butter was manufactured in May, and up to the end of the fiscal year nothing but praise has been heard in regard to it. The cost of butter, which includes the price of milk, the coal consumed, incidentals for machinery, purchase of butter tubs, as well as the amount paid for wages, was about 15½ cents a pound. At no time during the past summer could we have purchased the butter at this price. The average from May to October 1st was about 17½ cents a pound. We have saved, therefore, about 2 cents a pound by manufacturing our own butter, not an in-

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considerable item when we stop to remember that about 70,000 pounds are consumed each year.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR.

It is necessary to determine at this time what additions, extraordinary repairs and betterments are needed for the coming year. Most of the items have already been considered at the various meetings of your board.

GROUP NUMBER FOUR.

This building is part of the original plan, and its erection has been deferred until now for lack of funds. With its completion the original scheme of the St. Lawrence State Hospital will have been practically carried out, and we will be enabled to have an arrangement so ideal as to classify all our patients according to their various conditions and needs. We can occupy this group by transferring from group No. 3 the men patients who are now there and thus have group No. 3 entirely devoted to the care of women, which was the original intention. The cost of this building, at \$550 per capita, would amount to \$192,500.

INFIRMARY WINGS.

Last year we asked for an apportionment of \$82,500 for two wings to accommodate 150 patients. The plan was afterwards changed to provide accommodations for 100 patients in each wing, and an apportionment was made by the Commission for \$55,000 for the erection, finishing and furnishing of one wing. Bids for the work were opened in September, and the total amount for completing the building ready for furnishing was \$33,912. To this sum must be added \$4,000 necessary to make certain changes in the rear of the building by which our accommodations will be increased 25. For furnishing we will need \$5,000. For the extension of the five-inch high-pressure steam line from the boiler-house to the infirmary, \$747.94. The present high-pressure line was put in as an experiment two years ago has more than demonstrated its economy. It will, how-

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ever, be insufficient in size to carry the necessary amount of steam for the two additional wings. The total of these sums amount to \$43,659.94, which, being subtracted from \$55,000, leaves a balance of \$11,340.06. Owing to the low bids the Commission agreed with your board that it was advisable to make contracts for the easterly wing. These were made on the same terms as those for the westerly wing. The balance of \$11,340.06 can be applied to this work, the total amount of which for the easterly wing is \$38,912, leaving a balance of \$27,571.94 to complete the entire Infirmary Group. This amount has already been provided for by the Commission approving the contracts.

ADDITIONS TO LAUNDRY.

During the past two years our population has increased from 1,268 to 1,400, and with the occupation of the new farm cottage we will have a further increase of 62. Meanwhile our laundry has not been enlarged and is now insufficient to meet the daily demands made upon it. It is feasible to build an extension on the westerly side to correspond with the extension made in 1894. This addition would be 36 feet 4 inches by 56 feet, and would be one story high. A further addition might be made by erecting a small stone building in the rear and connecting it with the laundry by a corridor; this annex to be used as an engine and motor room for the whole laundry plant, also as a room where soiled clothing could be received and assorted. We could then use the present soiled clothes room, engine room and the proposed new addition for a wash room, taking the present wash room as an additional ironing room and a room where hand laundry work could be performed. The estimated cost of these changes amounts to \$6,500.

LAUNDRY MACHINERY.

A new mangle is needed to take the place of the small one, which is inadequate, and if one of proper size is installed we could, with the other mangle now in use, do much to overcome the crowded condition of our ironing room.

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In addition, a combined sterilizer and washing machine is needed. A machine of this character holds steam for a pressure of from 20 to 25 pounds, thus obtaining a temperature of 259 degrees, sufficient to sterilize all clothing and bedding that may become infected. In addition to being a sterilizer it is a good washer and also a dryer. The sum of \$2,200 will purchase both the mangle and the sterilizing apparatus.

COMPLETION OF GREENHOUSE.

Owing to the lack of funds the two wings of the greenhouse have never been erected, and a careful estimate shows that they can be put up for \$4,500.

BATHHOUSE AND BATHROOM.

The basement of the recreation building has been set aside for this purpose, and plans were prepared two years ago by Mr. Dickinson for the work, which will cost about \$9,500.

RECREATION PAVILION.

The value of diversion and recreation for patients is not to be questioned, as it is one of the most valuable means of treatment provided in institutions for the care of the insane. In order to have the advantages of proper recreation during the summer time, it would be practicable to erect an out-of-door pavilion where dances and other entertainments could be given in suitable weather. The sum of \$2,160 will be sufficient for this purpose.

ADDITION TO ICEHOUSE.

The present icehouse is much too small and unless an addition is provided, we will be unable to store the ice necessary for a year's needs. The cost of an extension is \$1,200.

CHICKEN HOUSE.

A poultry house and yard has never been erected although the care of poultry provides suitable occupation for some patients during the entire year. If we had \$1,500 for this purpose, we could raise much of our poultry, and also have at all times enough fresh eggs for the sick.

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WOOD AND IRON WORKING MACHINERY.

The installation of our present wood and iron working machinery has done much to reduce our expenses for repairs. With a complete outfit, we could practically make all of our repairs without having to send out of town or to the city for many articles now purchased. The sum of \$1,000 would complete our equipment in this department. I might emphasize the particular importance of an iron planer and shaper.

FARM FENCE.

Since the opening of the institution, the ordinary work of construction has prevented our giving much attention to the farm lands, but the time has now come when it is necessary to fence them in and an apportionment of \$1,500 is asked in order that we may begin this work in the spring of 1899.

ROADS.

The same reasons given in the last annual report for carrying out the plan prepared by Mr. Weidenmann for the improvement of the grounds exists this year, and we need for roads the sum of \$8,000.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

To provide the necessary trees and shrubs, which are to be planted according to the plans of the landscape gardener, we need the sum of \$1,000.

CEMENTING BASEMENTS.

It has been our custom each winter to have patients and employees cement the basements. We can use two hundred barrels of Portland cement, which will cost \$2.40 per barrel, or a total of \$480.

PIGGERY.

We have never had a proper place for caring for our pigs. They are at present housed in an old discarded cow barn and these quarters are unsuitable. A building constructed along

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proper principals with cement floors and pens, with cement cisterns for the collection of the manure and urine and apparatus to cook the swill would cost approximately \$5,000.

STORAGE SHEDS.

The necessity for having a proper building for storing waste material is apparent. The State architect has prepared plans for this purpose, and the estimated cost for construction with the necessary furnace to destroy waste material is \$2,000.

RENEWING ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRES AND CHANGES IN ELECTRIC LIGHT STATION.

The rotary transformer, which is used for lighting the garden cottage, farm cottage, milk house and cow stables, is at present temporarily installed and was made so in anticipation of changes in the electric light plant. It now occupies a space in one corner of the room, resting on the floor without foundation or fastening, and the various instruments are mounted on a pine base. The installation can be made permanent by placing it upon a firm foundation and mounting the instruments on the main switch board, thus making the various electrical connections as originally planned.

The specifications for the installation of the new engines and dynamos made no provision for connecting the arc machine, and it is necessary to take up and relay the tile floor for the introduction of wires.

There are two sets of three wire mains leading from the station to the executive building and central kitchen. These were about the first installed on the grounds. They were run through fiber conduits and the conduits were nailed to boards or hung loosely from overhead, the fastenings being at intervals of about eight feet. That part of the wire which is fastened to the boards is placed on the side walls and more or less moisture is always present near the manholes. This moisture rots the boards, the fiber conduits and the covering to the wire. In this moist and rotten condition, the fibrous material becomes an actual con-

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ductor of electricity, and under favorable conditions the current escaping sets fire to the boards. The remedy is to remove the wires from the present conduits and mount them on porcelain insulators fastened to cleats in such a way as to allow an air space all about the wire and thus keep it free from direct contact with the moist side walls. Some of the wire is in such a condition as to make it absolutely unsafe.

The altered location of the machinery makes it necessary to change the location of most of the electric lamps for lighting this room, and hence it will require new wiring.

The wiring of the superintendent's residence, the executive building and part of the infirmary group, was done some years ago and in a way that has since been condemned by insurance underwriters. It has always been more or less troublesome and has caused not only inconvenience from short circuits, but is also dangerous. As an instance, when it became necessary to renew a circuit in the superintendent's residence, it was found that the wire was laid in a groove on the under side of the floor boards and fastened by means of ordinary wire nails. On inspecting the floor, it was found that some of the wood work was charred. It can, therefore, be readily seen, that when a short circuit occurs the danger from fire is imminent.

The total sum necessary to change the wiring and make the necessary changes in the electric light station amounts to \$1,029.

HEATER AND CONNECTIONS FOR FEED WATER.

Mr. Manning, the consulting mechanical engineer for State hospitals, reports that great economy can be effected by heating our feed water, and in order to install a suitable heater and make the proper connections, the sum of \$600 should be apportioned.

EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Repairs of an extraordinary character have to be made from time to time when least expected, and it seems advisable to have a sum set aside for this purpose, so as to be able to make the

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repairs whenever the occasion arises. As an example of the necessity of such an apportionment, the fact may be mentioned that last year the boiler inspector ordered certain changes in the plant which called for an outlay of over \$1,000. This work was not a proper charge against the regular maintenance account.

The sum of \$5,000 is needed for these extraordinary repairs.

FURNITURE.

Many of the carpets and rugs in the central hospital group and in group No. three should be renewed and additional furniture must be provided for the increase in number of patients. Wherever possible we have manufactured rag-carpet rugs and carpets for both employees and wards, but there are certain parts of the institution where this material cannot be used with advantage. I would, therefore, urge the apportionment of \$2,500 for this purpose.

REMARKS.

I regret to report that two of our patients committed suicide during the past year.

One was a case of agitated melancholia, who, after being under treatment for some time, began to improve. The day before his death, which took place on May 22, 1898, he became more depressed and was placed under special supervision. During the night he was seen at least every half hour by the night attendant. In the early morning he hung himself from a register face in his room, having used the curtain as a means of suspension. The coroner was notified and investigated fully all the circumstances regarding the death.

The second case was that of a woman who had twice been a patient at this hospital and had never manifested any suicidal tendencies. For six months previous to her death she had a parole of the grounds and was out each day for fresh air and recreation. On the 24th of May she went out about 9 o'clock in the morning, apparently in good spirits, but did not return at dinner time. Search was made and her body was found in the

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river adjacent to the hospital premises. The coroner was notified and held an inquest.

Mr. William J. Aikin, the assistant architect and building superintendent, who has been connected with the hospital from the beginning, died on October 25, 1897. He was ever watchful of the interests of the State, and carried out literally the plans and specifications of the State Architect as well as those of the managers. To his careful supervision is due in no small degree the fact that no criticism ever arose in connection with the buildings erected on these grounds.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Dr. William Grant Cooper resigned as junior assistant physician on July 1, 1898, to enter general practice in the city of Ogdensburg. He was succeeded by Dr. Walter J. Howells, who was promoted from the position of medical interne.

Dr. Edward G. Stout resigned as medical interne on August 31, 1898, to accept a similar position at the Utica State Hospital. His successor has not yet been appointed. Both of these physicians were conscientious in the performance of their duties and we regret exceedingly that the institution has lost their services.

During the year the physiological laboratory has been under the immediate charge of Dr. Hutchings, who has directed the work with patience and judgment. The many details of analyses have been worked out by him and other members of the staff.

Dr. Babcock has the immediate charge of the pathological laboratory and has worked faithfully to establish it upon a practical basis.

The work in both laboratories gives evidence of great care and scientific attainments on the part of those in immediate charge.

I desire at this time to express my appreciation to the officers and the faithful employees who have rendered great assistance in maintaining the high reputation of the hospital.

To the steward, Mr. William C. Hall, I am under obligations for valuable assistance in the business department.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Our thanks are due to the clergymen of Ogdensburg, who have held services on Sunday afternoons and who have faithfully visited the sick whenever called upon.

The choir continues under the direction of Mrs. R. E. Waterman and has furnished most excellent music.

We desire to thank Dr. S. E. Brown, Dr. W. N. Bell, Dr. G. C. Madill and Dr. J. H. Brownlow for delivering lectures to the members of the training school and for professional assistance.

We are particularly indebted to the Rev. Dr. W. H. Harrison and Mrs. James G. Averell for valuable donations of plants, and also to Mrs. Thos. Lawrence for a large box of cut flowers.

To Mrs. Dean, of Denver, Colorado, we desire to express our appreciation for her kindness in singing for the patients both upon the wards and at the Sunday service.

Dr. E. D. Ferguson, of Troy, has generously presented the hospital with a bound copy of the transactions of the New York State Medical Association.

To Gen. N. M. Curtis we are indebted for two prairie dogs and likewise for his interest in obtaining for the institution three deer. These latter have not yet been received, but will be during the coming winter, and undoubtedly will add much to the pleasure of our household.

Copies of the following newspapers have been furnished for the use of the patients, and we desire to thank the public press for so generously providing us with their publications: Adirondack News, Albany Journal, Antwerp Gazette, Baldwinsville Gazette, Canton Commercial-Advertiser, Carthage Republican, Carthage Tribune, New York World (twice a week), Chateaugay Record, East Syracuse News, Essex County Republican, Fayetteville Weekly Recorder, Franklin Gazette, Glens Falls Daily Times, Glens Falls Morning Star, Gouverneur Free Press, Jefferson County Journal, Lakeside Press, Lowville Journal and Republican, Malone Palladium, Mexico Independent, Northern Christian Advocate, Watertown Advocate, Ogdensburg Advance, Oswego Daily Times, Potsdam Courier and Freeman, Potsdam

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Recorder, Elizabethtown Post, Fort Covington Sun, Fulton Patriot, Lewis County Leader, Theresa Weekly Gleaner, Malone Farmer, Manlius Eagle, Northern Tribune, St. Lawrence Republican, Oswego Palladium (daily), Syracuse Herald, Watertown Reunion, Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, The St. Regis Falls News, Plattsburgh Republican, Sandy Creek News, Skaneateles Democrat, Syracuse Standard (two), Syracuse Sunday Times, Tully Times, Watertown Post, St. Lawrence Herald, St. Lawrence Plaindealer, Ticonderoga Sentinel, Watertown Standard (daily), Union Gospel News, Watertown Herald, Wesleyan Methodist, Syracuse Evening Herald and Richville Recorder.

The New York Medical Journal continues to be gratuitously furnished by the publishers.

The agricultural reports from the experiment stations of New York State, Connecticut, Minnesota and Ohio, as well as the United States Government reports, have been received.

We are also under obligations to the following persons for their contributions: Mrs. J. F. Skinner, four packages magazines and newspapers; Mr. Frank Chapman, package of magazines; Miss Emily Munro, package of magazines; Mrs. George A. Wright, package of papers and magazines; Mrs. Thomas Strong package of papers and magazines; Mr. Frank Owen, package of books; Mrs. Wright, package of books; Mrs. S. H. Miller, ten volumes Century Magazines; Miss Grace Pearson, package of magazines and papers; Mr. F. S. Munro, package of books and magazines; Mr. A. A. Stephens, package of magazines and newspapers; Mrs. E. Jones, package of magazines; Mrs. E. J. Lancto, package of illustrated papers; Rev. William MacFarland, Mrs. J. F. Craig, Mrs. Henry Craig, Mrs. Moyer, Miss M. E. Craig and Mrs. Mary Paul, all of Flackville, a package of illustrated papers; Mrs. John H. Findlay, package of magazines; Mrs. James Ross, Mrs. S. S. Thayer, Mrs. Ellman Thompson, all of Flackville, package of magazines; Mr. Abel Coleman and Mrs. John Baillee, packages of papers and magazines; Mrs. George Popple of Heuvelton, package of papers; Miss Ada Schrier, papers and magazines; Mrs. S. H. Palmer, papers and magazines; Mrs. A. R.

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Porte, books and papers; Mr. C. H. Gibbons of Flackville, books and papers and Mr. Joseph H. Phillips, papers and magazines.

We are also deeply indebted to the various friends who contributed their money so generously for our Christmas entertainment.

In closing, permit me to express to your board my sincere appreciation of the many acts of kindness and consideration shown to me during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM MABON,

Superintendent.

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STEWARD'S REPORT.

To the Medical Superintendent:

The report of the farm and garden products, live stock on hand, the classification for maintenance, steward's sales, and articles manufactured and repaired for the year ending September 30, 1898, is herewith respectfully submitted.

W. C. HALL,

Steward.

FARM REPORT.

Apples, 311 bushels, at 50 cents.....	\$155 50
Calves sold, 62.....	113 15
Chickens, 103 pounds, at 11 cents.....	11 33
Corn in ear, 500 bushels, at 40 cents.....	200 00
Corn, fodder, 200 tons, at \$5.....	1,000 00
Eggs, 352 dozen, at 12 cents.....	42 24
Ensilage, 600 tons, at \$5.....	3,000 00
Hay, 414 tons, at \$8.....	3,312 00
Hides sold, 3.....	7 56
Lard, 1,261 pounds, at 5½ cents.....	69 35
Milk, 179,808 quarts, at 2 cents.....	3,596 16
Milk sold, 13,857 quarts for.....	162 21
Oats, 5,000 bushels, at 30 cents.....	1,500 00
Oats, green, 5 tons, at \$5.....	25 00
Pork, 43,705 pounds, at 5½ cents.....	2,403 77
Pigs sold, 259 for.....	473 75
Potatoes, 4,219 bushels, at 50 cents.....	2,109 50
Shoats sold, 2 for.....	10 00
Stag sold, 1.....	12 00
Sow sold, 1.....	10 00
Straw, 130 tons, at \$5.....	650 00
Turkeys, 282 pounds, at 14 cents.....	39 48
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	\$18,903 00
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GARDEN.

Asparagus, 242 bunches, at 10 cents.....	\$24 20
Beans, field, 50 bushels, at \$1.30.....	65 00
Beans, string, 185 bushels, at \$1.....	185 00
Beets, 306 bunches, at 5 cents.....	15 30
Beets, 642 bushels, at 40 cents.....	256 80
Blackberries, 576 quarts, at 6 cents.....	34 56
Cabbage, 8,249 heads, at 4 cents.....	329 96
Carrots, 776 bushels, at 30 cents.....	232 80
Cauliflower, 503 heads, at 5 cents.....	25 15
Celery, 2,301 heads, at 2 cents.....	46 02
Corn, sweet, 41 dozen, at 10 cents.....	4 10
Corn, sweet, 672 bushels, at 25 cents.....	168 00
Corn, pop, 40 bushels, at \$1.....	40 00
Cucumbers, 3½ dozen, at 10 cents.....	35
Cucumbers, 255 bushels, at \$1.....	255 00
Egg plant, 30 bushels, at 50 cents.....	15 00
Horse radish, 90 gallons, at 80 cents.....	72 00
Kohlrabi, 7 bushels, at 50 cents.....	3 50
Lettuce, 372 bushels, at 75 cents.....	279 00
Mint, 139 bunches, at 5 cents.....	6 95
Melons, musk, 950, at 5 cents.....	47 50
Melons, water, 750, at 5 cents.....	37 50
Onions, 4,704 bunches, at 5 cents.....	235 20
Onions, 552 bushels, at 80 cents.....	441 60
Parsnips, 307 bushels, at 50 cents.....	153 50
Parsley, 31 bunches, at 5 cents.....	1 55
Peas, green, 178 bushels, at \$1.....	178 00
Pickles (cucumber), 20 barrels, at \$7.....	140 00
Pumpkins, 67, at 20 cents.....	13 40
Radishes, 4,017 bunches, at 5 cents.....	200 85
Radishes, winter, bushels 67, at 40 cents.....	26 80
Rhubarb, 562 bunches, at 10 cents.....	56 20
Saur krout, 8 barrels, at \$7.....	56 00
Sage, 100 pounds, at 10 cents.....	10 00
Savory, 100 pounds, at 10 cents.....	10 00

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Squash, 6,400 pounds, at 1 cent.....	\$64 00
Strawberries, 2,267 quarts, at 6 cents.....	136 02
Tomatoes, 159 bushels, at \$1.....	159 00
Turnips, 646 bushels, at 40 cents.....	258 40
Vegetable oysters, 61 bushels, at 50 cents.....	30 50
	<hr/>
	\$4,314 71
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Debit:

Amount charged farm and grounds as per treasurer's report	\$5,504 68
Amount of farm wages.....	4,056 00
All articles of produce that have been used as food for cows, hogs, sheep and fowls.....	5,945 00
Net profit to balance.....	7,712 03
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NOTE.—From the sum of \$5,607.58, which is the amount charged for material, farm appliances, fertilizer, repairs and sundry articles, the sum of \$1,650.78 should be deducted, because this latter sum was used for care of grounds and lawns and administration purposes, leaving the total net profit \$9,362.81.

LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY ON HAND.

Boars	2
Bulls	3
Calves, bull	3
Calves, heifer	23
Colts	5
Cows	106
Hens and chickens.....	168
Horses	35
Hogs	114
Hogs, breeders.....	11
Pigs	31
Shoats	138
Turkeys	21
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ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN WORK SHOP.

Awnings	2
Bases (for ball ground).....	3
Blankets, strong	18
Blankets, horse	6
Brooms	1,887
Brooms, rattan	18
Brush brooms	136
Barn brushes	12
Brushes, long handled	46
Brushes, shoe	5
Brushes, hand	5
Brushes, hair	9
Brush mats	10
Broom corn rack	1
Cushions	19
Cushion covers	7
Canvas bag	1
Chairs caned	74
Carpet, rag, yards	562
Carpet rag rugs	129
Floor polishers	48
Handles for floor polishers.....	24
Harness:	
Breast straps	5
Leather back pads	3
Side straps	4
Pole straps	3
Leather pad for collar.....	2
Spread straps	4
Britchens	2
Felt back pads.....	8
Bridle band	1
Hame tugs	4
Felt collar pads.....	2

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Harness:

Martingales	11
Pines, pairs	6
Tugs, pairs	8
Back straps and crupper.....	1
Bridle	4
Belly bands	5
Thill straps	9
Leather bit	1
Whiffletree straps	2
Neck yoke straps.....	2
Loop straps	2
Hames straps	16
Check straps	8
Straps and buckles for horse blankets.....	14
Insoles, pairs	10
Lounge	1
Leggins, pairs	2
Matt rack	1
Mattress rack	1
Mattresses	116
Mattresses, strong	29
Pillows, feather	119
Pillows, hair	6
Pillows, cotton	22
Shoes, leather	451
Shoes, canvas	43
Shoes, velvet	6
Shoe benches	2
Shoe box	1
Slippers, leather	34
Stands, caned	9
Towel receivers	16

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ARTICLES MADE IN SEWING ROOM.

Aprons, white	1,648
Aprons (for cooks).....	279
Aprons (calico, new).....	18
Aprons (calico, old).....	487
Aprons (duck)	12
Aprons, attendants', cut.....	825
Bathing suits	6
Blankets hemmed	46
Bloomer suits	3
Bathrobes.	6
Bibs.	100
Barrel covered	1
Cushions.	27
Coffee sacks	35
Chemises.	911
Caps (cooks')	121
Caps (nurses')	953
Caps (domestic)	160
Caps (old ladies').....	4
Coats, cooks'	107
Corset covers	19
Curtains, denim	22
Curtains, Conestoga	1
Curtains, muslin	102
Combination suits	15
Clothes bags	6
Carpet rags, pounds.....	1,065
Caps (for field day).....	5
Couches covered	3
Camisoles.	1
Carpets sewed	4
Cover for laundry cart.....	1
Cover for ice wagon.....	1
Cover for yacht.....	1
Combination suits, strong.....	2

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Dresses, field day.....	3
Dresses.....	1,507
Dresses made over.....	7
Dresses, strong	41
Drawers, cotton	885
Drawers, cotton flannel (for men).....	56
Doilies.....	7
Dish towels	366
Dusters.....	11
Fly nets	10
Handkerchiefs.....	1,292
Head dress	1
Hose, knit	47
Half hose, knit	55
Holders.....	48
Hair cloths	4
Laundry bags	3
Lounge covers	4
Lace curtains, darned.....	12
Mattress protectors	235
Medicine tray covers.....	6
Mittens, yarn	1
Neckties, women's	37
Neckties, men's satin.....	724
Neckties, men's silk.....	359
Napkins, table	246
Napkins, sanitary	81
Nightdresses (brown)	1,504
Nightdresses, bleached	156
Nightdresses, strong	42
Nightshirts.....	1,787
Pants for cooks.....	83
Pillowcases.....	2,191
Pillowticks.....	50
Protection sheets	3
Quilts.....	9

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Rugs, bound	96
Shirts, fine	356
Shirts, cheviot	1,031
Shirts, cotton	327
Shirts, woolen	6
Sheets.	3,742
Skirts, colored	85
Skirts, ticking	330
Skirts, cotton	259
Skirts, bleached.....	7
Skirts, woolen	201
Stand spreads	51
Shrouds.	62
Sunbonnets.	3
Screens covered	2
Strong mittens	6
Sausage bags	3
Sofa pillow covers.....	2
Strong bibs	2
Strong shirts	9
Tablecloths.	616
Towels, roller	42
Towels, individual	4,314
Towels, bath	5,049
Towels, dish (old linen).....	3,934
Tray cloths (remnants new linen).....	35
Tapes sewed on.....	15,680
Underwaists.	18
Undershirts.	8
Waists.	22
Windowshades.	351
Wrappers.	3

ARTICLES MADE IN TAILOR SHOP.

Suits	470
Vests (extra)	17

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Pants (extra)	370
Over coats	79
Overalls	107
Overall blouses	80
Strong suits	21
Caps	17

ARTICLES MENDED.

Garments repaired in sewing room.....	36,189
Hose repaired in sewing room, pairs.....	3,869
Garments repaired in tailor shop.....	4,084
Articles repaired in work shop.....	1,002

STEWARD'S SALES.

October	\$114 92
November	146 94
December	124 67
January	154 02
February	28 49
March	164 73
April	88 54
May	99 83
June	315 85
July	754 23
August	128 80
September	214 37
	<u>\$2,335 39</u>

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT SALES.

February	Uniform material	\$71 22
March	Uniform material	71 93
April	Uniform material	\$152 89
	Bread pans	287 60
		<u>440 49</u>

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May	Uniform material	\$55 20	
	Text-books	12 25	
	Bread pans	775 00	
			\$842 45
June	Uniform material	\$51 41	
	Butter, 5,309 pounds.....	849 44	
	Bread pans	207 00	
			1,107 85
July	Butter, 5,172 pounds.....	\$828 32	
	Uniform material	32 50	
	Bread pans	243 00	
	Interest	8 72	
			1,112 54
August	Uniform material	\$40 21	
	Butter, 10,262 pounds.....	1,744 54	
	Bread pans	174 00	
	Interest	3 03	
			1,961 78
September	Uniform material	\$72 44	
	Bread pans	165 00	
	Interest	4 39	
			241 83
			<u>\$5,850 09</u>
Estimated value of farm and garden products....			\$23,217 71
Estimated value of articles manufactured in work shop, including cost of material.....			4,596 20
Estimated value of articles manufactured in tailor shop, including cost of material.....			3,469 61
Estimated value of articles manufactured in sewing room, including cost of material.....			11,078 34

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report**SUMMARY OF VOUCHERS AUDITED FOR THE YEAR.**

Officers' salaries	\$18,938 09
Wages	99,909 84
Provisions and stores.....	80,145 92
Ordinary repairs	5,351 17
Farm and grounds	5,504 68
Clothing	11,299 32
Furniture and bedding.....	7,646 93
Books and stationery	2,058 56
Fuel and light	33,527 68
Medical supplies	2,164 44
Miscellaneous expense	6,769 63
Transportation of patients.....	3,752 62
	<hr/>
	\$277,068 88
	<hr/>

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

Monthly audit of vouchers, with classification, year ending September 30, 1898.

CLASSIFICATION.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
Officers' salaries.....	\$1,550 84	\$1,577 08	\$1,577 02	\$1,579 02	\$1,604 08	\$1,604 08	\$1,619 86
Wages.....	8,259 53	8,317 94	8,284 98	8,289 08	8,305 88	8,391 03	8,484 23
Provisions and stores.....	8,883 21	8,246 73	7,395 75	7,118 75	7,507 87	7,195 00	8,151 59
Ordinary repairs.....	208 24	441 04	1,589 23	531 55	846 73	549 13	528 25
Fence and grounds.....	273 05	496 05	211 14	923 50	516 80	416 82	942 25
Clothing.....	1,197 01	1,328 35	840 43	1,340 62	1,031 10	1,022 83	704 30
Furniture and bedding.....	375 86	955 84	1,806 57	1,407 75	1,625 45	589 80	738 19
Books and stationery.....	270 23	194 67	1,118 49	144 96	116 05	433 41	187 40
Fuel and light.....	4,883 03	2,916 90	3,423 34	3,851 84	4,016 52	4,137 32	3,069 64
Medical supplies.....	233 11	311 32	125 35	158 96	154 14	219 40	181 90
Miscellaneous expense.....	543 14	677 80	723 52	541 10	682 83	538 40	514 58
Transportation, patients.....	441 80	171 66	313 50	273 67	324 44	326 74	280 17
Total.....	\$27,110 60	\$23,814 81	\$35,439 33	\$33,806 25	\$35,381 54	\$35,879 91	\$25,384 86

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

Monthly audit of vouchers, with classification, year ending September 30, 1898 — (Concluded).

CLASSIFICATION.	May.	June.	July.	August and September.*	Total.
Officers' salaries.....	\$1,612 26	\$1,612 26	\$1,566 52	\$3,083 08	\$18,988 09
Wages.....	8,448 44	8,501 90	8,453 64	16,485 94	99,909 84
Provision and stores.....	5,394 23	5,497 09	6,088 30	10,878 71	90,145 92
Ordinary repairs.....	704 87	285 21	416 25	656 68	5,351 17
Farm and grounds.....	565 55	810 11	446 86	1,064 55	5,504 68
Clothing.....	1,100 13	735 87	585 56	1,326 18	11,599 33
Furniture and bedding.....	678 41	526 50	273 53	729 08	7,616 93
Books and stationery.....	193 96	144 59	118 94	160 79	2,058 56
Fuel and light.....	1,334 56	1,567 87	1,309 54	2,968 51	33,627 68
Medical supplies.....	177 12	1,146 28	128 96	2,368 20	9,164 44
Miscellaneous expense.....	695 06	478 96	481 87	908 85	6,769 63
Transportation, patients.....	361 47	866 38	307 10	604 74	3,769 63
Total.....	\$31,882 30	\$30,273 07	\$19,907 07	\$38,697 26	\$377,068 98

* Marks beginning of bi-monthly estimates.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing Movement of Population for the Year Ending September 30,
1898.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining October 1, 1897.....	706	665	1,371
Admitted during year ending Sept. 30, 1898.....	164	125	289
On original commitments:			
From residences.....	157	124	281
By transfers from county houses...	4	1	5
By transfers from other institutions for insane.....	3	.....	3
Total number under treatment during year	870	790	1,660
Daily average population.....	718.08	671.58	1,389.66
Capacity of institution.....	697	653	1,350
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered.....	51	30	81
As improved.....	13	24	37
As unimproved.....	13	6	19
As not insane.....	*3	†2	5
Died.....	69	49	118
Whole number discharged during the year.....	149	111	260
Remaining October 1, 1898.....	721	679	1,400

* 1 inebriate; 1 morphine habitue; 1 idiot.

† 1 dotard; 1 insane, but recovered apparently before admission.

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TABLE No. 2.

October 1, 1897, to September 30, 1898.

Date of opening.....	Dec. 9, 1890
Total acreage of grounds and buildings.....	990
Value of real estate, including buildings.....	\$2,319,726 20
Value of personal property.....	129,085 00
Acreage under cultivation.....	427

Receipts during year, maintenance fund:

Balance on hand October 1, 1897.....	\$2,473 96
From State Treasury for maintenance on estimates, 1 to 12 inclusive.....	265,199 67
From private patients.....	3,056 77
From reimbursing patients.....	7,196 29
From all other sources.....	2,744 16

Total receipts for maintenance..... \$280,670 85

Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy
for extraordinary improvements, including
interest received from bank..... 80,011 06

Balance on hand October 1, 1897.....	\$18 17
Total receipts from manufacturing fund.....	5,850 09

Disbursements during year for maintenance:

Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries.....	18,938 09
Estimate No. 2. For wages.....	99,909 84
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores.....	80,145 92
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs.....	5,351 17
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds.....	5,504 68
Estimate No. 6. For clothing.....	11,299 32
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding.....	7,646 93
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery.....	2,058 56
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light.....	33,527 68
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies.....	2,164 44
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses.....	6,769 63
Estimate No. 12. For transportation.....	3,752 62

Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive \$277,068 88

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Table No. 2—(Concluded).

Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy.....	\$79,985 32
Total disbursements during year, manufacturing fund	4,186 79
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Balances October 1, 1898:	
General maintenance fund.....	\$3,601 97
Apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements	43 91
Manufacturing fund	1,633 30
<hr/>	
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	\$3 834
<hr/>	
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men.....	\$30 per mo.
Women.....	28 per mo.
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	20 per mo.
Women.....	14 per mo.
*Proportion of day attendants to average daily population	1 to 7.81
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population.....	1 to 47.92
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation	67.9
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year.....	\$23,217 71
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year.....	18,807 92
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*Includes ward, dining-room and clothing attendants.

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TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Assigned Causes of Insanity in Cases Admitted During the Current Year.

CAUSES.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			INHERITED PREDISPOSITION.			Unascertained.
	Men.	Women.	Total	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Moral:							
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.).....	13	17	30	12	12	24	1
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above).	10	3	13	6	2	8	2
Religious excitement.	1	3	4	1	1	2	....
Love affairs (including seduction)	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	2
Fright and nervous shock.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2
Physical:							
Intemperance	20	3	23	7	2	9	6
Sexual excess.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	....
Venereal diseases ...	21	2	23	11	2	13	4
Masturbation	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	....
Sunstroke	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	....
Accident or injury ..	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2
Parturition and puerperium.....	.....	3	3	.....	2	2	1
Privation and overwork.....	3	5	8	2	3	5	3
Epilepsy	7	3	10	2	1	3	4
Other convulsive disorders	1	3	4	.....	3	3	....
Diseases of skull and brain	5	2	7	1	1	2	4
Old age	5	7	12	2	2	4	4
Epidemic influenza ..	4	2	6	1	1	2	1
Abuses of drugs.....	3	1	4	1	.....	1	1
Other auto-infection .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
All other bodily disorders and ill health	6	24	30	4	7	11	3
Heredity	6	8	14	6	8	14	....
Congenital defect.....	1	8	9	.....	1	1	2
Unascertained	40	28	68	10	7	17	30
Not insane *.....	4	2	6	2	1	3	1
Total	164	125	289	74	56	130	74

*One patient considered not insane was home on parole 30 S. 98; afterwards discharged not insane.

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TABLE No. 4.

Showing Forms of Insanity in Those Admitted, Recovered and Died
During the Year Ending September 30, 1898, and since December 9,
1890.

FORM.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE DECEMBER 9, 1890.		
	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.
Mania, acute delirious				1		1
Mania, acute.....	43	37	4	531	278	39
Mania, recurrent	4	3	1	44	17	3
Mania, chronic.....	14		16	350	5	68
Melancholia, acute.....	69	37	10	413	173	57
Melancholia, simple.....				127	49	6
Melancholia, chronic.....	26	2	7	220	4	39
Alternating (circular) insanity.	2			7		
Paranoia	18			39		
General paralysis.....	31		20	150	1	102
Dementia, primary	2	2	1	56	7	21
Dementia, terminal	52		54	928		293
Epilepsy with insanity	9		5	140	4	39
Imbecility with maniacal at- tacks	13			83		6
Idiocy				28		2
Not insane*	6			31		1
Total	289	81	118	3,148	538	677

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

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TABLE No. 6.
Showing the Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission, and the Period under Treatment of Patients discharged Recovered During the Current Year and since December 9, 1890.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.						SINCE DECEMBER 9, 1890.					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	20	3	23	.....	.....	.....	128	75	203	6	1	7
One to three months	14	10	24	.....	.....	2	75	61	136	59	46	105
Three to six months	6	5	11	18	11	29	32	39	71	109	97	206
Six to nine months	3	5	8	14	5	19	20	20	40	57	37	94
Nine months to one year	2	1	3	8	5	13	7	8	10	31	14	45
One year to eighteen months ..	2	2	4	5	3	8	14	13	27	24	12	36
Eighteen months to two years ..	2	1	3	1	4	5	4	2	6	5	9	14
Two to three years .....	.....	1	1	2	1	3	4	9	13	12	13	25
Three to four years .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	1	3
Four to five years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	3
Five to ten years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Ten to twenty years	2	2	3	5
Unascertained	2	2	18	3	21
Total.	51	30	81	51	30	81	307	231	538	307	231	538

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TABLE No. 7.

Showing the Causes of Death of Patients who Died During the Current Year and Since December 9, 1890.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE DECEMBER 9, 1890.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Specific infectious diseases :						
Typhoid fever.....		1	1	9	5	14
Influenza				1	5	6
Erysipelas.....	1		1	5	3	8
Septicemia and pyemia.....				4		4
Dysentery.....	1		1	11	15	26
Tuberculosis.....	5	4	9	29	22	51
Constitutional diseases :						
Diabetes mellitus and diabetes in- sipidus.....					1	1
Scurvy, purpura and haemophilia.....					1	1
Marasmus				1	2	3
Diseases of digestive system :						
Diseases of the stomach.....	2	3	5	14	15	29
Diseases of the intestines.....						
Diseases of the liver				5	2	7
Diseases of the pancreas.....	1		1	1		1
Diseases of the peritoneum	1	2	3	3	2	5
Diseases of the respiratory system :						
Diseases of the lungs.....	5	4	9	56	28	84
Diseases of the pleura.....	1		1			
Diseases of the circulatory system :						
Diseases of the heart.....	8	5	13	32	26	58
Arterio-sclerosis.....	1		1			
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands :						
Anemia, pernicious anemia and leukemia				1		1
Diseases of the genito-urinary sys- tem	10	14	24	43	43	86
Diseases of the nervous system :						
Diseases of the meninges	1		1	1		1
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, throm- bosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions)	9	2	11	50	36	86
Epilepsy	1	2	3	8	11	19

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Table No. 7—(Concluded).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE DECEMBER 9, 1890.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mental diseases:						
Exhaustion of acute mental dis- ease				12	21	33
Exhaustion of chronic mental dis- ease						
General paralysis of the insane .	16	4	20	79	11	90
The intoxications; heatstroke; obesity:						
Uraemia		3	3		3	3
Debility of old age	3	1	4	11	19	30
Accident				1	5	6
Suicide.	1	1	2	7	1	8
Surgical and gynecological diseases and diseases of the skin.....	1	2	3	6	10	16
Malignant new growths or cancer.....	1	1	2			
Total	69	49	118	390	287	677

TABLE No. 8.

Showing Hereditary Tendency to Insanity in Patients Admitted Dur-
ing the Current Year and Since December 9, 1890.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE DECEMBER 9, 1890.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Paternal branch	28	11	39	181	127	308
Maternal branch.....	21	24	45	184	167	351
Paternal and maternal branches	7	6	13	25	32	57
Collateral branches	18	15	33	177	136	313
No hereditary tendency..	40	45	85	551	487	1,038
Unascertained.....	50	24	74	592	489	1,081
Total	164	125	289	1,710	1,438	3,148

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TABLE No. 9.

Showing Civil Condition of Patients Admitted During the Current Year
and Since December 9, 1890.

CIVIL CONDITION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE DECEMBER 9, 1890.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single	70	31	101	826	559	1,385
Married	80	75	155	709	638	1,347
Widowed	13	19	32	142	218	360
Divorced	1	.....	1	6	9	15
Unascertained . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	27	14	41
Total	164	125	289	1,710	1,438	3,148

TABLE No. 10.

Showing Degree of Education of Patients Admitted During the Current
Year and Since December 9, 1890.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1898.			SINCE DECEMBER 9, 1890.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Collegiate	4	2	6	28	6	34
Academic	18	11	29	88	109	197
Common school	110	87	197	929	764	1,693
Read and write	1	4	5	37	16	53
Read only	9	5	14	97	89	186
No education	16	13	29	125	145	270
Unascertained	6	3	9	406	309	715
Total	164	125	289	1,710	1,438	3,148

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TABLE No. 11.
Showing the Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission, and the Period Under Treatment of Patients who Died During the Current Year and Since December 9, 1890.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1895.				SINCE DECEMBER 9, 1890.			
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.		PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.		DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.		PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.	
	Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.	
Under one month.....	7	3	10	7	3	10	38	24
One to three months.....	8	5	13	13	4	17	40	28
Three to six months.....	4	4	8	9	6	15	27	15
Six to nine months.....	1	1	2	4	3	7	17	8
Nine months to one year.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2	12	11
One year to eighteen months.	10	6	16	7	.....	7	33	23
Eighteen months to two years.	1	1	2	6	4	10	15	6
Two to three years.....	8	4	12	6	6	12	37	20
Three to four years.....	5	2	7	7	8	15	23	20
Four to six years.....	10	6	16	5	7	12	27	18
Six to ten years.....	2	6	8	4	7	11	22	20
Ten to twenty years.....	6	6	12	.....	.....	.....	27	29
Twenty years and over.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	21	26
Not insane*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Unascertained.....	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....	50	38
Total.....	69	49	118	69	49	118	390	287
Average duration of insane life (give years and tenths).....				4.9	8.2	6.8		
				.....	.....	.....	5.8	8.1
							677	677
							390	287
							677	677
							5.8	8.1
							6.3	6.3

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 12.

Showing Ages of Those Admitted During the Current Year and Since
December 9, 1890.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE DECEMBER 9, 1890.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years				5	4	9
From 15 to 20 years	5	2	7	55	45	100
From 20 to 25 years	21	9	30	139	100	239
From 25 to 30 years	16	13	29	159	141	300
From 30 to 35 years	16	15	31	57	38	95
From 35 to 40 years	25	16	41	370	293	663
From 40 to 50 years	33	27	60	351	325	676
From 50 to 60 years	24	16	40	268	243	511
From 60 to 70 years	12	20	32	164	144	308
From 70 to 80 years	9	4	13	109	72	181
From 80 to 90 years	3	2	5	31	11	42
From 90 to 100 years		1	1		1	1
Unascertained				2	21	23
Total	164	125	289	1,710	1,438	3,148

TABLE No. 13.

Showing Ages of Those Discharged Recovered During the Current Year
and Since December 9, 1890.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE DECEMBER 9, 1890.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 10 to 20 years	3		3	19	15	34
From 20 to 30 years	13	7	20	84	63	147
From 30 to 40 years	16	11	27	66	60	126
From 40 to 50 years	9	7	16	72	50	122
From 50 to 60 years	7	2	9	46	27	73
From 60 to 70 years	2	3	5	16	14	30
From 70 to 80 years	1		1	4	2	6
Total	51	30	81	307	231	538

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 14.

Showing Ages of Patients Who Died During the Current Year and
Since December 9, 1890.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE DECEMBER 9, 1890.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
From 15 to 20 years.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2
From 20 to 25 years.....	2	1	3	7	10	17
From 25 to 30 years.....	1	1	2	10	14	24
From 30 to 35 years.....	1	6	7	32	15	47
From 35 to 40 years.....	5	2	7	35	20	55
From 40 to 50 years.....	7	9	16	76	55	131
From 50 to 60 years.....	19	7	26	77	61	138
From 60 to 70 years.....	13	9	22	63	46	109
From 70 to 80 years.....	15	12	27	66	44	110
From 80 to 90 years.....	5	1	6	23	19	42
From 90 to 100 years.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Total	69	49	118	390	287	677

TABLE No. 15.

Showing Alleged Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission of
Patients Admitted During the Year Ending September 30, 1898.

DURATION OF INSANITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	29	8	37
One to three months.....	33	22	55
Three to six months.....	19	19	38
Six to nine months.....	17	13	30
Nine months to one year.....	5	2	7
One year to eighteen months.....	11	11	22
Eighteen months to two years.....	5	1	6
Two to three years.....	8	14	22
Three to four years.....	6	6	12
Four to five years.....	5	9	14
Five to ten years.....	8	11	19
Ten to fifteen years.....	4	3	7
Fifteen to twenty years.....	2	.....	2
Twenty to thirty years.....	1	2	3
Thirty years and upwards.....	1	1	2
Not insane*.....	4	2	6
Unascertained.....	6	1	7
Total.....	164	125	289

*Includes cases of alcoholism, morphia habit, etc.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 16.

Showing Period of Residence in Asylum of Patients Remaining Under Treatment September 30, 1898.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	9	10	19
One to three months	17	26	44
Three to six months	31	19	50
Six to nine months	17	11	28
Nine months to one year	19	18	37
One year to eighteen months	33	33	66
Eighteen months to two years	48	15	63
Two to three years.....	62	68	130
Three to four years	127	74	201
Four to five years	157	165	322
Five to ten years	200	240	440
Not insane*.....	1	.....	.....
Total	721	679	1,400

*Includes cases of alcoholism, morphia habit, etc.

TABLE No. 17.

Showing the Occupation of Those Admitted During the Current Year and since December 9, 1890.

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE DECEMBER 9, 1890.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Professional :						
Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, lawyers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc	8	.....	8	45	1	46
Commercial :						
Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, shopmen, stenographers, typewriters, etc	24	.....	24	164	8	172

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 17—(Concluded).

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE DECEMBER 9, 1890.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agricultural and Pastoral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.	46	.....	46	420	4	424
Mechanics, at out-door vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc.	34	.....	34	260	.....	260
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:						
Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc.	6	.....	6	151	3	154
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	1	14	15	26	464	490
Educational and higher domestic duties:						
Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	4	98	102	16	700	716
Commercial:						
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, typewriters, etc. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Employed in sedentary occupations:						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, etc.	1	6	7	7	61	68
Miners, seamen, etc.	1	.....	1	11	.....	11
Prostitutes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Laborers	33	.....	33	482	.....	482
No occupation	5	7	12	74	128	202
Unascertained	1	.....	1	54	59	113
Total	164	125	289	1,710	1,438	3,148

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 18.

Showing the Nativity of Patients Admitted During the Current Year
and since December 9, 1890.

NATIVITY.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.			SINCE DECEMBER 9, 1890.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Austria-Hungary . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Bavaria . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Belgium . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Canada	17	14	31	115	118	233
Cuba . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
China . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
England	4	1	5	47	27	74
France . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
Germany	3	2	5	78	78	156
Hungary . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Ireland	10	9	19	182	218	400
Italy . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9
Norway . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Poland . . . . .	.....	1	1	3	4	7
Russia	1	1	2	13	4	17
Scotland	1	.....	1	5	8	13
Sweden . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Spain . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Switzerland	1	.....	1	5	2	7
United States	124	97	221	1,124	879	2,003
Wales	1	.....	1	3	3	6
West Indies . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Born on shipboard . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Unascertained	2	.....	2	105	88	193
Total	164	125	289	1,710	1,438	3,148

Of the total number admitted since the 9th of December, 1890, the parents of 41.97 per cent. were both of foreign birth.

In 5.15 per cent. the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In 2.21 per cent. the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 19.

Showing the Residence by Counties and Classification of Patients Admitted During the Year Ending September 30, 1898.

COUNTIES.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Albany.....	.....	.....	.....
Allegany.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome.....	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga.....	.....	.....	.....
Chautauqua.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemung.....	.....	.....	.....
Chenango.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	18	.....	18
Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....
Cortland.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex.....	9	.....	9
Franklin.....	24	1	25
Fulton.....	.....	.....	.....
Genesee.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	32	2	34
Kings.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis.....	13	.....	13
Livingston.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	1	.....	1
Niagara.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida.....	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga.....	71	4	75
Ontario.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange.....	.....	.....	.....
Orleans.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego.....	43	.....	43
Otsego.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens.....	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence.....	65	6	71

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 19—(Concluded).

COUNTIES.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Saratoga			
Schenectady			
Schoharie			
Schuyler			
Seneca			
Stecuben			
Suffolk			
Sullivan			
Tioga			
Tompkins			
Ulster			
Warren			
Washington			
Wayne			
Westchester			
Wyoming			
Yates			
Soldiers' Home			
Total	276	13	289

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 20.

Showing the Residence by Counties and Classification of Patients Remaining Under Treatment September 30, 1898.

COUNTIES.	PUBLIC.			PRIVATE.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany	30	9	39			
Allegany						
Broome	1		1			
Cattaraugus						
Cayuga						
Chautauqua						
Chemung						
Chenango						
Clinton	37	41	78			
Columbia	3	5	8			
Cortland						
Delaware						
Dutchess	4	9	13			
Erie	2		2	1		1
Essex	22	15	37			
Franklin	23	30	53			
Fulton	6		6			
Genesee						
Greene						
Hamilton						
Herkimer	9		9			
Jefferson	64	74	138	2	3	5
Kings	4	3	7			
Lewis	41	28	69			
Livingston						
Madison		2	2			
Monroe	1		1			
Montgomery		1	1			
New York	48	6	54			
Niagara						
Oneida	7	10	17			
Onondaga	135	157	292	4	1	5
Ontario						
Orange						
Orleans		1	1			
Oswego	79	96	175		1	1
Otsego						
Putnam						
Queens	3	10	13			
Rensselaer	22	22	44			
Richmond	1	1	2			

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 20—(Concluded).

COUNTIES.	PUBLIC.			PRIVATE.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Rockland .....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence	84	102	186	2	2	4
Saratoga	21	1	22	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Steuben	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....
Warren	15	6	21	.....	.....	.....
Washington	4	5	9	.....	.....	.....
Wayne .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester	12	10	22	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yates	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	27	23	50	.....	.....	.....
Total	712	672	1,384	9	7	16



EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS
OF THE
ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL
TO THE
State Commission in Lunacy.

CHAPTER 8

OFFICERS.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

FREDERICK COOK	Rochester, N. Y.
WILLIAM MILLER	Rochester, N. Y.
GEORGE RAINES	Rochester, N. Y.
CHAUNCEY G. STARKWEATHER	Ridgeland, N. Y.
JANE E. ROCHESTER.....	Rochester, N. Y.
PERLEYETTE H. GRAHAM.....	Rochester, N. Y.
THOMAS A. O'HARE, M. D.....	Rochester, N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

FREDERICK COOK	President
E. H. HOWARD.....	Secretary
F. P. ALLEN	Treasurer

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

EUGENE H. HOWARD, M. D.....	Superintendent
EZRA B. POTTER, M. D.....	First Assistant Physician
CHARLES T. LAMOURE, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
EVALINE T. BALLINTINE, M. D..	Woman Assistant Physician
ALVAH C. REMINGTON, M. D.....	Junior Assistant Physician
WILLIS S. REMINGTON.....	Steward
MARY E. MAY	Matron

COUNSEL.

JAMES M. E. O'GRADY.....	Rochester, N. Y.
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Eighth Annual Report of the Managers of the Rochester State Hospital.

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

In accordance with law and with established custom, the board of managers of the Rochester State Hospital respectfully submit their eighth annual report, accompanied by the reports of the superintendent and treasurer.

COMMITTEES.

The standing committees of the board have compared the reports of the treasurer with the books and vouchers of the hospital, and verified the result by comparison with the books of the steward. The methods of supplying the needs of the hospital have been by purchases based upon competitive bids. An effective inspection of the several branches of the hospital has been maintained; the committee have directed and supervised the repairs of the buildings and the improvements of the grounds.

The special committees have through the hospital attorney conducted condemnation proceedings for the acquirement of 120 acres of land adjoining the hospital grounds on the south in accordance with the plans for the establishment of the hospital, and have, as required by statute, arranged for the joint purchase of uniform supplies, as agreed with the Commission and other State hospitals.

The expenditures for the year for maintenance are classified as follows:

For salaries	\$15,586 51
For wages	39,628 90
For provisions and stores.....	30,855 59
For ordinary repairs.....	2,241 31
For farm and grounds.....	4,797 09
For clothing	4,372 42
For furniture and bedding.....	2,929 84
For books and stationery.....	1,400 75

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

For fuel and light.....	\$8,443 65
For medical supplies.....	770 86
For miscellaneous expenses	3,582 64
For transportation of patients.....	428 64
Total	<u>\$115,037 76</u>

Weekly per capita cost, \$3,993, a reduction from \$4,533 of last year, which is largely due to an increase in the daily population from 552.5 to 571.

CONDITION OF THE INSTITUTION.

The capacity of the hospital is exceeded by the ratio of one to six (in a space allotted for 420 patients, there are 490); this condition should be remedied at once. In the summer when many were out for exercise during the day, the general health of the population was good.

All the buildings for the patients were erected for the care of the chronic insane, and the entire absence of structural facilities for the special care of acute cases is a constant source of embarrassment and discouragement.

The attention of the State Commission in Lunacy is particularly directed to the fact that we have repeatedly urged that the mansard story, which is a veritable fire trap, be removed, and we have to reiterate our request in this particular. In the contemplated erection of new buildings, this matter should receive early attention.

The workshops for the men patients are poorly lighted and unpleasant, while the laundry and sewing rooms are very cheerful and appropriate.

The dining-rooms are very pleasant and serve their purpose well, and the custom of a few years since of having marching music when the patients are coming to their meals should be restored.

The addition by purchase of 120 acres of farm and garden lands, with the natural grove and the planting of nut trees, is matter for congratulation.



Downsides Salem Heights, Warren's Department

WYNKOPHALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO





ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.—WALK AND DRIVE TO GROVE.

W. HALL & HALL FINE ART CO.

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

WORKING FORCE OF THE HOSPITAL.

Changes have been made during the year among the resident officers by the resignation of Dr. Flavius Packer, second assistant physician, who was promoted to first assistant physician at the Kings Park department of the Long Island State Hospital. Dr. Charles T. LaMoure was promoted from junior to assistant physician, and Dr. Alvah C. Remington, of West Shelby, N. Y., was appointed junior assistant physician.

A very large proportion of the employees in charge of patients have passed the State examination and are graduated nurses. This occasions a higher per capita rate for wages, as the qualifications of a nurse are recognized financially in the uniform schedule of wages.

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

In recommending the allotments asked for in the superintendent's report, we renew our contention that the new buildings should be fire proof, and feel it our duty to urge the necessity of the improvements there suggested. They are recapitulated in the following table:

Cottages for 100 employees	\$30,000 00
Buildings for 500 patients	250,000 00
Industrial and storage building.....	22,000 00
Miscellaneous repairs and improvements.....	8,700 00
Extension to walk and drive to the grove.....	1,360 00
Water supply system.....	7,000 00
An addition to the greenhouse.....	1,500 00
A fire-alarm system.....	1,100 00
Automatic sprinkling system in basement and attic.	4,800 00
Total.....	<u>\$326,460 00</u>

We cannot too highly commend the humanity, fidelity and ability of the officers of the hospital under our observation constantly. Their care for the comfort and health of the inmates

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

and uniform kindness of manner has won the patients' confidence, and the discipline of the institution could not be better. Dr. Howard has accomplished the best results attainable under most embarrassing conditions. His administration is unexceptionable, and should command the co-operation of the Commission in reducing the necessary inconvenience of his facilities to the minimum limit in the power of the Commission. We express our appreciation of his ability and untiring effort from a sense of duty and with pleasure.

The needs of the hospital have been carefully estimated, and we submit our recommendations in the hope that they will meet your approval, at the same time appreciating the interest which the Lunacy Commission has already manifested in the welfare of the hospital.

Adopted January 17, 1899.

Respectfully submitted.

FREDERICK COOK,
JANE E. ROCHESTER,
PERLEYETTE H. GRAHAM,
WM. MILLER,
THOMAS A. O'HARE,
GEORGE RAINES,
CHAUNCEY G. STARKWEATHER.

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers:

The treasurer respectfully submits the following statement, including the per capita weekly cost for the year ending September 30, 1898:

RECEIPTS—SPECIAL FUND.

From State Comptroller, on account of allotment for extraordinary improvements made by State Commission in Lunacy (chapter 693, Laws of 1895).	\$65,196 55
Total from special funds.....	<u>\$65,196 55</u>

RECEIPTS—MAINTENANCE FUND.

Balance from old account.....	\$1,512 33
From State Treasurer for maintenance (chapter 214, Laws of 1893, and chapter 545, Laws of 1896).....	107,317 27
From private patients	652 95
From reimbursing patients	7,179 46
From steward, for old material sold.....	542 07
For interest on funds.....	181 25
Total.....	<u>\$117,385 33</u>

EXPENDITURES—SPECIAL FUND.

For extraordinary improvements.....	<u>\$65,196 55</u>
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EXPENDITURES—MAINTENANCE FUND.

For salaries	\$15,536 51
For wages	39,628 90
For provisions and stores.....	30,855 59
For ordinary repairs.....	2,241 31
For farm and grounds.....	4,797 09

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For clothing	\$4,372 42
For furniture and bedding.....	2,929 84
For books and stationery.....	1,400 75
For fuel and light.....	8,443 65
For medical supplies.....	770 86
For miscellaneous expenses	3,582 64
For transportation of patients.....	428 64
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$115,037 76
Balance on hand to new account.....	2,347 57
<hr/>	
	\$117,385 33
<hr/>	

Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of
patients, estimates 1 to 12, inclusive, and exclusive
of payments for extraordinary improvements.... \$3.993

Respectfully submitted.

F. P. ALLEN,
Treasurer.

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers:

The Superintendent of the Rochester State Hospital, in compliance with the provisions of chapter 545, Laws of 1896, makes the following report of its operations for the year ending September 30, 1898, together with suggestions and comments which appear to him to be for the welfare of the institution.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 523 patients in the hospital, 270 men and 253 women. During the year 184 patients were admitted. The average daily population of the hospital was 553. There were 43 deaths. Of the 136 patients discharged, 44 had recovered. At the close of the fiscal year there were remaining in the hospital 571 patients, 276 men and 295 women. During the year 1 patient was admitted by transfer and 3 were discharged to the custody of other State hospitals.

Among the causes assigned for the insanity of the 184 admissions, the physical, including bodily disorders and ill-health was accountable for 113, while the moral, including worry, excitement and shock was operative in only 31 cases; of these 31 cases assigned to moral causes only one-fifth were due to mental worry and over-work. Among the 113 cases assigned to physical causes about one-fourth were due to intemperance and allied causes, approximately. One-third of all these admissions were cases due to what are considered as preventable causes.

Among the different forms of insanity from which the 184 admissions were suffering, acute mania existed in 47, acute melancholia in 45, general paralysis and other forms of insanity promising little or no hope of recovery in 92 cases. Of the 707 patients under treatment during the year, only 117 were classed as presumably curable cases; of these 117 cases 43 recovered, thus giving a percentage of recoveries of 37 in presumably curable cases. With such a small proportion under treatment of recover-

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

able forms of mental unsoundness it is easy to understand why only 44 recoveries are noted as the result of the year's work.

It should be remembered that in addition to those recovered 36 patients were discharged whose condition had so far improved as to enable them to live at home, while of the 13 discharged unimproved, 3 were transferred to other institutions for the insane. It is interesting to note that of the 44 patients who recovered during the year, 37 had been insane less than a year prior to their admission and 37 were under treatment at the hospital for a period of less than one year. This condition of brief duration of insanity previous to admission being followed by a short period under treatment at the hospital has prevailed from year to year since the opening of the institution.

In tabulating the same, inquiry relative to the patients who died during the year and since the opening of the institution the opposite condition is noted, namely: that much the larger proportion were insane for a longer period than a year previous to admission and that the period under treatment at the hospital was for a much longer time.

Hereditary tendency to insanity was found to exist in 59 of the 184 cases admitted during the year, paternal branch in 17, maternal branch in 14, both branches in 1, and collateral branch in 27, while there existed no discoverable hereditary tendency in 90, and in 35 cases the facts could not be ascertained.

Of the 571 patients in the hospital at the close of the year a large proportion have been in the institution for a period of more than five years, while 76 have resided there for upwards of twenty years.

METHODS OF TREATMENT EMPLOYED.

Methods of treatment have continued as heretofore, and are described in a general way for the more recent cases hopeful for recovery. We make use of every means to restore health which appears to the medical officers to be practicable, such as prolonged and enforced rest, large quantities of special nourishment, graduated tub baths, spray baths in different forms, cold spong-

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

ing, the wet pack, medication on the same plan as if the patient were sane, surgical operations and the isolation of infectious cases. Consultations with the family physician and with specialists are encouraged. At the same time mental ascendancy is gained over the patient, and his system accustomed to a routine of hygienic conditions.

Methods of treatment for prolonged cases not hopeful for recovery are considered of importance, resulting in many instances in marked improvement, and occasionally in restoration to health. The development of weakened mental faculties is attempted by instruction, the trades and industries.

The new system of case records has been extended to include all the patients in the hospital, and the nurses, both in the wards and in the industrial departments, are taught to observe and record symptoms of both physical and mental disease. The visiting ophthalmologist gives attention to the acute cases and those suffering from defects of vision. Certain degenerative conditions of the brain are indicated by eye changes earlier than by other symptoms.

The method of discharging a patient to the care of some responsible relative or friend, subject to a parole of thirty days, during which time he may be returned if he should be found to be unable to control himself, has been made use of to a greater extent this year than heretofore. By this plan, the patient is encouraged to bring into use all the self control of which he is capable, and his friends are disarmed of their dread of his return home.

Gymnastics and calisthenics as a regular feature in the treatment of apathetic patients have been gradually extended during the year, and the results encourage their continued use.

A revival of interest in the preparation and service of food supplies for the patients has resulted in renewed investigation and experiment, and has tended to make the dining-room assemblage and the service of food of more therapeutic value. The observations and experiments, while throwing some new light on the relative value of different foods for the insane, have at

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

the same time confirmed our previously expressed opinion that milk must be furnished of excellent quality and in sufficient quantities to supply the special needs of all, excepting the cases of chronic insanity in good physical condition. Early in the year, a tuberculin test of the hospital herd was made by the State Board of Health, proving the healthy condition of all the herd. It is an easy matter for the hospital staff to continue this test when new cows are purchased. Our experience would indicate that it is important and necessary that a hospital for the insane should have an abundant supply of pure milk, to readily meet the needs of each patient, as understood by the physician in attendance, and that by the energetic use of effort and intelligence in the selection and care of the herd and the use of perfect cleanliness in the care of the milk, it can be economically produced at the hospital.

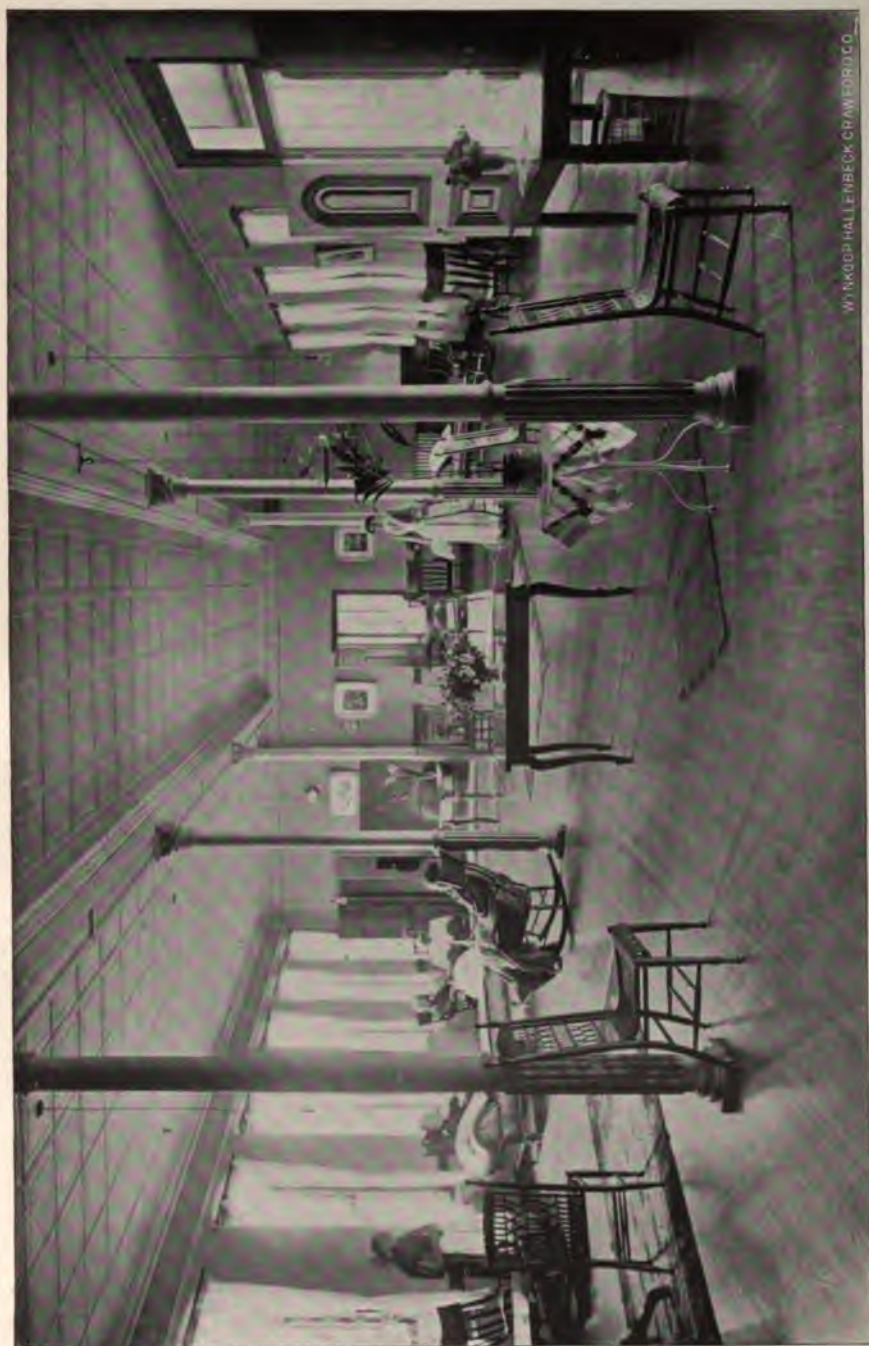
Interest has been stimulated among the medical officers by encouraging clinical research. A laboratory has been equipped according to the advice and instructions of the Pathological Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

Amusements have consisted of dances once in two weeks during the fall and winter, with occasional masked balls. The latter were very much enjoyed by the patients. Planning their costumes gives them something to talk about for days. One or two entertainments are given each week, and for the most part consist of concerts, stereopticon views, and short theatrical performances, which are to a great extent given by amateurs—clubs from the city.

Protestant and Catholic services are held on alternate Sundays. Music is supplied by a choir composed of patients and nurses. A library affords profitable reading for appreciative patients.

An orchestra furnishes music for the dances and entertainments and during the summer gives afternoon concerts twice weekly on the wards. Before Christmas, letters are sent to each patient's friends, asking that the patients be not forgotten at



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ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.—SITTING ROOM, MEN'S WARD.

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that time. The gifts are then distributed Christmas morning. Patients who have no friends are not forgotten, but are presented with some small gift purchased from the amusement fund.

Our school and calisthenic class complete the list of indoor entertainments.

Every pleasant day, patients not employed outside are taken out walking, both morning and afternoon. During the fall and winter they are taken riding daily. Our baseball nine has given an average of one game a week through the summer. As our baseball diamond is quite available, many local games are played there, thus giving our patients an opportunity of witnessing numerous games.

OCCUPATION.

Useful occupation has been daily engaged in by all the patients wherever practicable. Twenty-eight thousand two hundred and forty-eight articles have been made, and 78,934 articles repaired in the industrial departments, in addition to the regular work in and about the buildings, on the grounds, garden and farm. A gratifying degree of success in giving occupation to a large proportion of the patients has been maintained by the industrial departments, which occupy in the female departments cheerful and well ventilated rooms. During the year a new industry has been added for the men patients by the erection and equipment of a factory for the manufacture of soap for all State hospitals. This building is light and cheerful and appropriate for the purpose but the shops for the tailor, mason, shoemaker, upholsterer, carpenter and the repairing of harness, are scattered about in the basements and barns.

Interest in outdoor work has been greatly stimulated by the purchase of 120 acres of land adjoining the hospital grounds on the south, upon which is situated six acres of woodland, and a group of flowing wells. A much larger proportion than heretofore of the men patients enjoyed the benefits of outdoor exercise during the summer in the construction of an embankment enclosing an acre and a half which holds four feet of water for an ice pond and skating rink.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

All the members of the class of '98, passed their final examination, two receiving the maximum number of marks for their papers. The class was made up of nine women and four men. The graduating exercises were held in the evening of June 25th. Hon. J. M. E. O'Grady addressed the class; after the formal exercises, the members of the class and their friends enjoyed dancing; refreshments were served during the evening.

The text-book used by the nurses is "A Text-Book for Training Schools for Nurses" by Dr. P. M. Wise. The course of instruction is so arranged that the class has a quiz and a lecture on each chapter of the book. Classes in bandaging and massage are held. Each pupil nurse has to serve three months on the hospital ward; at least one month in the dispensary and operating room; one month in the diet kitchen, and the rest of the time is divided amongst the different wards and industrial departments.

During the course, demonstrations of how to prepare a room for surgical and obstetrical cases are given, and the members of the class are asked to prepare the room. Special attention is paid to instructing the nurses in keeping records of the cases under their care. The course at present is two years, but it is believed that the plan adopted by many of the general hospitals of having a three years' course would be better.

Instruction in hospital and home sanitation and hygiene is given in connection with the regular weekly inspections by the medical officers, comparison of which has been made with the methods of inspection on board United States naval vessels, with the assistance of Lieutenant Hanford.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Repairs, renewals and betterments have been continued during the year in accordance with the needs of the institution, but no new buildings for occupancy by patients have been erected.

Clothes chutes have been made in connection with the lavatories and marble bowls have replaced those of galvanized iron in two of the male wards.

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At the entrance to the male department a new fire-proof stairway has been built according to the plans of State Architect I. G. Perry. Egress in case of fire is facilitated thereby, and the general work of the hospital is very much simplified and improved.

The east building, the infirmary for male patients, which has attracted so much attention during the past on account of its defective heating and ventilation, has been equipped with a driving and suction fan system of forced ventilation.

One hundred and twenty acres of land adjoining the hospital property on the south have been added by purchase. An ample ice pond is embanked, which serves also as a skating rink. The dangerous sluice on Elmwood avenue has been removed by the extension of the piping beyond the hospital grounds. The old piggery used for a paintshop and toolhouse has been removed from the eastern lawn and remodeled.

A factory for the manufacture of soap for all the State hospitals has been erected and equipped, and seats for patients have been built on the recreation grounds.

SUGGESTIONS, COMMENTS, ETC.

In undertaking to establish the hospital on a permanent basis, the important step of acquiring additional adjoining land has been taken. A topographical survey should now be made, and definite plans agreed upon for additions and improvements to be made thereon.

Appropriate grounds should be set apart on the corner of Elmwood and South avenues for a superintendent's residence. These grounds should be graded and set out to appropriate trees and shrubbery. An allotment for the residence itself can be deferred until other more pressing needs are satisfied. Further east on Elmwood avenue, employees' cottages, with a capacity for 100, should be erected at an estimated cost of \$30,000, in such a manner that additions can be made to the extent necessary for an ultimate capacity for 200 employees.

On the high ground to the south, a group of buildings for 500 men-patients should be erected at a cost of \$250,000. In this

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group, special buildings should provide for the care of recoverable cases and the needs of infirm patients, and there should be appropriate isolation cottages.

To the east, a rear-center building should be erected at an approximate cost of \$22,000, to provide shops for the trades and in-door industries of the men patients, a hose house for the fire apparatus, together with a general store, and cold storage facilities.

An allotment of \$8,700 should be made for miscellaneous repairs and improvements, to be determined upon by the managers and superintendent in consultation with the Commission, as the needs of the hospital demand during the year. I would suggest as worthy of consideration in connection with this allotment, the substitution of steel ceilings for plaster, wherever permanent improvements have been made, the introduction of electric heating irons in the laundry, the equipment of the lavatories for women patients with Gegenstraum spray baths, the gradual introduction of porcelain hoppers in all the lavatories for patients, the remodelling of the carpenter shop, and the erection of suitable fences around the newly acquired farm and building site.

The walk and drive should be extended to the grove, the labor being done by the patients, an allotment of \$1,360 would be sufficient for this purpose. In view of the contemplated increase of the institution, the cost of water, which is now \$3,000 annually, again comes up for consideration, and it is suggested that an allotment of \$7,000 be made, which under the direction of the engineer for State hospitals can be used in the construction of a plant to pump water from the flowing wells on the hospital farm.

The recommendations of former years are renewed, to the effect that an allotment of \$1,500 be made for an addition to the greenhouse, and of \$1,100 for the installation of a fire alarm system, and of \$4,800 for an automatic sprinkling system for fire protection in unfrequented portions of the buildings, like basements and attics.

In planning for the extension of the hospital, the present buildings and grounds will be separated from the new buildings by

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

Elmwood avenue, and should be occupied by women patients. The necessary repairs to the northern wing should be made with an appreciation of the fact that this portion of the building will have to be entirely remodeled, the mansard story replaced by a slate roof, the wooden lath by furring blocks and steel ceilings, the old heating system of coils and radiators by a modern system of heating and forced ventilation, and the construction of a solarium to the east.

During the past year the hospital has been visited by many of the State officials interested in this department, while the board of managers and the State Commission in Lunacy have continued to manifest untiring interest in its affairs.

Respectfully submitted.

EUGENE H. HOWARD,
Superintendent.

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Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

**Showing Movement of Population for the Year Ending September 30,
 1898.**

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining October 1, 1897	270	253	523
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1898.	76	108	184
On original commitments:			
From residences	65	102	167
By transfers from county houses	10	6	16
By transfers from other institutions for insane.	1	.....	1
Total number under treatment during year.	346	361	707
Daily average population	275	278	553
Capacity of institution	204	250	454
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	14	30	44
As improved	20	16	36
As unimproved	12	1	13
Died	21	19	43
Whole number discharged during the year.	70	66	136
Remaining October 1, 1898	276	295	571

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TABLE No. 2.

October 1, 1897, to September 30, 1898.

Date of opening, July 1, 1891.

Total acreage of grounds and buildings	138.755
Value of real estate, including buildings	\$312,725 52
Value of personal property	48,565 71
Acreage under cultivation	92.755

Receipts during year, maintenance fund:

Balance on hand October 1, 1897	\$1,512 33
From State treasury for maintenance on estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	107,317 27
From private patients	652 95
From reimbursing patients	7,179 46
From all other sources	723 32

Total receipts for maintenance..... \$117,385 33

Total receipts from State Commission in
Lunacy for extraordinary improvements.... 60,400 50

Disbursements during year for maintenance:

Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries	\$15,586 51
Estimate No. 2. For wages	39,628 90
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores... ..	30,855 59
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs	2,241 31
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds	4,797 07
Estimate No. 6. For clothing	4,372 42
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding	2,929 84
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery	1,400 75
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light	8,443 65
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies	770 86
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses	3,582 22
Estimate No. 12. For transportation	428 64

Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive \$115,037 76

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Table No. 2—(Concluded).

Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy	\$60,400 50
<hr/>	
Balances October 1, 1898:	
General maintenance fund.....	\$2,347 57
Apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements.....	60,400 50
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	3.993
<hr/>	
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	\$33 per month
Women	\$28 per month
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	\$20 per month
Women	\$14 per month
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population	1 to 10.45
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population.....	1 to 55.39
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation	73.16
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year	\$10,167 55
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year.....	9,156 94
<hr/>	



ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.—DORMITORY, INFIRMARY WARD.

WYNKOOP-HALLENBEEK CRAWFORD CO.





WYNKOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO.

ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.—DORMITORY, GENERAL WARD.

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TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Assigned Causes of Insanity in Cases Admitted During the Current Year.

CAUSES.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			INHERITED PREDISPOSITION.			Unascertained.	
	Men.	Women.	Total	Men.	Women.	Total.		
Moral:							F.	M.
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)	6	19	25	1	9	10	10	5
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above).	3	3	6	2	1	3	2	1
Physical:								
Intemperance	21	5	26	6	2	8	3	15
Veneral diseases	7	.....	7	1	.....	1	...	6
Masturbation	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	...	...
Sunstroke	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	1
Parturition and puerperium . . . . .	.....	11	11	.....	6	6	5	...
Lactation . . . . .	.....	4	4	.....	1	1	3	...
Privation and overwork . . . . .	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	...
Epilepsy	3	2	5	1	1	2	1	2
Diseases of skull and brain	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1
Old age	2	8	10	.....	2	2	6	2
Abuse of drugs . . . . .	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	...
Uraemic poisoning	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...
All other bodily disorders and ill health	1	18	19	.....	6	6	12	1
Heredity	2	14	16	2	14	16	...	...
Congenital defect	4	4	1	1	3	...
Unascertained	26	14	40	16	24
Total	76	108	184	15	44	59	66	58

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TABLE No. 4.

Showing Forms of Insanity in Those Admitted, Recovered and Died
During the Year Ending September 30, 1898, and Since October 1,
1888.

FORM.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888-		
	Admitted.		Recovered.		Died.		Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Mania, acute delirious .....	..	2	..	..	..	2	3	...	3
Mania, acute	17	28	3	14	..	..	353	127	26
Mania, recurrent	4	5	2	3	..	..	63	30	5
Mania, chronic	8	16	..	3	1	3	142	7	39
Melancholia, acute	15	15	7	5	..	1	145	69	12
Melancholia, simple	1	14	1	5	..	..	113	31	...
Melancholia, chronic	6	3	1	..	1	1	88	6	14
Alternating (circular) insanity .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	...
Paranoia	1	2	..	..	..	..	11	...	...
General paralysis	9	..	..	14	..	..	90	...	66
Dementia, primary .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	17	7	3
Dementia, terminal	11	19	..	7	11	..	336	3	173
Epilepsy with insanity	3	1	..	..	1	1	53	...	21
Imbecility with maniacal at- tacks	1	1	..	..	..	..	24	...	...
Idiocy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Not insane* .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	...	2
Total	76	108	14	30	24	19	1,453	283	365

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

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TABLE No. 5.
Showing Results of Treatment in Presumably Curable Cases for the Current Year.

CURABLE CONDITIONS.	PRESENT AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.			ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			UNDER TREATMENT DURING YEAR.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Melancholia in acute forms	7	8	15	11	16	27	17	24	41
	4	3	7	4	3	7
	1	1	1	1	2
Mania in acute forms	2	6	8	16	23	39	18	29	47
	2	3	5	2	4	6
	1	1	1	1
All other curable forms	4	5	5	6
	1	1	2	3	2	5
	2	1	3	2	2
	2	2	2

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TABLE No. 6.
Showing the Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission, and the Period Under Treatment of Patients Discharged Recovered During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	6	9	15	1	.....	1	37	61	98	9	8	17
One to three months.....	3	6	9	5	5	10	34	33	67	37	36	73
Three to six months.....	2	3	5	2	12	14	9	22	31	32	58	90
Six to nine months.....	.....	5	5	1	5	6	9	18	27	17	34	51
Nine months to one year.....	1	1	2	1	5	6	2	4	6	4	8	12
One year to eighteen months.....	.....	1	1	3	1	4	7	11	18	9	14	23
Eighteen months to two years.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	3	3	6	4	1	5
Two to three years.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	6	1	7	2	4	6
Three to four years.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	2	.....	2
Four to five years.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	1	1
Five to ten years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8	2	1	3
Ten to twenty years.....	1	1	1	2	3
Unascertained.....	2	1	3
Total.....	14	30	44	14	30	44	118	165	283	118	165	283

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TABLE No. 7.

Showing the Causes of Death of Patients who Died During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1888.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Specific infectious diseases:						
Typhoid fever.....				1	....	1
Influenza.....		1	1	1	4	5
Erysipelas.....				....	1	1
Tuberculosis.....				25	30	55
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Diseases of the intestines.....		2	2	8	20	28
Diseases of the liver.....				....	1	1
Diseases of the peritoneum.....				2	1	3
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Diseases of the bronchi.....		2	2	....	13	13
Diseases of the lungs.....	1	1	2	10	16	26
Diseases of the circulatory system:						
Diseases of the heart.....	3	1	4	9	6	15
Arterio-sclerosis.....				1	1	2
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:						
Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	1	....	1	3	5	8
Diseases of the nervous system:						
Diseases of the spinal cord.....	1	....	1	2	....	2
Diseases of the meninges.....				4	2	6
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions).....	2	3	5	16	14	30
Functional nervous diseases (paralysis agitans, chorea, eclamsia, hysteria, neurasthenia).....				1	1	2
Epilepsy.....	1	....	1	8	10	18
Mental diseases:						
Exhaustion of acute mental disease.....						
Exhaustion of chronic mental disease.....		4	4	13	24	37
General paralysis of the insane....	14	14	53	10	63
Debility of old age.....	1	4	5	13	16	29
Accident.....				1	5	6

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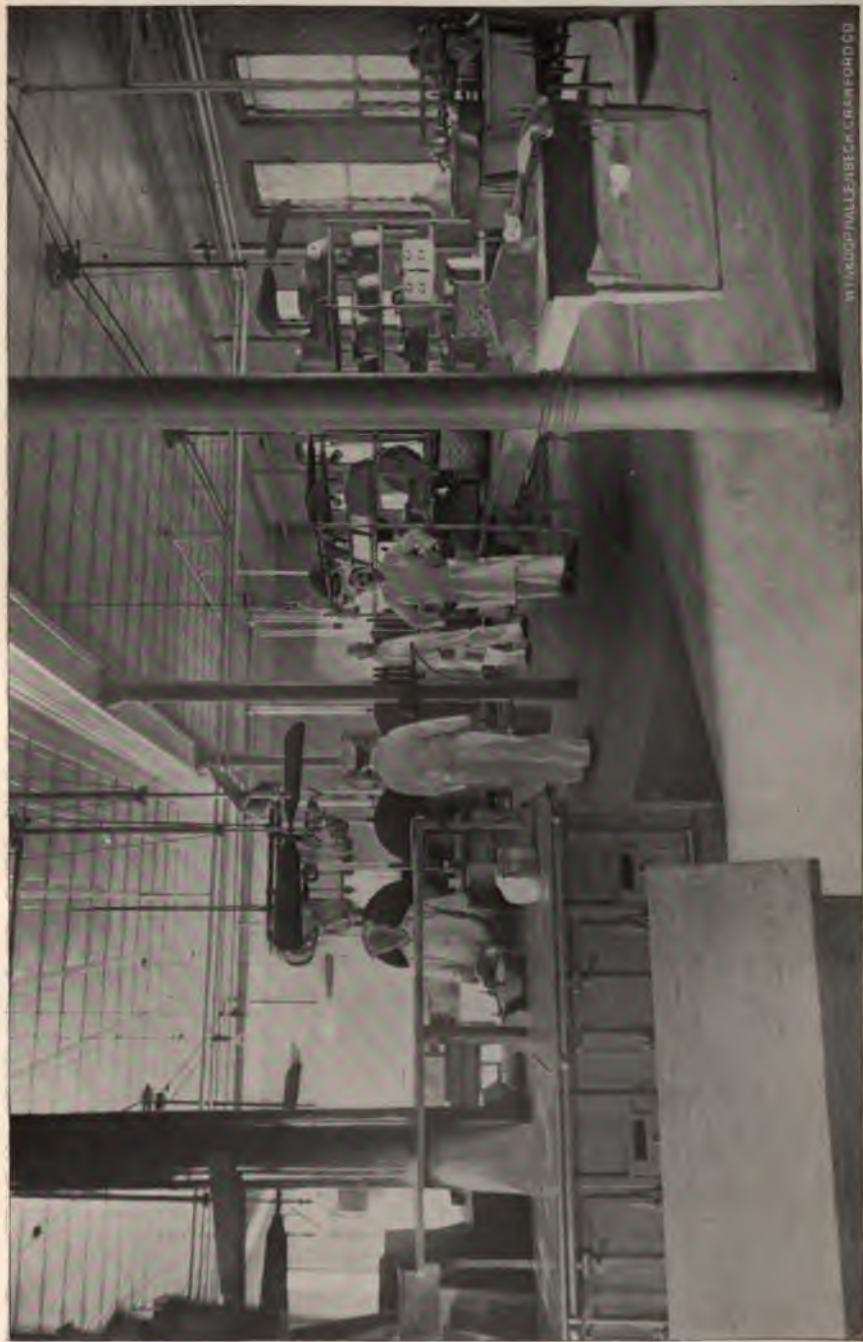
Table No. 7—(Concluded).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1 1898.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Suicide.....				1	3	4
Surgical and gynecological diseases and diseases of the skin.....				3	1	4
Malignant new growths or cancer		1	1	....	6	6
Total	24	19	43	175	190	365

TABLE No. 8.

Showing Hereditary Tendency to Insanity in Patients Admitted During
the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Paternal branch	5	12	17	48	65	113
Maternal branch.....	3	11	14	31	87	118
Paternal and maternal branches		1	1	5	3	8
Collateral branches	8	19	27	67	72	139
No hereditary tendency ..	40	50	90	256	325	581
Unascertained	20	15	35	302	192	494
Total	76	108	184	709	744	1,453



ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.—KITCHEN.

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Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 9.

Showing Civil Condition of Patients Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

CIVIL CONDITION.	YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	36	41	77	342	260	602
Married	31	52	83	285	332	617
Widowed	8	13	21	74	147	221
Divorced .....	.....	2	2	6	5	11
Unascertained	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Total	76	108	184	709	744	1,453

TABLE No. 10.

Showing Degree of Education of Patients Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Collegiate	3	1	4	9	1	10
Academic	6	6	12	31	42	73
Common school.....	59	87	146	546	499	1,045
Read and write.....	.....	1	1	44	38	82
Read only.....	4	6	10	38	91	129
No education.....	2	6	8	31	71	102
Unascertained	2	1	3	10	2	12
Total	76	108	184	709	744	1,453

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TABLE No. 11.

Showing the Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission, and the Period Under Treatment of Patients Who Died During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	1	2	3	.....	3	3	.....	2	18	10	18	28	29	23	52
One to three months.....	3	2	5	2	2	4	5	19	11	19	11	30	15	21	36
Three to six months.....	1	2	3	5	1	6	3	12	13	12	13	25	16	17	33
Six to nine months.....	.....	4	4	2	1	3	2	11	10	11	10	21	11	11	22
Nine months to one year.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	5	5	2	5	10	8	6	14
One year to eighteen months.....	4	2	6	2	1	3	2	22	24	22	24	46	17	16	33
Eighteen months to two years.....	6	1	7	2	.....	2	2	5	4	5	4	9	11	11	22
Two to three years.....	1	1	2	3	1	4	1	25	14	25	14	39	14	11	25
Three to four years.....	3	.....	3	2	.....	2	1	14	10	14	10	24	10	16	26
Four to six years.....	4	2	6	2	3	5	2	16	13	16	13	29	16	13	29
Six to ten years.....	.....	3	3	1	3	4	2	14	17	14	17	31	11	8	19
Ten to twenty years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	7	21	6	21	27	10	20	30
Twenty years and over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	20	7	10	17	7	17	24
Unascertained.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	24	19	43	24	19	43	24	175	190	175	190	365	175	190	365
Average duration of insane life (give years and tenths).....	5.76	7.3	6.44	7.2	10.8	9

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TABLE No. 12.

Showing Ages of those Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
From 15 to 20 years.....	1	3	4	25	19	44
From 20 to 25 years.....	5	9	14	72	53	125
From 25 to 30 years.....	7	13	20	90	90	180
From 30 to 35 years.....	13	10	23	96	92	188
From 35 to 40 years.....	8	22	30	96	99	195
From 40 to 50 years.....	21	28	49	155	150	305
From 50 to 60 years.....	12	7	19	92	98	190
From 60 to 70 years....	8	5	13	51	87	138
From 70 to 80 years.....	1	10	11	21	36	57
From 80 to 90 years.....	.....	.....	.....	10	19	29
Unascertained .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total	76	108	184	709	744	1,453

TABLE No. 13.

Showing Ages of those Discharged Recovered During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 10 to 20 years.....	1	2	3	9	9	18
From 20 to 30 years.....	3	8	11	37	49	86
From 30 to 40 years.....	3	9	12	31	49	80
From 40 to 50 years.....	6	10	16	29	32	61
From 50 to 60 years.....	1	1	2	10	18	28
From 60 to 70 years.....	2	7	9
From 70 to 80 years.....	1	1
Total	14	30	44	118	165	283

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TABLE No. 14.

Showing Ages of Patients Who Died During the Current Year and
Since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 20 to 25 years.....		2	2	4	4	8
From 25 to 30 years.....	1		1	10	13	23
From 30 to 35 years.....		1	1	9	6	15
From 35 to 40 years.....	5	1	6	24	17	41
From 40 to 50 years.....	6	5	11	37	27	64
From 50 to 60 years.....	5	3	8	34	39	73
From 60 to 70 years.....	6	1	7	27	41	68
From 70 to 80 years.....		3	3	22	23	45
From 80 to 90 years.....	1	3	4	8	20	28
Total	24	19	43	175	190	365

TABLE No. 15.

Showing Alleged Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission of
Patients Admitted During the Year Ending September 30, 1888.

DURATION OF INSANITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	16	24	40
One to three months.....	16	12	28
Three to six months.....	8	12	20
Six to nine months.....	3	11	14
Nine months to one year.....	1	3	4
One year to eighteen months.....	7	6	13
Eighteen months to two years.....	2	5	7
Two to three years.....	5	11	16
Three to four years.....		10	10
Four to five years.....	2	5	7
Five to ten years.....	6	5	11
Ten to fifteen years.....	1	1	2
Fifteen to twenty years.....	1	1	2
Twenty to thirty years.....		2	2
Thirty years and upwards.....	3		3
Unascertained.....	5		5
Total	76	108	184

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TABLE No. 16.

Showing Period of Residence in Asylum of Patients Remaining Under Treatment September 30, 1898.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	6	6	12
One to three months	15	11	26
Three to six months	9	29	38
Six to nine months.....	11	15	26
Nine months to one year.....	8	12	20
One year to eighteen months.....	21	27	48
Eighteen months to two years.....	12	17	29
Two to three years.....	21	21	42
Three to four years	21	32	53
Four to five years	23	18	41
Five to ten years	74	44	118
Ten to fifteen years	22	21	43
Fifteen to twenty years.....	12	15	27
Twenty to thirty years.....	15	20	35
Thirty years and upwards	6	7	13
Total.....	276	295	571

TABLE No. 17.

Showing the Occupation of Those Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Professional:						
Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, lawyers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc.....	9	.....	9	35	1	36
Commercial:						
Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, shopmen, stenographers, typewriters, etc	10	10	87	1	88

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Table No. 17—(Concluded).

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agricultural and pas- toral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herds- men, &c.....	16	1	17	143	2	145
Mechanics, at out- door vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, sawyers, painters, police, &c....	17	.....	17	106	.....	106
Mechanics, &c., at sed- entary vocations:						
Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, &c.....	5	.....	5	106	4	110
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, servants, &c.....		37	37	18	177	195
Educational and high- er domestic duties:						
Governesses, teachers, stu- dents, housekeepers, nurses, &c.....		58	58	1	479	480
Commercial:						
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, type- writers, &c.....		1	1	8	17	25
Employed in seden- tary occupation:						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, &c.....		10	10	2	40	42
Prostitutes .....		.....	.....		1	1
Laborers	15	.....	15	167	.....	167
No occupation	3	1	4	32	17	49
Unascertained	1	.....	1	4	5	9
Total	76	108	184	709	744	1,453

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 18.

Showing the Nativity of Patients Admitted During the Current Year
and Since October 1, 1888.

NATIVITY.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men	Women	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arabia				2		2
Austria				1	5	6
Belgium				1		1
Canada	4	6	10	39	40	79
England	6	4	10	29	37	66
France		1	1	1	2	3
Germany	10	10	20	104	102	206
Holland		1	1	7	6	13
Hungary					1	1
Ireland	6	6	12	62	105	167
Italy				6	4	10
Norway				1	1	2
Nova Scotia					1	1
Poland				5	3	8
Russia				4	6	10
Scotland		2	2	4	10	14
Sweden		1	1	3	2	5
Switzerland				5	3	8
United States	48	77	125	425	405	830
Wales				1	2	3
Unascertained	2		2	9	9	18
Total	76	108	184	709	744	1,453

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, the parents of 58.7 per cent. were both of foreign birth.

In 3.7 per cent. the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In 2.0 per cent. the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 19.

Showing the Residence by Counties and Classification of Patients
Admitted During the Year Ending September 30, 1898.

COUNTIES.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Albany			
Allegany			
Broome			
Cattaraugus			
Cayuga			
Chautauqua			
Chemung			
Chenango			
Clinton			
Columbia			
Cortland			
Delaware			
Dutchess			
Erie			
Essex			
Franklin			
Fulton			
Genesee	1		
Greene			
Hamilton			
Herkimer			
Jefferson			
Kings			
Lewis			
Livingston	22		
Madison			
Monroe	156		
Montgomery			
New York	1		
Niagara			
Oneida			
Onondaga			
Ontario			
Orange	1		
Orleans	1		
Oswego			
Otsego			
Putnam			
Queens			
Rensselaer			
Richmond			
Rockland			
St. Lawrence			
Saratoga			



W. WOOD HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO

ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.—CLUB ROOM, MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 19—(Concluded).

COUNTIES.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Schenectady			
Schoharie			
Schuyler			
Seneca			
Steuben	1		
Suffolk			
Sullivan			
Tioga			
Tompkins.....			
Ulster			
Warren			
Washington.....			
Wayne			
Westchester			
Wyoming	1		
Yates			
Soldiers' Home.....			
Total	184		

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Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 20.

Showing the Residence by Counties and Classification of Patients Maintaining Under Treatment September 30, 1898.

COUNTIES.	PUBLIC.			PRIVATE	
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women
Albany					
Allegany					
Broome					
Cattaraugus		1	1		
Cayuga					
Chautauqua					
Chemung		1	1		
Chenango					
Clinton					
Columbia					
Cortland					
Delaware					
Dutchess					
Erie	1	2	3		
Essex					
Franklin					
Fulton					
Genesee	1	4	5		
Greene					
Hamilton					
Herkimer					
Jefferson					
Kings					
Lewis					
Livingston	18	11	29		
Madison					
Monroe	252	263	515	1	
Montgomery					
New York	1		1		
Niagara		1	1		
Oneida					
Onondaga	1	1	2		
Ontario		1	1		
Orange					
Orleans		1	1		
Oswego					
Otsego					
Putnam					
Queens					
Rensselaer					
Richmond					

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 20—(Concluded).

COUNTIES.	PUBLIC.			PRIVATE.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Rockland						
St. Lawrence						
Saratoga						
Schenectady						
Schoharie						
Schuyler						
Seneca	1		1			
Steuben		2	2			
Suffolk						
Sullivan						
Tioga						
Tompkins						
Ulster						
Warren						
Washington						
Wayne		3	3			
Westchester						
Wyoming		2	2			
Yates						
Unascertained		1	1			
Total	275	294	569	1	1	2

REPORT OF THE STEWARD.

The steward makes the following report of the production of the farm and garden:

FARM.

50 bushels apples, at 40 cents.....	\$20 00
1,800 bushels cow beets, at 10 cents.....	180 00
11,929 pounds beef.....	754 86
450 bushels carrots (late), at 15 cents.....	67 50
46 pounds chicken, at 12 cents.....	5 52
33 tons green clover, at \$1.75.....	57 75
6 calf skins.....	6 30
40 tons fodder corn, at \$1.75.....	70 00
22 tons clover hay, at \$6.50.....	143 00
5 tons corn stalks, at \$3.....	15 00
300 bushels corn (ear), at 20 cents.....	60 00
467 dozen eggs, at 17 cents.....	79 39
145 tons ensilage, at \$1.75.....	253 75
13 tons timothy hay, at \$7.....	91 00
1,431 pounds hides.....	91 57
1 month keeping horse.....	12 00
123,765 quarts of milk, at 3½ cents.....	4,331 78
720 bushels of oats, at 30 cents.....	216 00
106 weeks pasture, at \$1.....	106 00
425 bushels early potatoes, at 60 cents.....	255 00
18 tons peas and oats, at \$1.75.....	31 50
50 bushels late potatoes, at 32 cents.....	16 00
15,796 pounds pork.....	789 80
1,151 pounds pork (sold).....	40 28
6 pigs (sold)	23 00
1 pluck (sold).....	10
12 months' rent of rooms.....	30 00
10 months' rent of house.....	25 00
12 months' rent of barn.....	9 00

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28 tons green rye, at \$1.75.....	\$49 00
180 bushels of rye, at 40 cents.....	72 00
400 bushels of rutabagas, at 15 cents.....	60 00
12 tons straw, at \$5.....	60 00
824 pounds tallow (sold).....	11 14
310 bushels late turnips, at 15 cents.....	46 50
370 pounds veal, at 8 cents.....	29 60
<hr/>	
Total farm	\$8,109 34
<hr/>	

GARDEN.

239 bushels early table beets.....	\$64 95
259 bushels late table beets, at 10 cents.....	25 90
77 bushels beet greens, at 10 cents.....	7 70
200 bushels white beets, at 15 cents.....	30 00
419 quarts strawberries, at 7 cents.....	29 33
64 bushels string beans, at 50 cents.....	32 00
2 bushels lima beans, \$1.....	2 00
96 bushels early carrots, at 25 cents.....	24 00
15,345 bunches celery, at 2 cents.....	306 90
200 heads early cabbage, at 2 cents.....	10 00
14,141 heads late cabbage, at 3 cents.....	424 23
100 dozen early cucumbers, at 12½ cents.....	12 50
110 dozen late cucumbers, at 8 cents.....	8 80
1,000 cucumber pickles.....	2 50
2,010 dozen green corn, at 10 cents.....	201 00
12,900 bunches lettuce, at 1½ cents.....	193 50
3,120 bunches early onions, at 4 cents.....	124 80
25 bushels late onions, at 75 cents.....	18 75
25 dozen peppers, at 20 cents.....	5 00
175 bushels parsnips, at 40 cents.....	70 00
81 bushels green peas, at 60 cents.....	48 60
4,125 bunches radishes, at 2 cents.....	82 50
150 bushels salsify, at 45 cents.....	67 50
75 dozen summer squash, at 20 cents.....	15 00
4 tons Hubbard squash, at \$25.....	100 00

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160 bushels ripe tomatoes, at 50 cents.....	\$80 00
133 bushels green tomatoes, at 25 cents.....	33 25
75 bushels early turnips, at 50 cents.....	37 50
<hr/>	
Total, garden	\$2,058 21
Total, farm	8,109 34
<hr/>	
Total, garden and farm.....	\$10,167 55
<hr/>	

Debits.

Amounts charged farm and grounds, as per treasurer's report	\$4,797 07
Amount of farm wages.....	2,292 00
All articles of food that have been used as food for cows, hogs and fowls.....	880 50
Net profit	2,197 98
<hr/>	
	\$10,167 55
<hr/>	

Value of live stock on hand September 30, 1898:

15 horses, at \$100.....	\$1,500 00
35 milch cows, at \$40.....	1,400 00
1 heifer calf	15 00
99 hens, at 30 cents.....	29 70
8 ducks, at 50 cents.....	4 00
5 fat hogs, at \$5.....	25 00
98 shoats, at \$3.....	294 00
26 pigs, at \$1.50.....	39 00
25 breeding sows, at \$6.....	150 00
1 male hog.....	10 00
<hr/>	
	\$3,466 70
<hr/>	

Respectfully submitted.

W. S. REMINGTON,
Steward.

REPORT OF THE MATRON. .

The matron reports the following list of articles made and repaired in the female department:

Aprons, women's	1,587
Aprons, men's	158
Burial robes	31
Bureau covers	73
Bread cloths	48
Bathing suit	1
Covers for microscope.....	2
Cover for machinery.....	1
Carving cloths	12
Covers for side table.....	4
Covers for sideboard.....	5
Covers for beds, netting.....	12
Couch pillows	3
Couch pillow covers	73
Couch cover	1
Chemises.....	123
Chemises, strong	3
Combination suits	147
Curtains, window	47
Curtain bands	50
Curtains for screens.....	117
Caps, nurses'	447
Caps, kitchen and bakery.....	246
Caps, women's, for day.....	13
Caps for night.....	17
Coffee cloths	155
Doilies	56
Drawers, pairs of women's.....	139
Drawers, pairs of men's.....	187
Dresses.....	593

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Dresses, strong	15
Dressing jackets	1
Dress waists	8
Dress skirts	3
Dressing gowns	2
Hammocks.	2
Holders, ironing	828
Hats, trimmed	150
Handkerchiefs.	521
Laundry bags	237
Laundry squares	108
Neckties.	260
Nightdresses.	268
Nightshirts.	166
Napkins, for wards.	103
Pillowcases.	400
Pillowticks.	46
Protection sheet	1
Pudding bags	10
Pads for beds.	102
Shirts, A. A.	564
Shirts, outing flannel.	6
Shirts, hickory	107
Shirts, percale	103
Shirts, fine white.	52
Skirts.	730
Skirts, strong	5
Spreads for barber.	4
Sheets.	1,303
Scarf ties	2,699
Tablecloths.	498
Table napkins, new.	427
Table napkins, old.	1,876
Towels, hand	12
Towels, bath	1,329
Towels, dish	3,119

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Teacloths.	85
Underwaists.	76
Underskirts.	165
Uniforms for women patients in kitchen.	137
Waists, corded	5
Windowshades.	51
Miscellaneous.	14
Total.	20,949
Articles mended	65,596
Yards of material used for bandages.	1,095½

Respectfully submitted.

MARY E. MAY,
Matron.

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR.

The supervisor reports the following list of articles made and repaired in the male department:

Arches	2
Bakers' peels	1
Ball clubs	3
Benches	6
Beetle	1
Boxes, bread	1
Boxes, tool	5
Boxes, card	24
Boxes, soap	12
Boxes, sample	96
Boxes, dump	5
Boxes, shoe	4
Boxes, seed	141
Boxing, cold air, etc., feet.....	550
Boards, bread	4
Board, meat	1
Board, butter	1
Board, ironing	1
Bookcases	2
Boots, pairs	3
Caps	16
Cement floor, square feet.....	573
Chairs caned	174
Chairs, commode	2
Chairs, varnished	447
Chimney, feet	28
Coats	677
Coat hangers	300
Cottage	1

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Crate, bicycle	2
Covers, barrel	3
Crutches, pairs	3
Crates, bottle	3
Cupboards	2
Curtains	12
Curtain sticks	63
Cushions	48
Cue rack	1
Darby	1
Desk, writing	1
Doors	1
Drawers, stand	2
Evener	1
Flag pole	1
Floats, mason's	4
Floor dryers	6
Foot stools	1
Frames, door	1
Frames, window	12
Frames, picture	30
Frames, diet sheet	12
Glass set	346
Handles, tool	34
Hay rack	1
Ladders	2
Lap robes	5
Lattice, feet	8
Laundry trucks	4
Mattresses	118
Mittens, leather	218
Mittens, cloth	24
Moulding, picture, feet	225
Overalls	42
Paddles	8

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Patterns	5
Piers, brick, feet	18
Pillows	217
Platforms	5
Plugs, barrel	120
Plastering, feet	108
Painting, feet	320
Rack, wagon	1
Reach, wagon	2
Rollers, towel	6
Sash, window	19
Saw horse	1
Screens	60
Shades, window	57
Shoes pairs	380
Shelving, feet	120
Shelves	7
Side walk, feet	275
Slippers, pairs	159
Soap racks	155
Soap cutters	2
Steps, pair	1
Stands, flower	18
Stanchions	4
Step-ladders	18
Steel ceiling, feet	176
Straight-edge	4
Storm houses	3
Stone boat	2
Stakes, surveyor's	74
Tables, miscellaneous	16
Tampers	6
Ticks	74
Tile, floor, feet	150
Trays, bread	1

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Trousers, pairs	488
Trucks, slatted	6
Trunk racks	2
Ulster	1
Ventilators	12
Vests	264
Wagon box	1
Wall, brick, feet	156
<hr/>	
Total	6,943
Repaired, pieces	13,338
<hr/> <hr/>	

Respectfully submitted.

DAVID BALLAGH, *Supervisor.*



THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITAL
TO THE
State Commission in Lunacy.
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.



CHAPTER 9

Third Annual Report of the Long Island State Hospital.

OFFICERS.

MANAGERS.

Hon. TRUMAN J. BACKUS, President.....	Brooklyn.
Hon. JOHN G. DEUBERT, Vice-President.....	Brooklyn.
Hon. EVAN F. SMITH, M. D., Secretary.....	Brooklyn.
Hon. THERON L. SMITH.....	Smithtown, Long Island.
Mrs. OLIVER L. JONES.....	Cold Spring.
Hon. ALEX. E. ORR.....	Brooklyn.
Hon. SILAS B. DUTCHER.....	Brooklyn.

TREASURER.

HENRY E. ABELL, Jr.....	Brooklyn.
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KINGS PARK DEPARTMENT.

Resident Officers.

O. M. DEWING, M. D.....	General Superintendent.
HERMAN C. EVARTS, M. D.....	Medical Superintendent.
F. PACKER, M. D.....	First Assistant Physician.
JOHN McGUIRE, M. D.....	Second Assistant Physician.
BRYAN G. WILLIAMS, M. D.....	Assistant Physician.
WILLIAM H. HAGENBUCH, M. D.....	Junior Physician.
ARTHUR J. CAPRON, M. D.....	Junior Physician.
GEORGE O'HANLON, M. D.....	Junior Physician.
H. M. TOLFREE, M. D.....	Junior Physician.
ANNA CRAIG, M. D.....	Woman Physician.
FREDERICK A. WHEELER.....	Steward.
W. A. THOMAS.....	Assistant Steward.

Long Island State Hospital—Annual Report**BROOKLYN DEPARTMENT.**

ROBERT M. ELLIOTT, M. D. Medical Superintendent.
IRA O. TRACY, M. D. First Assistant Physician.
D. EDWARD WARREN, M. D. Second Assistant Physician.
FREDERICK M. NEHRBAS, M. D. Assistant Physician.
EDWARD A. HOFFMAN, M. D. Junior Physician.
CAROLINE M. STENGEL, M. D. Woman Physician.
EDWARD L. PARKER, M. D. Medical Interne.
WILLIAM HILL. Assistant Steward.
MARY A. JOHNSON. Matron.

Long Island State Hospital—Annual Report

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS.

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

Gentlemen.—In compliance with the provisions of the Lunacy Law, the board of managers of the Long Island State Hospital have the honor to submit herewith their annual report for the year ending September 30, 1898. This includes also the report of the general superintendent, the treasurer and the steward of the hospital.

The organization of the board of managers has not changed during the year. The vacancy created by the resignation of Mrs. Frances W. Goodrich has been filled by the appointment of the Hon. Silas B. Dutcher.

On December 1, 1897, Mr. Marcus B. Campbell was appointed attorney for the hospital by the State Commission in Lunacy.

On June 30, 1898, the Hon. Henry E. Abell resigned from his position as treasurer, and on the same date Mr. Henry E. Abell, Jr., was elected treasurer by the unanimous vote of the board.

By referring to the report of the general superintendent, which is made a part of this report, much valuable and statistical information regarding the hospital, the improvements of the past year and the needs of the future will be found. But as several of these matters have received considerable attention from the board, it may be considered proper to record here the official attitude of the Board toward them.

Reference was made in the last annual report to the change in the organization of the hospital, whereby the general offices and management were removed from Brooklyn to Kings Park. This arrangement has been successfully carried out during the past year and has been found to be satisfactory and successful in operation.

The painting of the wooden buildings at Kings Park, which was begun early in the year, has been nearly completed and has resulted in a vast improvement in the general appearance of the place.

Long Island State Hospital—Annual Report

The board regret the necessity of reporting that progress on the new group of buildings at Kings Park has been very slow, the result being that these cottages will hardly be ready for occupancy before midwinter, if, indeed, they are ready at that time. Among the causes of this delay, the financial irresponsibility of one of the contractors has been prominent. The board also regret to state that what was hoped would be one of the most important improvements at Kings Park, namely, the new water supply, has thus far not proved satisfactory. The driven wells in the neighborhood of Harned's pond, which it was hoped would furnish an ample supply of water, have failed to do so, with the result that the water supply of the hospital is now derived from Harned's pond and from the old reservoir near the boiler-house. The board believe that there is an ample supply to be obtained from the watershed above Harned's pond, but they do not feel that either the plant provided for obtaining the water or the location of the wells is such as to make the supply available.

With regard to this whole question of water supply, and the related questions of changes in the boiler plant, addition of cold storage and ice-making plant, and mechanical stokers, the board feel that the general superintendent has fully and clearly stated the conditions in his report, and they see no occasion for adding to what he has said with regard to these matters.

The board would also specially call attention to the general superintendent's remarks on the subject of an employes' club, the desirability of evacuating the present quarters used by the men night attendants, the use of this building for the manufacturing industries of the hospital and the provision at the earliest possible date of suitable buildings where all the employes may live apart from the depressing influences of the patients' wards. They would also call attention to his recommendations for the providing of a suitable amount of furniture and pictures on special fund, particularly at the Kings Park department. They feel that his recommendations in these matters are proper and moderate and that they should be complied with at the earliest possible date.

Long Island State Hospital—Annual Report

The board would earnestly recommend that in providing quarters for the night attendants, the present residence of the general superintendent be made use of and that another house for him be erected in a suitable location.

Unfortunately the situation and condition of the boiler plant in connection with the engineer's department at Kings Park is such that until radical changes have been made it will always be an exceedingly expensive one to maintain. The board would, therefore, respectfully recommend that the whole question of proper location of the boiler plant be studied by some competent engineer of large experience, and especially that the location of an additional boiler plant in the immediate neighborhood of the hospital be given very careful consideration. The board believe that some such change as that here outlined must eventually come, and the sooner it comes the better for the hospital and the more efficiently and economically can it be maintained. The board would recommend that in connection with such additional boiler plant a suitable cold storage and ice-making plant should be located. There are at the present time scarcely any cold storage facilities at the hospital, and no argument is necessary to show the desirability of supplying them. With regard to the ice-making plant it should be remembered that the situation of the hospital is such that not more than one-half or one-third of the ice necessary for consumption can be harvested, and it is exceedingly expensive to provide the hospital with ice at market rates.

The board wish to call attention to the following remarks which appeared in their last annual report on the desirability of acquiring the Julius Burr property, and would state that these conditions remain unchanged and that the need is as great as ever: "At the present time the State has practically no water front, its land tapering down to a point at the mouth of the new canal, at which place there is a dock. Extending along the shore from this point to what is known as the town dock is a tract of land which, in addition to the beach, mostly consists of a high bluff and amounting to some ten acres. This shore front is the only available place for salt water bathing which it would be

Long Island State Hospital—Annual Report

possible for the hospital to acquire, and it is exceedingly desirable for this purpose, if for no other, that it should belong to the State. Aside from this, however, the bluff commands a scene of great beauty, where may be perceived the waters of the sound, the Connecticut shore and the projecting arm of Long Island known as Crane's Neck. It is a point to which the employes of the hospital should be able to go freely for recreation, during the summer season, without making it necessary for them to trespass on private property, or to bring them in contact with the environment of the liquor saloon which is now located there. It should also be a place where patients could be freely taken, especially convalescent patients, to enjoy the air and breeze and beautiful scenery. At the present time, in the nature of things this privilege cannot be enjoyed by our patients. The Board believe that no time should be lost in acquiring this property, and that within the coming year condemnation proceedings should be pushed forward which will secure it for the State."

Reference to the report of the general superintendent and to the statistical tables accompanying it, will show a very large and significant decrease in the per capita cost of maintenance, and the board feel much satisfaction in observing that the recovery rate has been materially raised during the past year. These facts taken in connection with the conceded advance in general comfort and standard of custodial care, show that the principal objects of the hospital have been successfully and economically attained.

Respectfully submitted.

TRUMAN J. BACKUS,
JOHN G. DEUBERT,
EVAN F. SMITH, M. D.,
THOMAS L. SMITH,
MRS. OLIVER L. JONES,
A. E. ORR,
SILAS B. DUTCHER,

Members of the Board of Managers.

Long Island State Hospital—Annual Report

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

For the Year ending September 30, 1898.

Maintenance fund.

From Comptroller for repairs and improvements.....	\$335,772 91
To balance on hand.....	\$1,401 76
From Comptroller, for maintenance.....	490,458 87
For interest	431 22
For farm and sales.....	3,995 01
From reimbursing patients.....	16,268 27
Total	<u>\$512,555 13</u>

Expenditures.

Officers' salaries	\$33,227 19
Wages	180,317 84
Provisions and stores	167,426 60
Ordinary repairs	8,505 75
Farm and grounds	13,651 33
Clothing	17,932 42
Furniture and bedding.....	12,836 39
Books and stationery.....	4,107 84
Fuel and light.....	49,986 68
Medical supplies	2,469 52
Miscellaneous expenses	19,867 77
Transportation of patients.....	1,449 06
Total.....	<u>\$511,778 39</u>
Balance on hand to new account.....	<u>\$776 74</u>

SPECIAL FUNDS.

Receipts from the State Commission in Lunacy, as per detail in quarterly returns.

Style and purpose of allotment.	Amount of allotment.	Amount drawn this year.
Chapter 944, Laws of 1896:		
Repairs and betterments.....	\$72,217 26	\$50,752 40
Furniture and renewals to same.....	228 51	6 20
Farm and grounds.....	180 35	65 00
Total	<u>\$72,576 12</u>	<u>\$50,823 60</u>
Chapter 460, Laws of 1897:		
Repairs and betterments.....	\$484,675 36	\$252,870 47
Extraordinary improvements	12,428 50	10,917 17
Furniture and renewals to same.....	10,690 72	5,399 69
Farm and grounds.....	572 87	537 30
Nurses' uniform material.....	735 15	726 89
Total	<u>\$509,102 10</u>	<u>\$270,451 52</u>

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Style and purpose of allotment.	Amount of allotment.	Amount drawn this year.
Chapter 636, Laws of 1898:		
Repairs and betterments.....	\$7,392 46	\$6,706 86
Extraordinary improvements	8,443 25	7,139 99
Furniture and renewals to same.....	104 00	104 00
Nurses' uniform material.....	528 83	524 94
Miscellaneous	22 00	22 00
Total.....	<u>\$16,490 54</u>	<u>\$14,497 79</u>
Chapter 944, Laws of 1896.....	\$72,576 12	\$50,823 60
Chapter 460, Laws of 1897.....	509,102 10	270,451 53
Chapter 636, Laws of 1898.....	16,490 54	14,497 79
Total.....	<u>\$598,168 76</u>	<u>\$335,772 91</u>
Add authorized drafts on comptroller, less amount of previous payments	162,425 07	.....
Total.....	<u>\$435,743 69</u>	.....
Less amount drawn this year.....	335,772 91	.....
Balance October 1, 1898.....	<u>\$99,970 78</u>	.....

Payments to claimants as per quarterly returns.

	For construction.	For equipment.	Amounts.
For quarter ending December 31, 1897.....	\$111,627 55	\$7,915 58	\$119,543 13
For quarter ending March 31, 1898.....	80,064 16	3,249 03	83,313 19
For quarter ending June 30, 1898.....	75,810 13	2,060 54	77,870 67
For quarter ending September 30, 1898.....	47,072 06	7,973 86	55,045 92
Totals.....	<u>\$314,573 90</u>	<u>\$21,199 01</u>	<u>\$335,772 91</u>

Less \$109.63 retained by State Comptroller to satisfy mechanics' lien of Price and Jacobs, voucher 544, Atlantic Construction Company, claimants.

General balance.

Receipts, maintenance fund.....	\$511,153 37
Receipts, special fund.....	335,772 91
Payments, maintenance fund.....	511,778 39
Payments, special fund.....	335,772 91
Add balance of maintenance fund.....	776 74

HENRY E. ABELL, JR.,
Treasurer.

Long Island State Hospital—Annual Report

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the Long Island State Hospital:

Gentlemen.—I have the honor to submit herewith the third annual report of the Long Island State Hospital for the year ending September, 1898.

On October 1, 1897, there were in the hospital 1,179 men and 1,537 women; total 2,716 patients.

During the year 353 men and 335 women, total 688 patients were admitted. Of these, 671 were brought directly from their homes; 5 from county houses, and 12 were transfers from other institutions for the insane.

There were discharged during the year, as recovered, 92 men and 94 women; as improved, 42 men and 35 women; as unimproved, 5 men and 15 women; as not insane, 8 men and 6 women; as irregularly committed, 1 woman.

There were 285 deaths during the year, of which 142 were men and 143 were women.

The whole number discharged, including deaths, amounts to 583 cases.

The recovery rate, computed on the total admissions, including transfers from other hospitals, is 27.03 per cent., an increase of 2.07 per cent. over that of the previous year. Based on the number of discharges, it is 31.9 per cent.; and on the daily average population, 6.61 per cent.

Of the admissions, 311 men and 300 women were received at Brooklyn, and 42 men and 35 women at Kings Park.

Of those discharged or who have died, 169 men and 184 women were at Brooklyn, and 120 men and 110 women at Kings Park. Of the discharges one, a woman, was because of an error in the commitment papers. Of the deaths one, a man, was irregularly committed and was to have been discharged because of defective papers, but died before arrangements could be made for his discharge.

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GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The general health of patients and employes has been good. At the Brooklyn department two cases of scarlet fever (one a woman patient and the other a man attendant), occurred during the year, both of which were removed to the contagious disease hospital. The woman died. Three men patients had typhoid fever, one of whom died. During the extreme heat of August and September, which was accompanied by a high degree of atmospheric humidity, an unusual number, particularly of the senile and feeble class, were taken with ileo-colitis and dysentery, which in many instances terminated fatally. But on the whole the institution has never been as free from disease of an infectious or contagious nature since its transfer to the State, and the health of the patients has never been better. Attempts at suicide have been frequent but unsuccessful, and there have been no unusual or fatal accidents. Two surgical operations of a major character were preformed, and we are indebted to Dr. J. T. Duryea, Superintendent of the Kings County Hospital, who kindly permitted the use of the operating room at that hospital, and to Dr. Algernon T. Bristow who performed the operations.

Fourteen patients were discharged as not insane in the statutory sense, after being under observation for a few days, and in some instances two or three weeks. Three were idiots, nine dotards, one an epileptic, and one (with disease of a malignant character, and scarcely able to stand) manifested no symptoms of insanity beyond a mild depression which usually accompanies organic disease, and could not be regarded as insanity in any sense. One of these cases, namely, Catherine Meyers, resulted in a litigation brought against the hospital by the commissioners of charities and corrections of Brooklyn, in the form of an application for a writ of mandamus to compel the superintendent to receive her. The matter came before the Supreme Court, but the judge refused to grant a writ of mandamus, adding that the superintendent had the power and discretion to refuse persons though duly committed, which discretion appeared to have been wisely exercised in this instance.

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This incident gave rise to a request from the commissioners of charities that as a matter of courtesy the hospital receive such cases as might be duly committed by a judge, for observation, so that there might be no doubt about the facts in any case. Inasmuch as the county authorities admitted that the attitude assumed by the hospital had been amply confirmed and that there was no question as to the legal authority of the superintendent to refuse any case in his discretion, and furthermore, the county authorities agreeing to raise no obstacle to the reception for care in their hospital and almshouse of such cases as might after observation be declared not insane, it was felt that their request asked as a matter of courtesy might be granted in the same spirit. This was done. It should be understood, however, that no arrangement of a binding nature was entered into. An attitude merely was adopted which can be changed at any time when the conditions may seem to make it proper or desirable.

In order to relieve the overcrowding at the Brooklyn department a large number of patients have been transferred to Kings Park; thus reducing the population at Brooklyn to nearly or quite the certified capacity. The result has of course been greatly to the advantage of the Brooklyn department and has been of benefit not only in the added comfort of patients and employes but in affording facilities for the better care of recoverable cases. On the other hand this arrangement has greatly overcrowded the department at Kings Park, but the opportunities for outdoor labor and exercise thus afforded, and the insistent attitude on the part of State Commission in Lunacy, that the floor space at Kings Park should accommodate a much larger number of patients, has seemed to make these transfers justifiable. Up to March 1, 1898, many of the patients transferred were chronic cases; since that date many have been acute cases, and thus an opportunity has been given for acute recoverable cases to benefit by the favorable conditions which exist at Kings Park especially during the summer months, and a stimulus has been given to the medical staff which has hitherto been almost entirely lacking—the stimulus of seeing their efforts result in

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frequent recoveries naturally causing them to realize that they are physicians in a hospital rather than supervisors, as it were, in a merely custodial institution.

METHODS OF TREATMENT AND CARE OF PATIENTS.

The methods followed in the medical treatment of patients have been much the same as outlined in former reports. Great advances have, however, been made in the careful individualizing of patients for special study, and an attempt at a much more careful classification of patients into recoverable and non-recoverable cases has been made with a view to giving those who may be considered non-recoverable merely custodial care, while on the other hand patients who are decided to be recoverable, receive the highest standard of care, and every effort possible is made to improve their environment and mental condition.

With a view to securing precision in such classification, each case about which there is any doubt is assigned by the superintendent to a medical officer other than the one ordinarily in charge of the patient. This officer gives all the facts of the case earnest study and presents the results in the form of an analysis, which concludes with a diagnosis, a prognosis and suggestions as to treatment. Such analysis is read at a staff meeting, and is followed by a general discussion on the part of the staff, and a decision is rendered by the superintendent as to the conclusions reached.

In order to illustrate this method, an analysis recently made is here given.

—, 15521.—Admitted 11th May, 1898; age, 54; nativity, German; thirty-six years in United States; married and by occupation a butcher.

The patient dates his present illness from about the time he moved, a year ago in May, and says for a month he was restless, nervous and neglected business, and suffered from indigestion and insomnia. He attributes his trouble to unpleasant domestic relations, and acknowledges that his mind was affected at this time.

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Direct family history negative; collaterally, a sister is insane and he has an imbecile son.

Patient's early history is good. He came to this country when about 18 years of age, and shortly afterwards enlisted in the regular army, and was slightly injured in the right knee by an exploding shell; no impairment of motion. After two years' service deserted, and was employed as a butcher for several years, later going into business for himself, and succeeding. In '86 he moved to ———, L. I., where he resided until a year and a half ago. Neighbors there say he had been considered peculiar for several years; and state that he would go on occasional sprees, but in the interval was industrious and had accumulated property to the amount of \$7,000 or \$8,000. For two years prior to commitment he was more intemperate and erratic; sexual perversion is charged. He was abusive and quarrelsome; often making unprovoked assaults. He charged his wife with being unfaithful and threatened her life. Four times during the two years he was committed to jail for assaults and threatened homicide. No improvement in habits or disposition followed imprisonment. Financially he became extravagant and foolish in his ventures, where formerly he had been thrifty and conservative.

About a year and a half ago he transferred what remained of his property to his wife, to protect his family. Practically nothing now remains, and his wife does the most menial work to support the family.

About four months previous to admission, hallucinations of sight and hearing became prominent; he became abusive and cruel to his wife, and was feared by his neighbors.

On admission he was elated, loquacious and demonstrative; related incidents of his escapades and arrests with great gusto and evident satisfaction; thought his wife bewitched his horses, and told of accidents occurring when she was riding with him to prove it. Tells in detail of property worth \$30,000 or \$40,000 which he claims to own, while his neighbors say he is really unable to satisfy claims. He has since become more quiet and rational, but still claims his wife is unfaithful, and that there is

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a conspiracy to get possession of his property. His conversation is apparently rational and story logical; memory good, but emotional disturbance prominent. He denies that he was intemperate, and claims that he is being persecuted, while inquiries at his former home prove to the contrary. Physically he is strong and well developed; functions regular; viscera and excretions normal; fibrillary tremors are present in fingers and tongue; patellar reflexes exaggerated; superficial and pupillary reflexes normal. When excited, tremors of facial muscles are marked.

Diagnosis.—Eccentricities noted for years; more recent exacerbations of symptoms, egoism, delusions of persecution and probable hereditary taint seem to indicate paranoia.

Contra.—Fibrillary tremors, slight reflex changes, debauches, sexual perversion and assaults, with mental exaltation, extravagance and claims to property, which he cannot substantiate, point to general paralysis.

There is doubt as to the exact diagnosis in this case, as mental symptoms are not prominent at the present time, but the latter is thought to be the more probable condition.

Prognosis.—Is undoubtedly unfavorable, and the only treatment indicated at present is custodial care.

In discussing the case, the opinion that he should be classed as a case of general paralysis prevailed.

Respectfully submitted,

———, M. D.

The precision in classification which is thus obtained tends to prevent any recoverable case becoming buried and lost to view in a mass of chronic cases, and thereby failing to receive the attention necessary to secure a recovery.

A change in the method of keeping the medical records of patients was inaugurated on the first of March, when the series of forms adopted by the State Commission in Lunacy for this purpose were put in operation in place of the old case books. The old case book system has now been completely abandoned at both departments of the hospital, and records of patients are

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kept on the forms above referred to in the ward where the patient is under observation; most of the statements in the record being made by the nurse in charge of the ward and confirmed by the physician, who also, from time to time, makes such observations on the medical treatment and mental state of the patient in question as may seem proper. These forms are taken from the different wards from time to time, and the records of each patient are bound together and placed on file in the medical office. There are some obvious criticisms to be made on this system, but taken as a whole it is, I believe, a very great advance over the old case book method of keeping patients' records.

Quite early in the year I became impressed with the desirability of a classification of our patients with regard to their diet, and at the visit of the State Commission in Lunacy during the autumn of 1897 I made some reference to what was proposed. Shortly afterward, in answer to a circular letter of the Commission, I made the following reply, which will thoroughly explain my views in the matter:

" In reply to your recent circular letter regarding the classification of the insane with reference to discrimination in diet, I would say that, as I stated recently to Commissioners Brown and Parkhurst, I have already arranged for a new classification of our patients with a view to making such discrimination. It has appeared to me impracticable and undesirable to place all chronic cases on a diet lower than the general diet now in use at this hospital, for the reason that quite a large proportion of our chronic cases are employed at some form of labor which, in my opinion, calls for the rather generous diet at present supplied. I would also say that for the past seven or eight months a discrimination in diet has been made at this department between the working class and the non-working class of chronic cases; the discrimination has, however, in the past, rather tended to giving the working class a more generous diet than the Flint schedule provides for, and the non-working class a less generous diet than this schedule provides, rather than to cut down the

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general average. With regard to our proposed plan, I have arranged the following tables:

“ 1. Extra diet.

“ 2. General fare.—For all acute cases and such chronic cases as are employed at regular labor out of the wards.

“ 3. A lower standard of fare.—For the chronic unemployed class, including the demented, filthy, many of the epileptic and the chronic violent cases. This class will also include many of the old infirmary cases in our so-called hospital wards, also many of the phthisical cases.

“ The extra diet, which will be ordered specially for each individual case, will be given to all who are considered curable that may require it, and to such of the ‘sick,’ including the cases of tuberculosis, whose condition would seem to demand it.

“ I have arranged a schedule of meals for the chronic unemployed class which will be put into operation within the next two or three days. It will be necessary to watch this experiment for some time in order to determine just what the result will be, and how great the saving effected. My belief is that about 50 per cent. of our cases can receive the lower standard of diet at no disadvantage to themselves, and with a considerable saving to the hospital.”

The plan outlined in this letter to the Commission was put in operation, and I am glad to be able to state that it has been entirely successful. Some slight modifications have been necessary from time to time and will be necessary in the future, but in the main I believe this plan will be adhered to.

During the year the services of an ophthalmologist have been obtained at stated intervals with satisfactory results.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

Thirty-six out of the thirty-seven members of the senior class passed the final examination conducted by the board of examiners appointed by the State Commission in Lunacy, and on September 22d the first graduation exercises were held when the nurses received certificates. At the Kings Park depart-

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ment addresses were delivered to the graduates by the Rev. N. O. Halsted and the Hon. Theron L. Smith, of the board of managers. At Brooklyn, Dr. Evan F. Smith, of the board of managers, delivered the address.

ENTERTAINMENT AND EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS.

At the Brooklyn department the following entertainments have been provided out of the amusement fund:

Variety, from London Theatre.

George Dunn's Minstrels.

Variety singing, Miss Van Cott.

Vaudeville, from New York.

Cineomatograph.

Neapolitan Band.

Archie L. French, impersonator.

Durand and Son, music and ventriloquism.

Hale and Sanford, comedy.

Montauk Quartette.

Farce, Mr. and Mrs. Wren.

Magic entertainment, Rosini.

Shadowgraph and ventriloquism, Starrett.

Edison Projectoscope.

Patients and employes gave five entertainments during the winter months, which consisted of music, both vocal and instrumental, recitations, farces, and Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works.

We are indebted to the members of the Packer Institute Glee Club, who gave an afternoon concert.

Dances were held weekly during the cool months, and during the summer the hospital band gave open air concerts tri-weekly.

Through the kindness of Mr. Joseph Lang, of Brooklyn, the field in front of the main building has again been used as a ball ground.

Both Protestant and Roman Catholic religious services have been conducted on Sundays as usual.

At the Kings Park department the hospital band and orchestra are in a flourishing condition and have proved to be of great value

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in the amusement of the patients and for the entertainment of employes. During the warm weather the band played at frequent intervals out of doors, arrangements being made for a large number of the patients to be seated in the vicinity of the stand. During the winter weekly dances are held, at which the orchestra provides music, and frequent band concerts are given. Since the conversion of the women's dining-room into an amusement hall the facilities for giving entertainments and dances have been greatly increased. During the past winter and spring various entertainments were held, such as a minstrel exhibition, vocal and instrumental music, recitations, Edison projectoscope, etc. During the summer Saturday afternoons have been devoted by a large number to the game of baseball. On July 4th an extensive programme was carried out on the exercise grounds, to the amusement of a large number of patients, employes and visitors. Some of our patients have amused themselves fishing in the sound, and in special cases, where advised by a physician, salt water bathing has been enjoyed. During the entire year the hospital has been well supplied with flowers and potted plants. The work of this department has given employment to many patients, to their advantage. We have continued to give employment of some kind to all patients who are willing to accept it and who would be likely to receive benefit therefrom. It is obvious to anyone familiar with the facts that much of the patients' labor is not directly of economical value to the hospital; its principal value is in its desirable effect on the patients, assisting some recoverable cases to actual recovery and preventing many non-recoverable cases from sinking into the slough of terminal dementia. Of course the labor of a small percentage of occupied patients is of direct and considerable value from an economical standpoint. Much of the labor is of an exceedingly simple and routine character, such as shoveling, using wheelbarrows, etc. Considerable advance has, however, been made in our mechanical and manufacturing departments; for instance, our shoeshop at Kings Park, almost entirely run by patients' labor, has been able to meet all the requirements of

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that department. We are also making all of our own brooms, mattresses, brushes, mats and very nearly all the clothing required by our patients.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE DURING THE YEAR.**KINGS PARK.**

Among the more important and extensive material improvements are the following:

Six 150-horse-power Fitzgibbon boilers have been installed in the boiler-house, replacing the same number of old 80-horse-power horizontal tubular boilers, and the steam connections between the boiler plant and the mains in the conduit have all been rearranged and a large amount of heavy piping has been renewed and rearranged.

A new water supply system consisting of a 14-inch main running from the pumping station at the boiler-house to the vicinity of Harned's pond and of seven driven wells at that point has been installed. I have referred elsewhere to the fact that this system has been unsatisfactory in operation. The work was, of course, done by contract, but in connection with it a large amount of excavation, filling, etc., has been done by our patients and employes, especially at the point where the water line crosses what is known as the "Cove," where it has been necessary to build quite an extensive dam in order to prevent injury to the line.

A new local telephone system has been installed which connects all parts of the place with the general and medical offices.

A fire alarm telegraph system has also been installed, but owing to some delay in the furnishing of gongs by the company installing the system, it is not yet ready for operation.

We now have connection with the Western Union Telegraph line, wires having been run from their line, at the railway station, to our administration building, where a Western Union Telegraph office has been established.

A contract has been entered into with Buchanan & Company for installing an additional dynamo and engine at the dynamo

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station, with the object of providing for emergencies in case the dynamo now in use should break down or become temporarily unfit for use, and also to supply power for running electric motors wherever necessary.

Work on the new group of cottages has advanced toward completion. It was, of course, expected that the work would have been entirely completed before the end of the year, but delays have occurred, the causes of which are well understood by the board and are on record in the official reports of their meetings.

A railroad switch has been constructed between the railroad station and our boiler-house, a spur from this switch extending to the storehouse, for the delivery of general supplies. At the boiler-house, where coal is to be delivered, a suitable trestle has been constructed with chutes so arranged as to deliver coal direct from the cars in which it is brought from the mine to the coal bunkers.

An additional silo has been constructed at the barn, so that now our facilities for storing ensilage are quite good.

A line of steam pipe has been laid from the new group of cottages to the barn, for the purpose of furnishing heat and power. A 25-horse-power engine has been placed in the barn for cutting feed, grinding bone, etc.

The new piggery in the course of construction at the end of last year has been completed and now affords accommodation for over 500 hogs. This piggery is supplied with water from our general water supply system, is connected with our main sewer, and not only the interior of the piggery, but the pens outside, are cemented, so that with the water and sewer connections above referred to, cleanly conditions can be obtained which are not usually seen in connection with a place of this sort.

Beside the important improvements as mentioned above, a very large amount of labor has been performed by our patients and employes, much of which being in the nature of ordinary repairs I will not mention, but the following is a detailed list of some of this labor.

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A considerable amount of terracing has been done in the vicinity of the laundry and around the south ends of buildings A and B and in the neighborhood of cottages G and K. The lawns have been extended about buildings A and B; building D's courtyard has been covered with six inches of loam after an equal depth of sand had been removed. Two and one-half acres of ground at the rear of cottage 29 have been cleared, and, the stumps having been removed, are now used by the florist. Gutters of granite blocks have been laid around some of the men's cottages, also about buildings C and D. Some new roads and walks have been made; 900 tons of ice were harvested from the reservoir near the boiler-house and from Harned's pond. During the summer five canal boat loads of ice were unloaded and stored in the icehouse. Trenches have been dug alongside the canal to keep surface water from running into it and thus washing sand and other material into the canal and filling it; also in order to prevent this from happening an outlet from a creek emptying into the canal has been protected by driving spiles at the sides and placing barrels of sand, stone, etc., there in order to prevent the washing in of the sand.

An average of fifty men from November 30th to the present time have been daily employed on the work of grading at the new group of buildings and a vast amount of that work has been already accomplished. From September 1 to December 15, 1897, fifty patients were constantly at work raking leaves for use at the barns and stables. The old house formerly situated near the dock has been torn down and the rubbish removed. A line of poles for our new telegraph and telephone systems between the administration building and the railroad station have been set in place, the poles having been cut and trimmed in the woods. A slaughter-house at the cow barn has been completed and been in use for some time. Cold storage rooms in A-B and C-D kitchens have been completed. Patients' shoe rooms in the basements of buildings C and D have been built. These rooms are provided with lockers in which patients place their shoes on coming in from work, and from which they take slippers which they wear

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constantly while in the wards. This arrangement has been found necessary on account of the outdoor labor of many of our men patients, in order to keep our wards in a cleanly condition.

In the transportation department the following is some of the work done during the year: About 1,500 loads of cinders were hauled from the boiler-house to make new roads and repair wash-outs on the old roads; also for use in making foundation for cement floor at the piggery; 400 loads have been hauled for use of mechanics; 1,500 loads of rubbish material have been removed from the grounds; 400 loads of fire wood delivered where required; water has been hauled from the driven wells to the different dining-rooms, wards and cottages, beginning at the commencement of the warm weather in 1898, and is still being done. It has been thought desirable to provide drinking water in this way, as the Harned's pond and old reservoir water has contained such a large amount of clay, vegetable matter, etc., and the new driven well system has not been able to meet our demands; 500 loads of old lumber and boxes were removed to the woodyard; 1,700 loads of freight hauled from the depot to the storehouse; 1,500 loads of stone were hauled from the vicinity of the storehouse to build gutters around the buildings and cottages and for use on the boulevard; 900 loads of sod were hauled to be used in terracing around buildings A and B, the ball ground and near the laundry; 1,500 loads of loam have been hauled for the purpose of terracing and making lawns; 2,000 loads of supplies from the storehouse to the kitchens, cottages, buildings and the boiler-house have been delivered. The following articles have been removed to and from places about the grounds: 225 loads of cement; 230 loads of bricks; 75 loads of lime; 1,300 loads of condemned material.

All the frame buildings, cottages for patients, residences, ice-house, etc., have been given two coats of paint outside, the only exception being the cow barn. Six rooms have been painted and one papered in the residence of the general superintendent; one of the farm houses on the bluff was painted and papered inside; the lower reservoir fence was painted; wards 11, 12, 15, 16 and

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D center were painted three coats, and the woodwork in nine wards has been varnished; cottages 19, 29, 30 and 31 have been kalsomined; the sitting-room of ward 6 has received three coats of paint and the woodwork varnished; five attendants' rooms received three coats of paint; 60 pairs of window blinds received two coats of paint; 100 radiators have been bronzed; 15 wagons have been painted; 1,400 pieces of furniture have been varnished; and much other painting of a miscellaneous detailed character which it would not be worth while to mention.

Engineer's department: It was found necessary for the hospital to supply considerable labor for the installation of the new water line and the necessary work of connecting this line with our pumps at the pumping station. In fact, it is proper to state that in connection with the carrying out of all large contracts, the hospital invariably finds it necessary to supply a large amount of labor during the progress, and especially at the close of the work. This has seemed to be inevitable under the conditions which have existed. It is found that various essential details have been omitted from the specifications and, as the contractor will not be responsible for supplying such deficiencies and the architect hesitates constantly to allow extras whenever these deficiencies are observed, the hospital with a view to its future well-being is obliged to step in and do the work with its ordinary force of employees. Much of such work naturally falls upon the different mechanical departments, especially the engineer's department.

Although the new driven well system has proved a failure, and the water from Harned's pond, which has been incidentally made available through a branch water line running from the main to the pond, contains too much foreign matter to render it satisfactory for drinking purposes, yet by means of the new water main in connection with the system we have been able to give up the use of the brackish water formerly obtained from the old driven wells. It was a great material calamity to the hospital that this water was used for so long. It caused thousands of dollars worth of damage to our boilers, water supply mains

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and service pipes. A large amount of labor was expended during the year in scaling boilers and renewing water pipes which had become corroded and filled with rust on account of the action of the salt water. At the boiler-house the steam lines have been changed from the old manifold to run through the dynamo-room and the steam pipes through the conduit have been overhauled. The Berryman heater and the Smith-Vaile pump have been removed from the pumping-house to the dynamo-room.

Four spray baths were placed in as many cottages, three on the men's side and one on the women's side. A spray bath, basins and toilet, with necessary connections, were placed in the firemen's cottage; also connections for supplying steam heat and electric light to this cottage have been made. Two new water-closets and lavatories were placed in the basement of building A and a sink and electric light have been placed in the drug-room of building A. A new bathroom has been placed in the general superintendent's house, and the bathtub and plumbing in cottage J has been renewed. A new water-closet has also been placed in the basement of cottage J. Physicians' quarters have been supplied with bathtubs. A bathtub has also been placed in cottage K, occupied by night attendants. A water-closet has been placed in the basement of A-B kitchen. The lower bathrooms and water-closets of cottages 20, 22, 23, 28 and 32 have been overhauled and new plumbing put in same. The closet near the men's dining hall has been thoroughly overhauled and furnished with an anti-freezing closet. Wooden sinks for dish washing and proper plumbing connections were placed in the various cottages where the patients receive their meals. This arrangement has been extended to all the women's cottages and three of the men's. The water tank was removed from the conduit near cottage J and placed in the conduit near the boiler-house for the men's quarters. A new water line was laid between the boiler-house and the men's quarters to supply water at the men's quarters. The arrangement for anti-freezing closets has been made at the head of each stall at the men's quarters. The arrangement for anti-freezing closets has been made at the head of each stall at the men's quarters.

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been run from the conduit to six cottages. A new six-inch gate valve has been placed in the new six-inch line in front of building D. Owing to a burst of the new water supply pipe at the corner of the machine-shop, repairs were made and the direction of the line slightly altered at that point. The fire pump has been so connected that we are able to obtain water directly from the old reservoir. Owing to lack of proper facilities at the main laundry, an officers' laundry was established in a small room in the old kitchen building and the necessary appliances placed therein. Four hydrants have been changed and gates put between two of them on the main water line; and dining-rooms of buildings A and B have been connected with the hot-water tank under A-B kitchen. This was done so that hot water might be obtained for use in these dining-rooms without the necessity of heating the entire hot-water supply to the wards of buildings A and B above the temperature ordinarily required for bathing purposes. Considerable labor was employed in running the new steam line to the cow barn and in the installation of the engine used there for cutting feed, etc. The twelve-inch steam main at the boiler-house was overhauled and new connections between this main and the old boilers were made. A new feed line has been placed on the old boilers; 30 steam traps have been placed on the return line of the buildings and cottages with a view to economizing in the use of steam for heating purposes to the utmost and holding it where it is needed until condensation takes place. Six traps have been placed on the drips of steam lines through the conduits. A vacuum pump on the condenser has been thoroughly overhauled. New boxes have been placed on the pulley bearing of the dynamo. The dynamo engine has been overhauled and new valve and rod put in same. New blow-off cocks have been placed on the eight old boilers; all these old boilers have been scaled and retubed. Blow-off valves have been put on all the new hot-water tanks. In addition to the above, many miscellaneous minor repairs too numerous to mention have daily been made.

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In the plasterers' department reference has already been made to the cementing of the piggery. A sewer has been laid from the depression in the middle of the cement flooring at the cowyard, so that all surface water collecting at this point will be taken into the sewer. Considerable plastering has been done in the amusement hall. Tiling has been reset in the new kitchens, and general plastering repairs have been made in the large buildings to the extent of about 1,500 square yards.

In the tinsmith's department considerable manufacturing has been done besides the ordinary repairs required in a large institution. At the time the patients in the women's cottages began to receive their meals in the various cottages, the sinks in the pantries were lined with zinc. The same work was done in the three men's cottages similarly equipped. Zinc lining has been put on the backs of all sinks in the lower dormitories of the men's and women's cottages. Ten large ice-coolers and five copper drip trays for same were made. A new tin roof was made for cottage H. Eight hundred feet of three-inch galvanized leader pipe and 500 feet of four-inch leader pipe was placed on the cottages. A new tin roof has been placed on the firemen's quarters; also one on the cottage occupied by the farmer. A new tin roof has been placed on the veranda of the general superintendent's house. A galvanized water tank was placed at the barn and 1,000 feet of five-inch galvanized gutters were placed at the piggery. A large number of kitchen utensils have been made and much miscellaneous repairing done in the different cottages and buildings.

Among the improvements in the farm department not already mentioned are the removal of fences from about the various fields and the clearing up of hedge rows and underbrush along the lines of these removed fences; the hauling of loam and manure to the sides of the boulevard and the seeding down of same. The acreage for purposes of tillage has somewhat been increased and considerable work has been done on the highways passing through the farm. About twenty acres of young orchard, including apple and peach trees, have been set out. No detailed

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reference is here made to the usual crops which have been planted and harvested.

MATERIAL IMPROVEMENTS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

BROOKLYN.

An extension of thirty-six feet has been added to the amusement hall, which now has a seating capacity for 400.

The two cottages which constitute wards 27 and 28 have been shingled and painted.

The plumbing in the annex, which contains six wards, viz., 21 to 26, has been thoroughly overhauled and new piping throughout has been substituted. Spray baths have been installed in the bathrooms and lavatories of four of the wards in place of the old iron bathtubs, which were unfit for use. The floors and in some instances the joists beneath, in the bathrooms of all the wards in this building were much decayed from the almost constant leakage of defective plumbing, which rendered the putting in of new woodwork necessary. Galvanized stationary washbowls have also been furnished, no convenience for washing having previously existed, except a small iron sink in each of the bath rooms.

The annex and cottages have also been wired and furnished with electric lamps, but the electric light has not as yet been used, the necessary facilities not being completed.

The plumbing has been renewed in wards 7, 8, 16, 17 and 20 in the main building, in much the same way as that in the annex, spray baths having been put in each except ward 7.

Wards 6, 12, 14, 16, 17 and the main kitchen have been painted.

The tin roof which covers the main building has been repaired and painted, and a new tar and gravel roof has been put over boiler rooms of both the main building and annex.

A cement floor has been laid in the main kitchen.

A larger dynamo is being installed in the dynamo room for the purpose of supplying the annex and cottages with light, in addition to the main buildings.

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The high board fence at the east end of the main building has been taken down, also an old straw shed near the horse stable, and the ground in that vicinity has been graded. These changes have added much to the cheerfulness of both the front and rear grounds which are used by the men patients for exercise and recreation. A new straw house and cow stable have been erected at the rear of the horse stable.

Two hundred new spring bedsteads have been provided during the year. The old strap iron bedsteads have now been entirely discarded in the main building.

The patients' library has been enlarged by the addition of one hundred new books, and some twelve volumes have been added to the medical library.

SUGGESTIONS.**KINGS PARK.**

In my last annual report I urged in the following language that greater consideration be given to our employes:

“Aside from the many important material necessities which are actually called for in order to provide for the health and safety of our population, probably the greatest need of the place is the improvement of the social condition of our employes. Kings Park is so isolated and apart from any centre where suitable social intercourse and relaxation may be had, that in order greatly to improve the morale of our employes, it will be necessary to provide the proper accommodations for utilizing such resources as may exist within the institution and among the employes themselves. Probably the readiest means toward utilizing these resources would be the establishment of an officers' and employes' club house, to contain parlors where the employes of both sexes could meet one another under proper conditions, with facilities, also, for music, dancing, etc., and in which billiard rooms, a bowling alley, a library and reading room, smoking rooms, etc., should be provided. Such a club house would be of much more importance to us than a hall to be used merely for dances, entertainments and religious exercises, as we are at

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present able to provide for such diversions and aids by setting aside a large dining hall for the purpose. Under the present circumstances, during the winter and in unpleasant weather, our employes, when off duty, are obliged either to remain where they have been at work all day long under the same disagreeable and depressing influences, or to go out of doors and stay there until they return to the scene of their labors, or to frequent liquor saloons. When these things are considered, no argument is needed to demonstrate the necessity for some such provision as I have outlined, and, in my opinion, this matter is of more importance than a further elevation of the standard in caring for the physical needs of our patients. Indeed, it is easy to see that such an advancement in regard to the social necessities of our employes would react most happily and the patients be also benefited, for, an employe who feels that his proper and legitimate necessities are duly considered, is likely to be something more than a mere eye-servant, and to pass on to our patients a part of the consideration which he feels has been given to himself."

I regret to say that practically the same conditions exist now as at the time this former report was made. I have very little to add to it except to make a practical suggestion. If it should seem impossible to construct a really adequate building such as is desired, I would suggest that one of the wooden cottages occupied by men patients be taken for the purpose. I believe that with some slight alteration and suitable furniture, one of these cottages would provide for the more important needs referred to.

I would recommend that the building now occupied by the men night attendants be abandoned by them and be used hereafter for our manufacturing industries—shoe shop, mattress shop, brush and broom making, etc. This building is unsatisfactory as a dormitory for employes, but would answer admirably for the purpose suggested, and it will be necessary to move our shops from the basement where they are now located, owing to a lack of sufficient light and to the dampness of the present location.

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The women night attendants should also be provided with suitable quarters in some building apart by themselves. In order to obtain desirable people for this branch of our work, it is absolutely necessary that they be surrounded by more suitable conditions than at present obtain. Sleeping, as many of them do, in buildings occupied by other employes and patients, their rest is necessarily broken and unsatisfactory, the result being detrimental to all concerned.

What I have said regarding the desirability of providing satisfactory accommodations for night attendants applies also to day attendants and to employes in general. Inasmuch as conditions remain unchanged from those of last year, I will here quote from my last annual report on this subject:

“It is suggested that by the construction of suitable wooden buildings for such employes as now occupy space in connection with patients' quarters, not only will considerable room be made available for patients, but much more satisfactory sleeping accommodations for employes will be provided at a comparatively low per capita cost. I, therefore, strongly recommend the construction as soon as possible of two buildings for employes' quarters, one for women and the other for men, to contain in the aggregate accommodations for 208 persons. Aside from the economical aspect of this question, no argument is needed to show the desirability of providing a place which will enable our employes, when off duty, to live away from their trying and arduous occupation.”

I have nothing to add except to suggest that inasmuch as our corps of employes will be increased by over 100 at an early date, owing to the occupation of the new group of buildings, provision for over 300 employes should be made.

It is suggested that as soon as practicable small dining-rooms and pantries be furnished in each one of the men's cottages to correspond with those placed in the women's cottages during the past year. This is desirable in order to enable patients in these cottages to get their meals without going out of doors in all kinds of weather to the building now occupied as a common dining hall.

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Besides, a small dining hall is found to be much more homelike and attractive. By making this change the large building now occupied as a congregate dining hall could be used for a general linen room. It will be necessary to provide some satisfactory linen room as soon as possible owing to the dampness in the basement now occupied for this purpose.

As soon as the new dynamo has been installed it would be desirable to obtain several electric motors for running machines in our shoe shop, tailor shop, for grinding coffee and meat at the storehouse and for running the potato peeling machine at the kitchen, etc.

A very important question and one which will demand much careful study is the removal or adaptation of our boiler plant to meet the conditions as they now present themselves and as they are likely to present themselves in the near future. The settlement of this question is dependent on different important factors, one being the location of the future water supply of the hospital, another the convenient delivery of fuel, third the desirability of having the steam plant as near as possible to the mass of population where the steam must be applied either as heat or power. Again, assuming that a cold storage and ice making plant is desirable, this should be located in connection with the boiler plant, but it is undesirable to have it far from the mass of the population as it would be if located in connection with the present boiler plant. We must take into account that we already have a large boiler plant, dynamo plant, machine shop, pumping station, etc., which it would be almost as expensive to remove as to abandon. The question as to how much of this plant if any shall be moved from its present location, is as difficult as it is important to decide, and the solution of it should not be hurried. In my opinion it will be necessary first to determine where our water supply can best be obtained with relation not merely to an abundant source of water, but to the obtaining of such water free from salt and the economical distribution from its source to the point where it is to be used. Apparently

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the region above Harned's pond is the most abundant source of water in the neighborhood of the hospital. I do not feel that I am now in a position to make a definite recommendation in this matter further than to state that the whole question should receive most careful study from an engineering expert, and if a responsible company, after making a thorough investigation, feel that they are in a position to make a positive guarantee of a definite amount of water free from salt and sufficient in quantity to meet the future needs of the hospital, I recommend that such proposition be favorably considered providing the cost be reasonable.

An important point in connection with water supply is to obtain sufficient water pressure not only for fire purposes, but for sanitary use, the running of large hydraulic elevators, etc. The difference in grade which exists between the higher and lower levels of the plant is so great that when sufficient pressure has been developed at the upper part of the place a very high pressure exists in the system supplying the lower portions of the plant, resulting in strains on the service pipes at such points, making frequent repairs necessary. Aside from this the water mains are not so strong but that the great strain necessary to develop high pressure, at the upper part of the line, causes frequent bursts. This question also should receive the careful attention of an expert engineer, who in this as in other matters should co-operate with the hospital management in order that any proposed system may be adapted to the practical working conditions.

If for any reason it is determined not to provide a new water supply within a reasonable length of time, measures should immediately be taken toward providing a suitable filtering apparatus for the present supply derived mainly from Harned's pond and the old reservoir, as this water is full of foreign matter and hardly fit for drinking purposes, and at times contains too much foreign matter to be satisfactory for general household use.

Allusion has been made to a cold storage and ice making

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plant. Argument is hardly necessary as to the desirability of such a plant at this hospital. We have hardly any cold storage facilities, and it is not necessary to argue that these are needed at an institution where there will shortly be 2,800 patients and 500 employees. Only a small portion of the ice needed for this population can possibly be harvested in the vicinity of the hospital, and it is exceedingly expensive to buy ice at market rates. As above suggested it would be desirable to locate such cold storage and ice making plant somewhere near the main boiler plant wherever that may be.

In order to economize as much as possible in the use of fuel, it is recommended that mechanical stokers be applied to the six Fitzgibbon boilers at the present boiler plant, providing it is determined that so much of the plant remain where it now is, and it is earnestly recommended that any additional boilers shall be equipped with some form of mechanical stoker at the time they are installed.

The wards at the Brooklyn department, compared with those at Kings Park, have been fairly supplied with furniture, most of which was obtained during the first year or two under State hospital care and on special estimates, not chargeable to maintenance. I now wish to urge that the wards of Kings Park be more liberally supplied with furniture and pictures. Under the provisions of law which allows \$50 per capita in equipping new buildings erected in connection with State hospitals with furniture, other hospitals have been well equipped, and the older State hospitals have become gradually equipped, and compared with the bare wards of our institution, need little in this line. It seems to me only right that our needs in this respect should receive liberal consideration.

I wish to repeat my recommendation of last year that a system of synchronous time be installed at this department, connected by wire with the Western Union Telegraph system.

A suitable morgue with provisions for pathological work in connection with it should be provided.

SUGGESTIONS.

FLATBUSH.

One of the principal necessities at this department is the provision of a suitable laundry at the annex. The laundry, formerly operated at this point, has not been in working order for over two years. It contains one washer in fair condition, but no engine. It is earnestly recommended that another washer be added, together with an extractor and steam mangle, and the necessary power to operate them. A steam mangle which will be sufficient for this purpose is now at the Kings Park department, and will cost nothing but the transportation to Brooklyn. There is an engine at the Brooklyn department which will furnish sufficient power, providing some extensive repairs are made. If these additions should be made to the old annex laundry, the entire population there, including employees, and amounting to some 450, would be taken care of without burdening the small and inefficient laundry at the main building. At the main laundry the principal necessities are a satisfactory metallic drying room, and suitable provision for ventilation; the latter can be obtained by fans driven by steam power. Special attention is called to the fact that the principal drying rooms are constructed of wood, and consequently very liable to take fire. I believe the law requires that they be metallic and fire proof. All of these laundry additions, including the additions recommended at the annex, will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,772.63, and I earnestly recommend that everything possible be done to push forward these additions and improvements.

The cold storage accommodations are very inadequate, and I recommend that suitable arrangements be made in the basement of the kitchen where there is ample room and a convenient location. It is proposed to submit an estimate for a suitable cold storage outfit for the consideration of the commission, the cost will not be more than \$159.70.

There is no place for storing vegetables other than in the basement of the main building. This gives rise to an unpleasant

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odor in the wards over the basement. It is recommended that a suitable root cellar be constructed.

Spring bedsteads should be provided to replace the old strap iron ones at the annex and cottages, about 350. This would do away with the use of straw ticks. Additional furniture is especially needed for the annex, cottages and attendants' quarters.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Gifts of literature have been received from Mrs. Frank Walden, Mrs. Wright Traverse, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Delia M. Smith, Miss Norwood and Mr. C. W. Noyes.

VISITATIONS.

The hospital has been visited frequently by members of the board of managers and the State Commission in Lunacy; Mrs. Truman J. Backus, Miss Mary V. Clark, assistant secretary State Charities Aid Association; Dr. Evaline P. Ballintine, of the Rochester State Hospital; Miss Ballintine, of Vassar College; Dr. E. H. Howard, Rochester State Hospital; Commissioner I. G. Perry, Albany; Mr. F. L. Frost, State Electrical Engineer; Dr. George L. Kirby, Central Hospital for the Insane, Raleigh; Dr. E. B. Potter, Rochester; Dr. C. T. LaMour, Rochester; Dr. A. E. MacDonald; Dr. A. Hrdlicka, Dr. O. J. Wilsey, Dr. Donohue, Miss Pierson and Miss Allen, from the State Charities Aid Association; T. E. McGarr, Dr. J. T. Duryea, Kings County Hospital; Dr. Blake, Dansville, N. Y.; Commissioner Simis, Charities Department, and Deputy Commissioner Quinn of the same department.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Changes in the medical staff have been as follows:

On January 1, 1898, Herman C. Evarts, M. D., was appointed medical superintendent at Kings Park.

January 31, 1898, Dr. L. W. Dodson resigned his position as first assistant physician.

February 1, 1898, Dr. Flavius Packer was appointed first assistant physician.

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May 6, 1898, Dr. Anna Craig was appointed woman physician at Kings Park.

July 31, Dr. G. A. Mack, junior physician, resigned to enter upon private practice.

August 27, 1898, Dr. H. M. Tolfree was appointed junior physician.

In conclusion, I take the opportunity to express my appreciation to the board of managers, the State Commission in Lunacy, and to the officers and employes of the hospital, for the aid they have extended to me and for their co-operation in my arduous labor of reorganizing the hospital during the past year.

Respectfully submitted.

O. M. DEWING,

General Superintendent.

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STEWARD'S REPORT.

REPORT FROM SEWING ROOMS—MANUFACTURED.

Dresses	1,316
Aprons, tick	217
Aprons, rubber	31
Aprons, satine	2
Aprons, gingham	504
Aprons, unbleached	1,991
Aprons, bleached	77
Aprons, waitress', bleached	193
Aprons, cooks'	175
Aprons, waiters'	158
Shrouds, women's	59
Shrouds, men's	68
Suspenders, pairs	213
Night shirts	24
Drawers, men's, pairs	338
Undershirts, men's	422
Bosom shirts	117
Chemise	1,284
Night gowns	291
Drawers, muslin, women's, pairs	896
Waists	195
Skirts	691
Sacques	13
Wrappers	22
Bathing suits	12
Mittens, pairs	228
Fascinators	2
Overshirts	2,589
Sheets	4,504
Pillow cases	1,908
Bolster cases	4

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Pillow shams	10
Sofa pillow covers.....	12
Piano covers	2
Bureau covers	18
Curtains, denim	1
Screen curtains	7
Table covers	12
Curtains, pairs	238
Sash curtains, pairs	7
Clothes curtains	36
Couch covers	42
Furniture covers	28
Curtain straps, pairs.....	107
Cooks' caps	126
Coffee bags	24
Laundry bags	77
Ironing sheets	24
Head rests	19
Lambrequins	45
Basket covers	12
Splashes	2
Flag (for field day).....	1
Table cloths	341
Neckties	532
Protection sheets	5
Camisoles	7
Bandages	880
Napkins	858
Bibs	187
Mattress ticks	1,176
Pillow ticks	597
Towels, roller	2,171
Towels, one yard.....	2,209
Towels, dish	3,432
Towels, one-half yard.....	12,599
Sofa pillows	4

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REPAIRING.

Cloaks lined	2
Dresses lined	52
Capes lined	1
Hats trimmed	152
Napkins fringed	264
Aprons	4,838
Bibs	14
Chemises	3,919
Cloaks	32
Rubber cloaks	29
Drawers, men's	1,535
Drawers, women's	2,823
Dresses	7,109
Hoods	71
Skirts	4,636
Stockings, pairs	6,779
Socks, pairs	1,916
Waists	1,242
Shawls	28
Night gowns	277
Undervests	1,177
Lace scarfs	2
Napkins	36
Laundry bags	41
Undershirts, men's	465
Overshirts, men's	1,958
Bosom shirts	18
Suspenders, pairs	27
Coats	215
Trousers	76
Vests	5
Sheets	1,578
Pillow cases	367
Blankets	589
Bedspreads	22

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Mattress ticks	553
Table cloths	498
Curtains, pairs	14
Lambrequins	18
Knee pads	14
Strong dresses	36
Wrappers	17
Jackets	53
Overalls	17
Rubber coats	7
Towels	449
Camisoles	13
Hats trimmed	264
Straw hats	86

NURSES UNIFORM MATERIAL MADE UP.

Dresses	248
Aprons	325
Waists	35
Shirt waists	4
Caps	1,445
Straps, pairs	384

BROOKLYN.

REPORT OF SEWING ROOM, 1897-1898.

Chemises	1,109
Drawers	748
Night shirts	335
Night gowns	905
Aprons	2,506
Coats	16
Trousers	12
Feeding bibs	112
Sheets	2,886
Curtains, pairs	77

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Shirts	1,449
Neck ties	274
Curtain bands	274
Laundry sacques	52
Flannel gowns	123
Dresses	1,796
Skirts	1,029
Shrouds	239
Shades	205
Hand towels	4,657
Roller towels	1,482
Laundry bags	53
Clothes curtains	58
Table cloths	667
Napkins	215
Doilies	51
Pillow cases	1,979
Mattress ticks	367
Straw ticks	91
Awnings	3
Combination suits	25
Table pads	3
Cushion covers	21
Bureau covers	34
Gowns for masquerade	12
Head rests	237
Screens covered	3
Table covers	30
Nurses dresses	979
Nurses waists	138
Nurses aprons	575
Nurses straps	398
Nurses caps	1,296
Iron holders	975
Straw ticks re-made.....	276

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Napkins (old) hemmed	895
Napkins (new) hemmed.....	180
Lace (crochet) yards	823
Tidies	126
Slippers (crochet) dozen pairs.....	7
Repaired, pieces	9,398

FARM PRODUCTS.

October 1, 1897–September 30, 1898.

Apples, bushels, 55.
 Alfalfa, pounds, 59,450.
 Beef, pounds, 32,104.
 Beet tops, barrels, 62.
 Beets, bushels, 621.
 Beets, bunches, 227.
 Beans, white, bushels, 30.
 Corn, ears, 41,385.
 Corn, ear, seed, bushels, 500.
 Celery, roots, 3,783.
 Cucumbers, 6,021.
 Cherries, quarts, 170.
 Cabbage, 28,733.
 Cabbage to cows, pounds, 3,230.
 Clover and grass, pounds, 44,170.
 Clover and oats, pounds, 3,710.
 Chicken, pounds, 63.
 Carrots, bushels, 643.
 Eggs, dozen, 975.
 Egg plant, 867.
 Fodder corn, pounds, 141,215.
 Grass, pounds, 69,240.
 Green rye, pounds, 24,200.
 Green oats and rye, pounds, 62,210.
 Hides, pounds, 4,079.

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Hay, pounds, 57,815.
Kale, barrels, 246.
Lettuce, bushels, 691.
Lettuce, heads, 2,993.
Leek, bunches, 591.
Lima beans, bushels, 56½.
Muskmelons, 1,920.
Milk, dairy, quarts, 224,449½.
Onions, bushels, 317½.
Onions, bunch, 5,032.
Parsley, bunches, 304.
Parsnips, bushels, 500.
Pork, pounds, 36,561.
Peas, bushels, 155½.
Pickles, 13,205.
Potatoes, bushels, 2,049 5-6.
Potatoes (early), bushels, 400.
Peppers, 463.
Pumpkins, 1,077.
Quinces, bushels, 1½.
Rhubarb, bunches, 5,612.
Radishes, bunches, 536.
Radishes, bushels, 230.
Raspberries, quarts, 230.
Rye straw, pounds, 5,070.
Spinach, bushels, 304½.
Strawberry plants, 10,000.
Strawberries, quarts, 1,616.
Sweet potatoes, bushels, 127.
String beans, bushels, 243½.
Squash, 3,136.
Squash, hubbard, 800.
Salsify, bunches, 1,000.
Turnips, bushels, 2,153.
Tomatoes, bushels, 574½.

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Turnips to cows, pounds, 3,590.
Turnip tops to cows, pounds, 4,868.
Turnip tops, barrels, 20.
Tallow, pounds, 224.
Watermelons, 2,098.
Ensilage, tons, 300.
Manure, horse, cow, pig, tons, 1,200.
Manure, liquid, tons, 100.

BROOKLYN DEPARTMENT.**REPORT OF GARDEN PRODUCTS.**

Year ending September 30, 1898.

Asparagus, bushels, 11.
Beets, bushels, 133½.
Beans, string, bushels, 65.
Beans, field, bushels, 31½.
Beans, lima, bushels, 11.
Corn, sweet, dozen, 681½.
Celery, heads, 3,362.
Cabbage, heads, 6,687.
Cucumbers, 493.
Carrots, bushels, 23.
Egg plant, 2,470.
Kale, bushels, 122½.
Lettuce, heads, 4,944.
Leeks, bushels, 2,420.
Onions, early, bunches, 2,108.
Onions, bushels, 195½.
Salsify, bushels, 144.
Potatoes, bushel, 5½.
Spinach, bushels, 793½.
Parsley, bushels, 1,321.
Pumpkins, 483.
Tomatoes, bushels, 256½.
Peas, green, bushel, 40.

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Peppers, bushel, 1.
 Parsnips, bushel, 150½.
 Turnips, bushel, 389½.
 Radishes, bushels, 125.
 Rhubarb, bunches, 4,820.
 Squash, early, 1,436.
 Milk, quarts, 3,650.
 Manure, horse, tons, 100.

KINGS PARK.

REPORT OF FARM STOCK ON HAND.

Horses, State	35
Horses, private	1
Cows	61
Hogs and pigs	540
Sleighs	2
Buggies	2
Surrey	1
Wagonette	1
Coach	1
Buckboard	1
Mail wagon	1
Canopy top	1
Buggy, run about.....	1
Phaeton	1
Road cart	1
Wagons, two horse	5
Wagons, low down	3
Tank wagon	1
Milk wagon	1

BROOKLYN.

FARM STOCK ON HAND.

Wagonette for transportation of patients.....	1
Surrey	1

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Buggy	1
Truck	1
Grocery wagon	1
Dump cart	1
Garbage cart	1
Horses	6
Cows	1

The following is the report of the wheelwright and blacksmith's department:

Horseshoes (new).....	2,017
New spokes	161
New rims	19
New poles	8
New shafts	9
New tops	5
New bodies	3
New tires	7
New spring seats	4
New bolsters and beds	12
New axles	10
New wheels	20
New wheel trucks	1
New stone boat	1
New ice boat	1
New ice dump.....	1
New sides and bottoms.....	16
New whiffletrees	5
New reaches	9
New neck yokes.....	3
New shaft tips	6
New whip sockets.....	5

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KINGS PARK.

REPORT FROM TAILOR SHOP.

For year ending September 30, 1898.

Manufactured.

Coats	1,481
Vests	435
Trousers, pairs	1,313
Overcoats	181
Uniform suits, for farm hands.....	126
Crash suits	70
Combination or strong suits.....	145
Blue overalls, pairs	60
Caps	36
Cushion covers	50
Kitchen suits	333

Repaired.

Towels hemmed	500
Window shades hemmed.....	400
Carpets repaired	30
Garments repaired, or cleaned and pressed.....	4,022

BROOKLYN DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF WORK DONE IN TAILOR SHOP.

Year from September 30, 1897 to September 30, 1898.

367 suits for patients.
 42 trousers for patients.
 4 overcoats for patients.
 2 coats for patients.
 2 vests for patients.
 163 white coats for patients.
 34 white vests for patients.
 64 white trousers for patients.
 58 pairs overalls for patients.

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649 coats cleaned and repaired:
 819 trousers cleaned and repaired.
 390 vests cleaned and repaired.
 10 canvas mangle covers for laundry.
 5 combination strong suits.

KINGS PARK.

REPORT OF WORK DONE IN MATTRESS AND MAT SHOP.

From October 1, 1897 to September 30, 1898.

Curled hair mattresses.....	1,332
Curled hair pillows	712
Cushions	31
Knee pads	35
House brooms, dozen	144
Whisk brooms	494
Shoe brushes	65
Scrub brushes	319
Window brushes.....	202
Dust brushes	224
Window shades made	472
Window shades repaired	640
Wagon curtains	11
Cocoa mats, made	105
Carpets, laid	17
Wagons reupholstered	9
Chairs, reupholstered	13
Lounges reupholstered	7
Furniture covers, made	19
Foot stools	2
Rugs bound	1
Wigs for amusement	16
Sleighs, upholstered	1
Burlapping furniture, days	3
Felting steam pipes, days	4

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BROOKLYN DEPARTMENT.

REPORT FROM WORK ROOM.

For Year Ending September 30, 1898.

Manufactured.

Mattresses	340
Brooms, house, dozen	83
Brooms, whisk, dozen	10
Pillows	300
Rag carpet, yards	380
Brushes, dust, dozen	14
Brushes, scrub, dozen	50
Cocoa mats	20
Brushes, shoe, dozen	9
Brushes, window, dozen	4
Brushes, floor, dozen	1
Brush mats, dozen	1
Rag mats, dozen	1
Rush mats, dozen	1

Repaired.

Chairs caned	30
Clocks repaired	12
Chairs upholstered	14
Couches upholstered	6
Cushions upholstered	11

SHOEMAKERS' REPORT.

Year Ending September 30, 1898.

Manufactured.

Shoes, men's (Creedmoor leather), pairs	600
Shoes, men's (calf), pairs	34
Shoes, women's (Dongola), pairs	375
Harness straps	23

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Repaired.

Shoes, men's, soled and heeled, pairs.....	932
Shoes, women's, soled and heeled, pairs.....	273
Shoes, women's (private), soled and heeled, pairs.....	7
Shoes, men's (private), soled and heeled, pairs.....	37

Harness Repaired.

Neck collars	79
Breeching straps	70
Saddle pads	33
Lines, pairs	61
Tugs	46
Martingales	7
Blinds	98
Traces	124
Cruppers	14
Saddles	11
Check lines	18
Wagon cushions	8
Breeching straps	7
Bridles	8
Whip socket covers.....	4
Backing straps	35
Halters	14
Straps	154

BROOKLYN DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF WORK DONE IN SHOE SHOP.

Year Ending September 30, 1898.

Shoes repaired, pairs.....	1,033
New engine belts.....	2
New straps	45
Breechings repaired	15
Traces repaired, pairs.....	26
Tugs repaired, pairs.....	4

Long Island State Hospital—Annual Report

Headstalls repaired, pairs.....	4
Collars repaired	8
Hame straps, new.....	12
Double harness repaired, sets.....	2
Reins repaired, pairs.....	8
Saddles repaired	5

KINGS PARK.

Number of pieces laundered for year.....1,079,530

BROOKLYN.

Number of pieces laundered for year..... 714,072

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STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing Movement of Population for the Year Ending September 30, 1898.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining October 1, 1897	1,179	1,537	2,716
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1898:	353	335	688
On original commitments:			
From residences	342	329	671
By transfers from Co. houses	4	1	5
By transfers from other institutions for insane	7	5	12
Total number under treatment during year.	1,532	1,872	3,404
Daily average population	1,234	1,578	2,812
Capacity of institution	978	1,366	2,344
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	92	94	186
As improved	45	35	77
As unimproved	5	15	20
* As not insane	8	6	14
† Discharged: Commitment paper irregular		1	1
‡ Died	142	143	285
Whole number discharged during the year.	289	294	583
Remaining October 1, 1898	1,243	1,578	2,821

* Nine senile cases, three idiots, one epileptic and one case of malignant tumor, with mild depression.

† Examining physicians not registered with S. C. L.

‡ Commitment papers irregular.

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TABLE No. 2.

October 1, 1897, to September 30, 1898.

Date of opening.....	Oct. 21, 1871
Total acreage of grounds and buildings	888,74 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres.
Value of real estate, including buildings.....	\$3,700,000 00
Value of personal property.....	180,451 72
Acreage under cultivation	210
Receipts during year, maintenance fund:	
Balance on hand October 1, 1897	\$1,401 76
From State Treasury for maintenance on estimates	
1 to 12 inclusive.....	490,458 87
From reimbursing patients.....	16,268 27
From all other sources	4,426 23
Total receipts for maintenance.....	<u>\$511,153 37</u>
Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy	
for extraordinary improvements	\$335,772 91
Total receipts from manufacturing fund.....	<u>4,800 00</u>
Disbursements during year for maintenance:	
Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries	\$33,227 19
Estimate No. 2. For wages	180,317 84
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores.....	167,426 60
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs.....	8,505 75
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds	13,651 33
Estimate No. 6. For clothing	17,932 42
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding	12,836 39
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery.....	4,107 84
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light.....	49,986 68
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies.....	2,469 52
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses,	19,867 77
Estimate No. 12. For transportation	1,449 06
Total disbursement, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	<u>\$511,778 39</u>

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Table No. 2—(Concluded).

Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy.....	\$335,772 91
Total disbursements during year, manufacturing fund.....	4,800 00
<hr/>	
Balances October 1, 1898:	
General maintenance fund.....	\$776 74
Apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements.....	99,970 78
<hr/>	
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.....	\$3.499
<hr/>	
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	\$30 00
Women	25 00
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men	20 00
Women	14 00
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population	1 to 8.4
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population	1 to 43
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation	52.74
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year.....	\$22,838 40
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year.....	35,447 64
<hr/>	

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TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Assigned Causes of Insanity in Cases Admitted During the Current Year.

CAUSES.	YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1898.			INHERITED PREDISPO- SITION.			Unascertained.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Moral:							
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)	18	38	56	10	11	21	1
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above) .	16	10	26	4	2	6	2
Religious excitement.	2	4	6	....	1	1	...
Love affairs (includ- ing seduction)	5	3	8	1	1	2	1
Fright and nervous shock	2	5	7	....	1	1	...
Physical:							
Intemperance	49	15	64	12	5	17	4
Sexual excess	3	....	3	2	....	2	1
Venereal diseases . .	21	5	26	1	....	1	5
Masturbation	13	3	16	2	1	3	1
Sunstroke	5	2	7	..	....	..	..
Accident or injury . .	17	2	19	2	....	2	1
Pregnancy . . . . .	....	1	1	....	1	1	...
Parturition and puer- perium . . . . .	....	27	27	....	6	6	3
Lactation . . . . .	....	3	3	....	1	1	...
Change of life . . . . .	....	7	7	....	3	3	1
Privation and over- work	3	2	5	1	....	1	...
Epilepsy	19	8	27	5	3	8	3
Other convulsive dis- orders	3	....	3	1	....	1	...
Diseases of skull and brain	7	4	11	....	....	....	1
Old age	24	30	54	3	3	6	10
Epidemic influenza .	....	2	2	....	1	1	...
Abuse of drugs . . . . .	....	2	2	....	2	2	...
Other auto-infection .	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
All other bodily dis- orders and ill health	9	23	32	2	7	9	...
Heredity	20	42	62	20	42	62	...
Unascertained	110	92	202	3	1	4	49
Not insane	6	5	11
Total	353	335	688	69	92	161	84

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TABLE No. 4.

Showing Forms of Insanity in Those Admitted, Recovered and Died
During the Year Ending September 30, 1898, and Since October 1,
1888.

FORM.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.
Mania, acute delirious ...	5	.....	6	10	.....	11
Mania, acute	132	79	17	1,002	458	130
Mania, recurrent	24	7	.....	99	52	5
Mania, chronic	47	4	17	575	44	142
Melancholia, acute	152	68	30	1,071	394	178
Melancholia, simple	17	7	.....	19	7	.....
Melancholia, chronic.....	44	9	15	416	87	132
Alternating (circular) in- sanity .....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....
Paranoia	50	.....	5	111	.....	6
General paralysis	55	.....	38	422	.....	302
Dementia, primary	4	8	17	521	84	268
Dementia, terminal.....	109	.....	114	1,009	16	692
Epilepsy with insanity ...	28	4	26	277	18	131
Imbecility with maniacal attacks	10	.....	.....	81	.....	29
Idiocy .....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	5
Not insane*	11	.....	.....	23	.....	1
Total	688	186	285	5,659	1,161	2,032

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

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TABLE No. 5.
Showing Results of Treatment in Presumably Curable Cases for the Current Year.

CURABLE CONDITIONS.	PRESENT AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.			ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			UNDER TREATMENT DURING YEAR.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Melancholia in acute forms..	18	24	42	69	67	136	87	91	178
{ First admission.....	3	6	9	3	6	9
{ Second admission....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
{ Third admission....
Mania in acute forms.....	18	22	40	66	73	139	84	94	178
{ First admission....	9	5	14	9	5	14
{ Second admission....	5	5	10	5	5	10
{ Third admission....	2	2	4	2	3	5
All other curable forms.....	1	1	2
{ First admission....	1	1	1	1
{ Second admission....
{ Third admission....

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TABLE No. 6.
Showing the Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission, and the Period Under Treatment of Patients Discharged
Recovered During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	12	22	34	2	2	4	123	173	296	41	16	57
One to three months... ..	18	28	46	12	17	29	115	148	263	111	92	203
Three to six months.....	10	7	17	22	33	55	50	54	104	162	175	337
Six to nine months.....	1	2	3	20	19	39	20	22	42	96	121	217
Nine months to one year....	1	1	2	12	8	20	8	10	18	59	79	138
One year to eighteen months..	5	5	10	10	6	16	11	10	21	49	60	109
Eighteen months to two years	1	.....	1	4	3	7	6	2	8	17	19	36
Two to three years.....	2	4	6	2	1	3	5	6	11	10	11	21
Three to four years.....	1	1	2	.....	2	2	4	3	7	10	5	15
Four to five years.....	1	.....	1	5	2	7	3	1	4	8	4	12
Five to ten years.....	2	.....	2	2	1	3	5	3	8	6	7	13
Ten to twenty years.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	2	1	3	1	1	2
Thirty to forty years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unascertained	38	23	61	219	157	376
Total.....	92	94	186	92	94	186	571	590	1,161	571	590	1,161

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TABLE No. 7.

Showing the Causes of Death of Patients who Died During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEAR ENDING SEP- TEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Specific infectious diseases:						
Typhoid fever.....	1	1	2	21	15	36
Measles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Small pox .....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Influenza .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Erysipelas .....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Septicemia and pyemia.....	2	2	4	7	9	16
Dysentery .....	.....	7	7	11	19	30
Malarial affections.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Syphilis .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Tuberculosis	28	27	55	176	195	371
Constitutional diseases:						
Rheumatism (or rheumatic affec- tions) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Scurvy, purpura and haemophilia..	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Mouth, salivary glands, pharynx, tonsils and œsophagus .....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Diseases of the stomach	2	.....	2	7	7	14
Diseases of the intestines	9	15	24	47	69	116
Diseases of the liver .....	.....	1	1	1	5	6
Diseases of the peritoneum	2	.....	2	4	.....	4
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Diseases of the bronchi .....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Diseases of the lungs	6	8	14	50	48	98
Diseases of the pleura.....	1	.....	1	1	2	3
Diseases of the circulatory system:						
Diseases of the pericardium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Diseases of the heart.....	19	22	41	107	108	215
Arterio-sclerosis.....	4	2	6	5	2	7
Aneurism .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:						
Anemia, pernicious anemia and leukemia	1	1	2	1	1	2
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	3	11	14	46	53	99
Diseases of the nervous system:						
Diseases of the nerves.....	1	1
Diseases of the spinal cord.....	1	1	2	2	2	4
Diseases of the meninges	8	7	15

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Table No. 7—(Concluded).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEAR ENDING SEP. TEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Diseases of the nervous system :						
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions)	12	5	17	74	74	148
Functional nervous diseases (paralysis agitans, chorea, eclampsia, hysteria, neurasthenia) .....	....	1	1	....	1	1
Epilepsy	9	4	13	57	37	94
Mental diseases :						
Exhaustion of acute mental disease	7	17	24	120	177	297
Exhaustion of chronic mental disease						
General paralysis of the insane	28	4	32	207	36	243
The intoxications ; heat-stroke ; obesity :						
Heat-stroke .....	....	1	1	....	1	1
Debility of old age	3	7	10	36	58	94
Accident .....	....	....	....	10	4	14
Suicide .....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Surgical and gynecological diseases and diseases of the skin	2	3	5	16	19	35
Malignant new growths or cancer	2	1	3	13	18	31
Total	142	143	285	1048	984	2032

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TABLE No. 8.

Showing Hereditary Tendency to Insanity in Patients Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Paternal branch.....	19	30	49	118	143	261
Maternal branch.....	23	18	41	130	166	296
Paternal and maternal branches.....	2	3	5	23	40	63
Collateral branches.....	25	41	66	147	215	362
No hereditary tendency..	190	157	347	1,135	892	2,027
Unascertained.....	94	86	180	1,325	1,325	2,650
Total.....	353	335	688	2,878	2,781	5,659

TABLE No. 9.

Showing Civil Condition of Patients Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

CIVIL CONDITION.	YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	155	113	268	1,358	1,034	2,387
Married.....	160	158	318	1,220	1,202	2,422
Widowed.....	36	64	100	282	533	815
Divorced.....	2	2
Unascertained.....	2	2	23	10	33
Total.....	353	335	688	2,878	2,781	5,659

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TABLE No. 10.

Showing Degree of Education of Patients Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Collegiate	7	1	8	74	7	81
Academic	4	13	17	55	58	113
Common school.....	229	235	464	1,306	1,086	2,392
Read and write	89	22	61	445	357	802
Read only.....	11	6	17	133	166	299
No education	29	15	44	158	248	406
Unascertained	34	43	77	707	859	1,566
Total	353	335	688	2,878	2,781	5,659

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TABLE No. 11.
Showing the Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission, and the Period Under Treatment of Patients Who Died During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.				SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.				
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			Total.	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.		
Under one month.....	11	15	26	25	19	44	70	89	159
One to three months.....	20	11	31	16	10	26	108	92	200
Three to six months.....	15	8	23	17	5	22	86	63	149
Six to nine months.....	6	10	16	14	6	20	54	31	85
Nine months to one year....	2	2	4	4	4	8	29	16	45
One year to eighteen months.	11	5	16	8	8	16	55	28	83
Eighteen months to two years.	2	2	4	7	10	17	25	18	43
Two to three years.....	10	8	18	10	12	22	44	38	77
Three to four years.....	.....	2	2	6	15	21	18	18	36
Four to six years.....	3	2	5	12	16	28	15	23	38
Six to ten years.....	2	2	4	8	12	20	23	18	40
Ten to twenty years.....	3	3	6	9	17	26	19	21	40
Twenty years and over.....	.....	1	1	6	9	15	6	7	13
Not insane*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Unascertained.....	57	72	129	.....	.....	.....	497	526	1,023
Total.....	142	143	285	142	143	285	1,048	984	2,032
Average duration of insane life (give years and tenths).....				4.8	6.9	5.9	.....	.....	.....
				4.8	6.9	5.9
				4.8	6.9	5.9	1,048	984	2,032

*Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

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TABLE No. 12.

Showing Ages of Those Admitted During the Current Year and Since
October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years.....				1		1
From 10 to 15 years.....				18	7	25
From 15 to 20 years.....	17	7	24	136	125	261
From 20 to 25 years.....	51	26	77	349	322	671
From 25 to 30 years.....	29	51	80	367	407	774
From 30 to 35 years. ...	54	55	109	397	402	799
From 35 to 40 years.....	48	47	95	389	322	711
From 40 to 50 years.....	77	56	133	527	464	991
From 50 to 60 years.....	29	40	69	319	323	642
From 60 to 70 years.....	29	31	60	233	243	476
From 70 to 80 years.....	16	15	31	107	126	233
From 80 to 90 years and over	3	5	8	32	37	69
Unascertained		2	2	3	3	6
Total	353	335	688	2,878	2,781	5,659

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TABLE No. 13.

Showing Ages of Those Discharged Recovered During the Current Year
and Since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 10 to 20 years.....	7	1	8	51	42	93
From 20 to 30 years.....	19	27	46	179	234	413
From 30 to 40 years.....	35	36	71	152	163	315
From 40 to 50 years.....	15	18	33	100	90	190
From 50 to 60 years.....	11	9	20	57	36	93
From 60 to 70 years.....	5	3	8	20	20	40
From 70 to 80 years.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unascertained .....	.....	.....	.....	11	5	16
Total	92	94	186	571	590	1,161

TABLE No. 14.

Showing Ages of Patients who Died During the Current Year and
Since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years .....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
From 15 to 20 years	3	2	5	18	22	40
From 20 to 25 years	9	7	16	48	45	93
From 25 to 30 years	9	10	19	74	75	149
From 30 to 35 years	12	9	21	103	91	194
From 35 to 40 years	14	15	29	131	88	219
From 40 to 50 years	31	28	59	224	175	399
From 50 to 60 years	18	21	39	171	161	332
From 60 to 70 years	31	31	62	175	191	366
From 70 to 80 years	13	15	28	82	97	179
From 80 to 90 years and over	1	5	6	15	36	51
Unascertained.....	1	1	4	1	5
Total	142	143	285	1,048	944	2,032

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TABLE No. 15.

Showing Alleged Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission of Patients Admitted During the Year Ending September 30, 1898.

DURATION OF INSANITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	55	53	108
One to three months	76	73	149
Three to six months	37	36	73
Six to nine months	19	22	41
Nine months to one year	14	9	23
One year to eighteen months	20	29	49
Eighteen months to two years	6	4	10
Two to three years	20	15	35
Three to four years	13	10	23
Four to five years	3	5	8
Five to ten years	6	11	17
Ten to fifteen years	1	7	8
Fifteen to twenty years	1	1	2
Twenty to thirty years	1	1	2
Thirty years and upwards	1	.....	1
Not insane*	6	5	11
Unascertained	74	54	128
Total	353	335	688

* Includes cases of alcoholism, morphia habit, etc.

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TABLE No. 16.

Showing Period of Residence in Asylum of Patients Remaining Under Treatment September 30, 1898.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	25	18	43
One to three months	35	49	84
Three to six months	48	62	110
Six to nine months	57	47	104
Nine months to one year	60	32	92
One year to eighteen months	125	91	216
Eighteen months to two years	55	62	117
Two to three years	112	123	235
Three to four years	97	110	207
Four to five years	84	89	173
Five to ten years	270	342	612
Ten to fifteen years	139	245	384
Fifteen to twenty years	67	126	193
Twenty to thirty years	59	142	201
Thirty years and upwards	10	40	50
Total	1,243	1,578	2,821

TABLE No. 17.

Showing the Occupation of those Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1898.

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1898.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Professional: Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, lawyers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, &c	9	.....	9	98	5	103
Commercial: Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, shopmen, stenographers, typewriters, &c	80	80	494	494

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Table No. 17—(Concluded).

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agricultural and pastoral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.....	18	.....	18	61	.....	61
Mechanics at outdoor vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc....	54	.....	54	462	.....	462
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations:						
Bootmakers bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc.....	64	.....	64	615	1	616
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.....	9	110	119	96	731	827
Educational and higher domestic duties:						
Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.....	1	192	193	21	1,623	1,644
Commercial:						
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.....	.....	4	4	.....	28	28
Employed in sedentary occupation:						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, etc.....	.....	16	16	25	217	242
Miners, seamen, etc.....	7	.....	7	51	.....	51
Laborers.....	91	.....	91	753	.....	753
No occupation.....	16	13	29	143	141	284
Unascertained.....	4	4	59	35	94
Total.....	353	335	688	2,878	2,781	5,659

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TABLE No. 18.

Showing the Nativity of Patients Admitted During the Current Year
and Since October 1, 1888.

NATIVITY.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Arabia.....				1		1
Austria.....	3	2	5	20	15	35
Australia.....				2		2
Africa.....		1	1		1	1
Azore Islands (Portugal).....					1	1
Bavaria.....	1		1	5		5
Belgium.....	1		1	4		4
Born at sea.....				1		1
Canada.....	4	6	10	48	24	72
Canary Islands.....				1		1
China.....				9		9
Corsica.....				1		1
Denmark.....	1		1	11	9	20
Hungary.....	1	2	3	16	6	22
England.....	12	7	19	120	106	226
Ireland.....	57	79	136	553	844	1,397
Finland (Russia).....				6	3	9
France.....	2	1	3	18	19	37
Germany.....	60	52	112	447	427	874
Holland.....	1	1	2	4	4	8
Iceland.....				1	1	2
Italy.....	8	2	10	39	27	66
India.....					1	1
Japan.....		1	1	3	1	4
Maderia (Portugal).....					1	1
Mexico.....				1		1
Norway.....	4	7	11	37	22	59
Nova Scotia.....	1		1	2		2
South America.....	1	1	2	2	1	3
Poland.....	5	2	7	21	17	38
Roumania.....	1		1	6		6
Russia.....	7	10	17	32	44	76
Scotland.....	6	4	10	34	30	64
Spain.....	1		1	7	1	8
Sweden.....	5	9	14	49	66	115
Switzerland.....	1	1	2	12	7	19
Turkey (in Asia).....					1	1

Long Island State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 18—(Concluded).

NATIVITY.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
United States	167	147	314	1,340	1,085	2,425
Unknown				14	6	20
Wales				3	4	7
West Indies ..	3		3	8	7	15
Total	353	335	688	2,878	2,781	5,659

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, the parents of 78.98 per cent. were both of foreign birth.

In 3.57 per cent. the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In 1.13 per cent. the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

Long Island State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 19.

Showing the Residence by Counties and Classification of Patients
Admitted During the Year Ending September 30, 1898.

COUNTIES.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Albany.....			
Allegany.....			
Broome.....			
Cattaraugus.....			
Cayuga.....			
Chautauqua.....			
Chemung.....			
Chenango.....			
Clinton.....			
Columbia.....			
Cortland.....			
Delaware.....			
Dutchess.....			
Erie.....			
Essex.....			
Franklin.....			
Fulton.....			
Genesee.....			
Greene.....			
Hamilton.....			
Herkimer.....			
Jefferson.....			
Kings.....	602		602
Lewis.....			
Livingston.....			
Madison.....			
Monroe.....			
Montgomery.....			
New York.....	1		1
Niagara.....			
Oneida.....			
Onondaga.....			
Ontario.....			
Orange.....			
Orleans.....			
Oswego.....			
Otsego.....			
Putnam.....			
Queens.....	55		55
Rensselaer.....			
Richmond.....			
Rockland.....			
St. Lawrence.....			

Long Island State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 19—(Concluded).

COUNTIES.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Saratoga			
Schenectady			
Schoharie			
Schuyler			
Seneca			
Steuben			
Suffolk	30		30
Sullivan			
Tioga			
Tompkins			
Ulster			
Warren			
Washington			
Wayne			
Westchester			
Wyoming			
Yates			
Soldiers' Home			
Total	688		688

Long Island State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 20

Showing the Residence by Counties and Classification of Patients
Remaining Under Treatment September 30, 1898.

COUNTIES.	PUBLIC.			PRIVATE.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany.....						
Allegany.....						
Broome.....						
Cattaraugus.....						
Cayuga.....						
Chautauqua.....						
Chemung.....						
Chenango.....						
Clinton.....						
Columbia.....						
Cortland.....						
Delaware.....						
Dutchess.....						
Erie.....						
Essex.....						
Franklin.....						
Fulton.....						
Genesee.....						
Greene.....						
Hamilton.....						
Herkimer.....						
Jefferson.....						
Kings.....	1,189	1,533	2,722			
Lewis.....						
Livingston.....						
Madison.....						
Monroe.....						
Montgomery.....						
New York.....		2	2			
Niagara.....						
Oneida.....						
Onondaga.....						
Ontario.....						
Orange.....						
Orleans.....						
Oswego.....						
Otsego.....						
Putnam.....						
Queens.....	31	28	59			
Rensselaer.....						
Richmond.....						

Long Island State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 20—(Concluded).

COUNTIES.	PUBLIC.			PRIVATE.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Rockland						
St. Lawrence						
Saratoga						
Schenectady						
Schoharie						
Schnyler						
Seneca						
Steuben						
Suffolk	23	14	37			
Sullivan						
Tioga						
Tompkins						
Ulster		1	1			
Warren						
Washington						
Wayne						
Westchester						
Wyoming						
Yates						
Unascertained						
Total	1,243	1,578	2,821			

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS
OF THE
MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL
AT
NEW YORK
TO THE
State Commission in Lunacy.
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.



CHAPTER 10

Third Annual Report of the Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital.

OFFICERS.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

HENRY E. HOWLAND,	GEORGE E. DODGE,
ELEONORA KINNICUTT,	JOHN McANERNEY,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,	LOUISA PIERPONT MORGAN,
HENRY H. HOLLISTER.	

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

HENRY E. HOWLAND.....	President.
GEORGE E. DODGE.....	Secretary.
WILLIAM H. KIMBALL.....	Treasurer.

NON-RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Board of Consulting Physicians and Surgeons.

AUSTIN FLINT, M. D.	CHARLES INSLEE PARDEE, M.D.
WHITMAN V. WHITE, M. D.	EDWARD D. FISHER, M. D.
WALTER R. GILLETTE, M. D.	ALLAN McLANE HAMILTON, M.D.
EDWARD G. JANEWAY, M. D.	JOSEPH D. BRYANT, M. D.
WILLIAM H. ROSS, M. D.	WILLIAM H. THOMSON, M. D.
FREDERICK PETERSON, M. D.	

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

A. E. MACDONALD, LL. B., M. D.	General Superintendent.
--	-------------------------

Medical Superintendents.

E. C. DENT, M. D.	G. A. SMITH, M. D.
PERCY BRYANT, M. D.	

First Assistant Physician.

J. T. W. ROWE, M. D.

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Second Assistant Physicians.

LOUIS C. PETTIT, M. D. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, M. D.
 GEORGE B. CAMPBELL, M. D.

Assistant Physicians.

DWIGHT S. SPELLMAN, M. D. BENJAMIN R. LOGIE, M. D.
 M. B. HEYMAN, M. D. WILLIAM B. MOSELEY, M. D.
 REUBEN F. MONETTE, M. D. WILLIAM J. FURNESS, M. D.
 ARTHUR C. DELACROIX, M. D. JOHN RIORDAN, M. D.
 HORATIO G. GIBSON, M. D. HUNTER A. BOND, M. D.
 CONSTANTINE BJERRING, M. D. FRANK H. MAGNESS, M. D.
 EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, M. D. C. G. BRINK, M. D.

Junior Physicians.

LOUIS WALTHER, M. D. JOHN W. WICKLIFFE, M. D.
 JOHN R. KNAPP, M. D. GUY S. PETERKIN, M. D.
 PAUL A. PHILLIPS, M. D. PAUL G. TADDIKEN, M. D.
 THEODORE I. TOWNSEND, M. D. ARTHUR B. WRIGHT, M. D.
 JOHN M. KEYES, M. D. JOHN A. HILL, M. D.
 STANLEY H. MACGILLVARY, M. D. FRANK G. HYDE, M. D.
 ANTON HEGER, M. D. B. ROSS NAIRN, M. D.
 H. R. HUMPHRIES, M. D. W. G. RYON, M. D.
 A. P. MUIR, M. D. C. E. NORRIS, M. D.
 J. HOWARD CROSBY, M. D. JOHN MILTON HOLT, M. D.
 C. FLOYD HAVILAND, M. D.

Women Physicians.

ANNA E. HUTCHINSON, M. D. CHARLOTTE E. ELLARSON, M. D.

Medical Internes.

W. HENRY COE, M. D. ROBERT MASON, M. D.
 ERVING HOLLEY, M. D.

. E. COLE.....Steward.

Manhattan State Hospital—Annual Report

REPORT OF MANAGERS.

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

In compliance with the requirements of the Insanity Law, the Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital beg to herewith present their third annual report, for the year ending September 30, 1898.

The treasurer's report and the general superintendent's report are also incorporated in the report of the managers.

STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

The following committees have been in active operation during the past year:

Finance committee.—Henry H. Hollister, chairman, John McAnerney and Isaac N. Seligman.

House and visiting committee.—Eleonora Kinnicutt, Louisa Pierpont Morgan and George E. Dodge.

Building committee.—Henry H. Hollister, Eleonora Kinnicutt and George E. Dodge.

The finance committee have had frequent meetings and have attended carefully during the year to all matters of contracts for buildings and proposals of all kinds.

The members of the visiting committee have made regular inspections of the various branches of the hospital and have made reports of these inspections at the monthly meetings of the Board.

Henry H. Hollister has made a special feature during the year of the care and inspection of the hospital at Central Islip.

CONDITION OF THE INSTITUTION.

The general condition of the buildings connected with the hospital is good. In both the male and female branches of the hospital on Ward's Island regular improvements have been carried on during the year in painting and renovating the wards, so that they now present a very creditable appearance.

Manhattan State Hospital—Annual Report

The east building of the male department is the most unsatisfactory of any of our buildings on Ward's Island. It is much overcrowded and is badly constructed. We shall hope that in time the State will allow a new building to be erected to take the place of this one.

The new building for acute cases has been commenced on Ward's Island and will add much to the facilities for work there when it is completed.

The new power-house at Ward's Island, through an oversight in the architect's office in Albany, was not properly constructed, as due care was not taken to procure suitable foundations for the walls. A large portion of this building will have to be rebuilt at a great expense to the State.

At Central Islip the prospects are very bright for a most satisfactory plant. The first colony is being increased and enlarged by extra buildings, a very handsome new kitchen has been provided and your Commission have also enabled us to start work upon the new colony. When this work is all finished, some 3,000 patients can be taken care of and we are sure the State authorities will be satisfied with the money expended at Central Islip.

SANITARY CONDITION.

We beg again to call the attention of your Commission to the important matter of the sanitary condition at Central Islip. No satisfactory plan has yet been arranged for the disposal of the sewage. As soon as the new colony is started with a large increase in patients and attendants, it will be absolutely necessary to have some thorough system of drainage that can be applied to both colonies.

We trust that during the coming year your Commission will give this matter your close attention and allow us to arrange for some scientific plan for disposing of this matter.

WORKING FORCE OF THE HOSPITAL.

The working force of the hospital, including all the physicians, employes, nurses and attendants of different grades, has been satisfactory during the past year.

Manhattan State Hospital—Annual Report

We would particularly call the attention of your Commission to the fact that we think during the past year the hospital has, with increased facilities, made decided steps in advance, along the scientific side of the medical work. The school for trained nurses has been doing most satisfactory work and the hospital is constantly acquiring a better class of women for this service. The new buildings for the attendants have made them much more comfortable and more contented with their positions.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF THE HOSPITAL.

Our Board would beg to report that the general management of the hospital, under the care and supervision of the general superintendent, Dr. A. E. Macdonald, has been entirely satisfactory. Dr. Macdonald has maintained his usual efficient order and discipline throughout all departments of the Hospital.

For the board of managers.

GEORGE E. DODGE,

Secretary.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

NEW YORK, November 10, 1898.

HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*:

Sir.—I have the honor to report receipts and disbursements on account of the Manhattan State Hospital from September 30, 1897, to October 1, 1898, as stated below.

RECEIPTS—GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand October 1, 1897.....	\$10,412 50
From State Comptroller.....	1,219,293 83
From reimbursing patients.....	15,909 24
All other sources.....	3,627 71
Total receipts for maintenance.....	<u>\$1,249,243 28</u>

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DISBURSEMENTS—GENERAL FUND.

Estimate 1.—Officers' salaries	\$70,747 95
Estimate 2.—Wages	369,339 77
Estimate 3.—Provisions and stores.....	473,348 50
Estimate 4.—Ordinary repairs	19,460 19
Estimate 5.—Farm and grounds.....	15,748 08
Estimate 6.—Clothing	95,079 50
Estimate 7.—Furniture and bedding.....	19,968 26
Estimate 8.—Books and stationery.....	7,437 68
Estimate 9.—Fuel and light.....	98,638 16
Estimate 10.—Medical supplies	7,968 16
Estimate 11.—Miscellaneous expenses	59,617 60
Estimate 12.—Transportation of patients.....	787 59
Total	<u>\$1,238,141 44</u>
Balance on hand October 1, 1898.....	11,101 84
	<u><u>\$1,249,243 28</u></u>

RECEIPTS—SPECIAL FUND.

From State Comptroller.....	<u>\$261,273 65</u>
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DISBURSEMENTS—SPECIAL FUND.

Sundry vouchers, account extraordinary improve- ments	<u><u>\$261,273 65</u></u>
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RECEIPTS—MANUFACTURING ESTIMATE.

From State Comptroller.....	<u>\$717 05</u>
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DISBURSEMENTS.

Sundry vouchers, account manufacturing estimate.	<u><u>\$717 05</u></u>
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Manhattan State Hospital—Annual Report

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,

NEW YORK, *October 15, 1898.*Hon. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.:*

My Dear Sir: In compliance with the requirements of the statutes relating to the care and custody of the insane, I have the honor to present to your Board my report as General Superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital for the year ending September 30, 1898. To it are appended the statistical tables prescribed by the State Commission in Lunacy, and the usual reports as to industries prosecuted, and particulars as to the regulations of the Hospital, etc. As in the case of the last annual report presented and published, there are further appended the monthly reports submitted to your Board at its regular meetings, and in which the history of the Hospital during the year is chronicled in greater detail than attends the preparation of this annual summary.

MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION.

I submit herewith condensed tables which show, in the first instance, the changes in the population in the course of the year, and, in the second, the relative assignment of the patients of either sex as between the several divisions of the Hospital, at the beginning and the closing of the year, respectively.

	Male.	Female.	Total
Number of insane in care of Hospital			
October 1, 1897.....	3,237	3,711	6,948
Admitted during the ensuing year....	748	825	1,573
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number under treatment...	3,985	4,536	8,521
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Manhattan State Hospital—Annual Report

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients discharged during the year	549	821	1,370
Number of patients died during the year	317	290	607
Total	866	1,111	1,977
Number of patients remaining September 30, 1898	3,119	3,425	6,544

Number of insane in care of Hospital October 1, 1897:

How distributed.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ward's Island	2,121	1,405	3,526
Blackwell's Island		839	839
Hart's Island	375	1,175	1,550
Central Islip	741	292	1,033
Total	3,237	3,711	6,948

Number of insane in care of Hospital September 30, 1898:

How distributed.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ward's Island	2,031	1,468	3,499
Blackwell's Island		839	839
Hart's Island	325	818	1,143
Central Islip	763	300	1,063
Total	3,119	3,425	6,544

It will be seen that the number of patients resident at the close of the year was less by 404 than the census reported at the close of the preceding year. This is accounted for by the fact that, in the exercise of the power conferred upon it by law, the State Commission in Lunacy has elected, during the year, to transfer some 630 of our patients to other State hospitals. Leaving this number out of consideration, for the time being, the change in population has still been considerable, the num

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patients removed from our records by the process of regular discharge, with those removed by death, making up a total of 1347. The number admitted from their homes, directly or indirectly, or transferred from other hospitals, is 1,573, so that there has been a legitimate and natural gain of 226.

Of the patients referred to as having been transferred to other State hospitals by the State Commission, the assignments were as follows:

Date of transfer.	Hospital transferred to.	Male.	Female.	Total.
December 11, 1897..	Willard	125	125	250
April 8, 1898.....	Hudson River (Poughkeepsie)	25	140	165
April 12, 1898.....	Hudson River (Poughkeepsie)	25	140	165
June 15, 1898.....	Utica	50	.....	50
Total		225	405	630

Apart from these transfers there had been, as noted in my last annual report, 90 similar transfers during the year ending September 30, 1897, 40 of the patients going to the St. Lawrence State Hospital at Ogdensburg and 50 to the Kings Park division of the Long Island State Hospital. These transfers, again, followed that of 100 patients to the State Hospital at Binghamton, in the preceding year, 1896. At the present writing 180 patients have been selected and are in readiness for still further transfers, as ordered, and it is expected that within a few days 100 of them will go to the State Hospital at Buffalo, 50 to that at Ogdensburg, and 30 to that at Utica.

In all then, the number of transfers to other State hospitals made or ordered from the time of the creation of the Manhattan State Hospital to the date of this report is 1,000. Counting only those actually made, the census of the Hospital, as between these two dates, has been reduced from 6,857, to 6,544, a net loss of 313.

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IMPROVEMENTS.

NEW BUILDINGS, ETC.

At the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1897, new buildings were reported as being in course of erection, as in the following list:

Building.	Cost.	Date of contract.	Stipulated date of completion.
Frame cottage for male employees, Central Islip.....	\$27,345 00	Aug. 18, 1896	March 1, 1897
Building for female employees, Ward's Island	56,563 00	Aug. 18, 1896	May 1, 1897
Workshops and employees' rooms, Ward's Island ..	46,217 83	Aug. 17, 1896	May 1, 1897
Kitchen building connecting with Verplanck building, Ward's Island and	18,267 00	Sept. 9, 1896	Dec. 26, 1896
Laundry building, Ward's Island ..	25,100 00	Oct. 1, 1896	Jan. 21, 1897
Erecting and finishing building upon pier, foot E. 116th St.	11,447 00	June 21, 1897	Oct. 25, 1897
Building, central power and heating plant, Ward's Island	21,088 00	July 29, 1897	Dec. 1, 1897
Kitchen building, Central Islip....	24,194 00	July 29, 1897	May 1, 1898

Of these, the building for female employees, Ward's Island, the workshops and employees' rooms, Ward's Island, the kitchen

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building connecting with Verplanck building, Ward's Island, and the laundry building, Ward's Island, were, as was also reported, under the stress of necessity occupied, in whole or part, although uncompleted. These buildings have since been completed so far as their acceptance under the State Architect's certificate signifies completion. They have, however, under occupation given evidence of defects either in plan or construction which will necessitate considerable further work upon them before they are made measurably satisfactory.

The kitchen building on Ward's Island was put in use with less inconvenience from its defects than attended the occupation of those assigned to the female and male employes, respectively. The plan which made their heating and ventilation dependent upon the use of electric motors when there was no electric power available to operate these motors made it necessary to defer their occupation until the oversight was corrected. The use of the new laundry, too, was deferred for some time for the same reason, and even at this writing is curtailed and unsatisfactory. While the laundry plant has proven eminently satisfactory in other particulars, the provisions for drying the clothing turn out to be inefficient. Electric motors were here again depended upon with no then provision for the electric power. When that was supplied they were found to be too small and the substitution of larger ones only served to disclose other defects of location and equipment. These have not yet been corrected, and in seasons or upon occasions when natural drying in the open air is, for any reason, impracticable, the good work of the other departments of the laundry is nullified and the supply of clean clothing, etc., seriously diminished.

The frame cottage for employes at Central Islip, which, under the terms of the contract, should have been finished on March 1, 1897, was accepted on March 1, 1898, exactly one year later, and shows already the defects referred to above in common with the other buildings, and in even more marked degree. So also with the building upon the pier at the foot of East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, containing waiting-rooms, etc., in connection

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with the Hospital ferry, which was accepted and occupied in April, 1898, six months later than called for by the contract.

The delinquent list is completed by the building for a central heating and power plant upon Ward's Island, the contractor for which stipulated to finish and deliver it on December 1, 1897. The Architect's certificate of its completion and acceptance bears date of September 14, 1898, or over nine months after the contract time. It became absolutely necessary, in order to at all commensurately heat the buildings crowded with patients upon the west side of the island, to occupy the unfinished building, and this was done in January, 1898, with great inconvenience to all concerned, especial hardships to the engineers and firemen employed, and at a considerable extra expenditure of coal. Early in the course of its construction this building gave evidence to the most casual and inexpert observer of great faults of either plan or execution. These did not, however, unfortunately, secure early recognition and correction, and it is only as I write that their serious nature is acknowledged and work planned for which threatens to extend of necessity to virtual rebuilding. The trouble arose from failure to secure a proper foundation, which has led to such cracking and settling of the walls that they must of necessity, in one-half or more of their extent, be torn down and rebuilt. The foundations for the chimney were sunk deeper than those of the walls, as were those for the heavy electrical machinery, and it is hoped that they are secure. Notwithstanding the heavy weights which the walls were expected to sustain, the proximity of the building to the river, and the marshy nature of the soil at its site, no soundings were made nor spiles driven. The specifications stipulated that the contractor should "excavate for foundations down to the solid earth." Examination now shows that they were placed over what is evidently a former sea beach composed of a species of peat made up of decayed rushes, etc., into which they are now, in places, settling.

In no one of the cited cases of delay, which have seriously embarrassed the administration of the Hospital and lessened the

Manhattan State Hospital—Annual Report

comfort of its inmates, has an attempt been made to apply the remedies provided by the terms of the contracts. The latter prescribe, in each case a per diem penalty for overtime and authorize the taking of the work out of the hands of the original contractor, in case of gross neglect, and its completion, at his expense, by other parties. Whenever either course has been suggested by your Board, it has, however, been advised against by the authorities in Albany.

It is a satisfaction to be able to report one case in exception to those just dwelt upon. The kitchen building at Central Islip was contracted for on July 29, 1897, to be completed May 1, 1898, H. Probst, of New York city, being the contractor. It was completed before the stipulated time, and with a comparatively insignificant allowance for "extras." It is interesting to note, also, that this alone of all the new buildings, either on Ward's Island or at Central Islip, fell to a contractor doing business in the city of New York, the Hospital District assigned to this Hospital.

The several building contracts have been supplemented by others for steam-heating, plumbing, electric-lighting, etc., and these, with a few honorable exceptions, have been marked by the same disregard of the contracts' stipulations and the same immunity from the imposition of their penalties.

MEDICAL STAFF.

The staff of consulting physicians and surgeons has continued during the year the valuable services which have been so freely given since its first establishment in the year 1879. No change in its membership has occurred during the year, and the names given in the list of officers preceding this report are identical with those composing the corresponding list of last year.

The list of resident medical officers, which also precedes this report, shows but few changes as compared with that of a year since. In part they are the result of resignations and compensating appointments herewith detailed:

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RESIGNATIONS.

Junior physicians:

William House, M. D. December 31, 1897.

William O. Cutliffe, M. D. July 1, 1898.

Hiram Elliott, M. D. September 19, 1898.

Woman physician:

Eleanor MacAllister, M. D. July 15, 1898.

Medical interne:

J. Willard Travell, M. D. December 16, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

Junior physicians:

J. Howard Crosby, M. D. December 20, 1897.

John Milton Holt, M. D. January 1, 1898.

Women physicians:

Eleanor MacAllister, M. D. February 1, 1898.

Charlotte E. Ellarson, M. D. September 26, 1898.

Medical interne:

Erving Holley, M. D. December 16, 1897.

Apart from these changes, four have resulted from transfers of physicians to or from this and other State hospitals, as follows:

Dr. Herman C. Evarts, who had been continuously in the service of this hospital for twelve years, was, on January 1, 1898, transferred to the Long Island State Hospital, having been appointed medical superintendent of the Kings Park division of that hospital. Apart from the later service in this hospital above referred to, Dr. Evarts had at one time, some years before, performed duty at the Blackwell's Island division, then the New York City Lunatic Asylum, and subsequently at the Kings County Asylum at Flatbush. Upon resuming his connection with the city asylums, he rendered good service as assistant physician in the organization of the City Farm, as the Central Islip division was then named, and at the time of his promotion and transfer was detailed as physician in charge of the Hart's Island division. Dr. Evarts' promotion to a medical superintendency in the Long

Manhattan State Hospital—Annual Report

Island State Hospital, following that of Dr. Macy to the medical superintendency of the Willard State Hospital, is a gratifying indication of the value attached to training in this hospital as a recommendation by the appointing powers of other similar institutions.

Dr. C. J. Patterson, junior physician, and Dr. Edward G. Aldrich, medical interne, were transferred from this to the Buffalo State Hospital, on December 20 and December 5, 1897, respectively. Upon the other hand, Dr. Edward H. Williams was selected for transfer from the Matteawan State Hospital to this hospital, and appointed assistant physician in the latter, on November 17, 1897. The services of Dr. Frances H. Cole, woman physician, were dispensed with on December 18, 1897, she having failed to report for duty at the termination of a leave of absence granted to her.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

It is again a pleasant duty to make acknowledgment of gifts to the hospital, from various sources.

All the departments have profited throughout the year from the kindness of the Hospital Book and Newspaper Society, and, at the Christmas season, from that of the Fruit and Flower Mission. Donations of valuable reading matter have also been made to the hospital generally by Mr. H. N. Alden, 36 West Twentieth street, and Mr. George E. Dodge, secretary of the board of managers.

Of the several divisions to which gifts have been specifically sent, the female department on Ward's Island has, as usual, fared best, having to make special acknowledgment to:

Mrs. Kinnicutt, of the board of managers.

The Rev. Alfred Blewitt.

The Rev. T. Gardiner Littell.

The Hope Candy Manufacturing Company.

The Central Islip division, in addition to its share of the general supply, has to thank, for reading matter of various kinds:

The Rev. Father Bobier, of Bayshore.

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The Rev. R. L. Brydges, of Islip.

Mr. J. M. Ceballos, of Bayshore.

The Olympic Club, of Bayshore.

As a concluding acknowledgment, I take pleasure in expressing my obligations and thanks to the members of your Board for continued support and courtesies.

Very respectfully yours,

A. E. MACDONALD,

General Superintendent.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORTS.

NEW YORK, October 14, 1897.

HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*:

My Dear Sir.—I have the honor to submit the customary report of the transactions of the Hospital since the last meeting of your Board, September 9.

The regular monthly tables and the certificates of discharge, etc., have been filed in your office in the interim.

The internal affairs of the Hospital are progressing favorably, and do not seem to require special report. During the period of the leave of absence kindly granted to me by your Board, Dr. Dent, who acted for me, and the heads of the several departments, have performed their increased and unusual duties very satisfactorily and creditably.

I regret that I can not report equally satisfactorily in regard to the progress of the work on the various buildings, etc., which is being done under contract. But little progress has been made, and there appears but little more hope than at the date of prior reports of the completion of the work and the full utilization of its results.

I inclose for the informal consideration of your Board memoranda prepared by the heads of the three departments where con-

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tract work is in progress, detailing the present condition of that work. For similar consideration, I inclose communications from the Commercial Construction Co., in relation to delays which were sought to be attributed to that company, but which, according to their latest communication, would now appear to have been the fault of one of the State Architect's assistants. In this and much other work, especially in the matters of electrical construction, steam supply, and plumbing, there have been especially vexatious delays which have been due either to faulty planning or faulty construction, and regarding which it seems to be difficult to determine in which particular direction the fault actually lies.

I am notified that the State Architect, Mr. Perry, will visit the works now in progress to-morrow or next day, and I shall then take occasion to call his attention to these various matters and to urge upon him some settlement of the vexed question of responsibility.

By a recent decision, it seems to have been determined that the land between high and low water at Ward's Island, which has been the source of so much conflict and annoyance, is the property of the owners of the upland, and, consequently, now owned by the city of New York, and leased to the State of New York for the purpose of this Hospital. While the conditions of ownership, and occupancy are such that neither the State nor the city would be likely to take active measures to reclaim this land, some arrangement might be made by which at least portions of it could be reclaimed and the upland thus extended and protected. This is particularly desirable in the neighborhood of the new steam heat and power house, now in course of erection. The site selected adjoins one of the tracts in dispute, where the sea-wall has consequently not been extended, and, as already reported to your Board, difficulty was found in the building of the foundation owing to the presence of water, which the building of the sea-wall and the filling in of the space behind it would go far to correct.

As in former years, great trouble is occasioned to the Hospital and interruption to the regularity of its routine by the necessity

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imposed upon the officers and employes who are entitled to vote in the coming elections to go to a registry and polling place located at First Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixth Street. This is over half a mile from the present landing place at the new pier, foot of East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and many other polling places are placed much nearer to the pier. As your Board will understand, it is difficult, under the best of circumstances, on election day to properly care for the patients and the proper conduct of the Hospital, generally, and still afford all the officers and employes proper facilities for voting, and this difficulty is greatly added to when they are required to traverse so unnecessarily long a distance. Efforts have been made in former years to secure a more proper arrangement, but unsuccessfully, and I would respectfully ask your Board to make formal representation to the authorities in charge of the matter, so that, while it is too late to obtain relief this year, it may be obtained in the coming year.

I have had occasion in former reports to call the attention of your Board to the delay upon the part of the Department of Charities in turning over to this Hospital money and property belonging to patients who were inmates thereof at the date of the transfer. Recently partial deliveries of money and property have been made upon this account, which show large losses—in one list a deficit of about \$5,000 in money alone. The abstractions of money would appear, from the marks upon the packages, to have been made at different times, of different sums at a time, many of the packages having been apparently tampered with again and again, after the first theft was discovered.

At the last meeting of your Board an answer was authorized to a request from the State Commission, for a certificate of the added capacity contained through the erection of the attendants' homes at Ward's Island and Central Islip and the building for male employes at the former place. Through a misapprehension of the purpose of the inquiry, to which the State Commission has since called attention, the answer was not entirely correct, and I would respectfully recommend that the secretary be authorized

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to substitute for this answer one which shall state that the capacity of the three buildings named, as estimated by the State Architect, is 150, 100 and 100, respectively, but that the attendants' home at Central Islip is not yet ready for occupancy.

The sessions of the training schools in the several departments of the Hospital were resumed upon the regular date, the third Monday in September. The number of employes attending has largely increased over the total of last year, and greater interest generally is shown in securing membership in the schools, with the prospect of future promotion depending largely upon attendance and record made therein.

Yours respectfully,

A. E. MACDONALD,

General Superintendent.

NEW YORK, *November 11, 1897.*

Hon. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.:*

My Dear Sir.—I have the honor to submit the usual monthly report of the Manhattan State Hospital. The monthly tables, which supplement it, have been placed upon file in the office of your Board.

But little progress has been made during the period elapsing since your last regular monthly meeting toward the completion of the building, and other contract work, then in progress. The repairs of the burned wing at the male department on Ward's Island, which were to have been completed under the contract by August 15, are not yet near completion, and, from present appearances, it will be some weeks yet before the patients can be returned to the three wards contained in that wing.

The boiler and power house is progressing so far as the mere building is concerned, except that the contractor was ordered about three weeks since to discontinue further work upon the wooden floor of the proposed dynamo room. In the matter of the placing of the boilers and the connections, including the steam

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pipin in the conduit leading to the various buildings, nothing has yet been done, and it seems impossible that this work can be completed in the time required by the contracts, or in time to prevent suffering among the patients from lack of heat, the supply of which is further lessened by the fire in the branch boiler house, herewith reported.

While the attendants' home, the building for workshops and male employes' quarters, and the laundry building, on Ward's Island, have been occupied, they are not entirely fitted for use owing to the fact, already reported, that by mistake electric motors were placed in them as a part of the heating and ventilating systems, while the form of electricity supplied on the west side of the Island is not such as can be utilized for running them. While for the present the living rooms in the two buildings first mentioned can be occupied with comparative comfort, in the event of colder weather, it will be impossible to properly heat them and it is quite possible that the attendants and other employes assigned to them may have to be withdrawn. In the matter of the laundry, while the washing machinery is in full use, the drying room cannot be used, owing to the introduction of those motors without the power to run them. It is difficult even now to dry the clothing after washing, and as the colder and more inclement weather now to be expected comes the difficulties will be materially increased.

No remedy for this condition of affairs on Ward's Island can be hoped for until the new electric plant is established in the new power house, and that must be a matter of some weeks, or even months.

At Central Islip the same condition of affairs exists, and the electric motors placed there, through a similar mistake, cannot be run by the present electric plant, and, as no change in the latter is contemplated there, the necessary power must be provided by steam instead of by electricity. The attendants' home is not yet completed, but if it were ready for occupation it would be a grave question whether it would be proper to occupy it in view of the fact that there is no certainty that the change will be

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made in time to secure an adequate supply of heat for the approaching colder weather.

The building upon the pier at the foot of East One Hundred and Sixteenth street is not yet completed, but rapid progress is now being made upon it, and the delays which have attended its erection are no longer to be complained of.

No progress has been made in the matter of the several new buildings and alterations contemplated. This is especially unfortunate in the case of the wing of the Verplanck Hospital building, in which the kitchen and laundry were formerly situated, and from which they were removed two months ago, as reported to your Board at the time. With the alteration of this wing, which was proposed and planned for, and expected to be accomplished as soon as the kitchen and laundry were removed, comfortable dining-rooms for patients and female attendants would be provided, and the present most objectionable practice of serving the patients' meals upon the halls or corridors connecting the several wards would be dispensed with.

Upon the evening of October 19th the boiler house and dynamo room in what is known as the branch building on the west side of Ward's Island were burned out by a fire originating from the new boilers, which had been placed in too close proximity to unprotected woodwork.

The two steam fire engines and other fire apparatus stationed upon the Island were promptly brought into use, and the employes of both the male and female departments did such good service that the fire was confined to the localities named and brought under control promptly, and without the necessity of employing the services of the city fire department, although the officers and men of that department came to the Island in quick response to the alarm sent them.

The branch building contained at the time 565 patients, some of them the most disturbed cases in charge of the female department. It was not found necessary to remove them from the building, but those in the wards nearest the fire were moved into other wards, from which they were returned after the fire was

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subdued, occupying their own beds as usual, and without undue alarm or disturbance.

The effect of the fire was to interrupt the supply of steam and hot water to the branch building and of electric light to the whole west side of the island. Upon communication with the State Commission in Lunacy, authority was given to at once make such temporary arrangements as would supply these necessities in part, until the completion of the new boiler and power house now in course of erection. The boilers and machinery which were capable of repair were at once refitted and put in use. The male department dynamo room was called upon for as many lights as it could supply in addition to those required upon the east side of the island, and the requirements of heating, lighting, etc., are now fairly well met for the time being.

Yours respectfully,

A. E. MACDONALD,

General Superintendent.

NEW YORK, *December 9, 1897.*

HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.:*

My Dear Sir.—I have the honor to report that there have been no special occurrences at the Hospital since the last meeting of your Board which require mention at this time. The regular statistical reports, which give the details of its transactions, have been filed in your office upon the first of the month.

But little can be added, unfortunately, to the statement made in my report of last month as to the progress of the contract work at Ward's Island. The State Architect has visited the Island three times since the date of your last meeting, and has reproved the contractors and urged them to make greater efforts toward the completion of their contracts, but with little effect. The boiler-house and steam-fitting work connected therewith are nowhere near completion, the boilers not even having been delivered until November 25, and not being yet put in place. Repairs to the burned wing make scarcely perceptible progress, and

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there is no prospect of its being ready for occupation, or of the new boiler plant being put in commission, with the present year, or indeed at a determinable date. The delays are largely attributable to the same building contractor who has been so far in default in former contracts, and who seems to disregard altogether the interests of the Hospital. The decisions by which the power of your Board to award contracts other than to the lowest bidder, when in your judgment the Hospital will best be served by such a course, was abrogated, and making a dead letter of the provision for enforcement of penalties for unnecessary delays, seem to have encouraged this contractor and others to consult their own convenience and inclination alone. The only promptness and energy shown by them are in the matter of urging payment of their bills, especially those for the "extras" assigned to them. No steps have been taken toward correcting the mistakes in the arrangement of the electric motors in connection with the steam supply, for heating, ventilating, and power, in the new laundry and other buildings, nor has the provision of a new electric plant been arranged for.

At Central Islip a somewhat more satisfactory report of the progress of the work upon the new kitchen can be made. The building contractor has so far advanced with his work that the kitchen could be put in use considerably before the time given him for the completion of his contract. Here, however, as in other instances, the contracts for other and minor portions of the work delay the completion of the whole. I am informed that the building contractor will have to withdraw his men and cease work, owing to the failure of the contractors (Gaylord & Eitapenc) for the steam heating to commence their work at the time assigned. The steam fitting, etc., of the Attendants' Home, which should have been completed and occupied, under the contract, ten weeks since, is still uncompleted (Gaylord & Eitapenc again); and Dr. Smith reports that the engineer representing the State Architect's office inspected the steam-heating plant upon the 1st instant, and found it in an unsatisfactory condition. Apart from this, the building cannot be properly heated until the mistaken

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arrangement of electric motors has been replaced by steam power, toward which nothing has as yet been done. I subjoin a report from Dr. Smith as to the position of the work referred to.

The telephone service with the Central Islip division of the Hospital has been completed and accepted, the number being "19 Islip."

Yours respectfully,

A. E. MACDONALD,

General Superintendent.

NEW YORK, December 8, 1897.

MEMORANDUM AS TO BUILDINGS AT CENTRAL ISLIP.

New Cottage for Attendants.

Completed and ready for occupancy with the exception of the heat. This can not be supplied until the present motors are changed to steam engines for the purpose of running the fans of the indirect system. The direct system has been turned on for about two weeks and gives sufficient heat for the halls, but the workmanship in the matter of pipe connections in the cellar is unsatisfactory. Mr. Smith, of the State Architect's office, on his last visit criticised this work severely and said he would notify the contractors (Gaylord & Eitapenc) that they must make this work good before they received final payment. He also said that he would try to push the matter of changing the motors to engines so that we would have the whole heating system in order by the 1st of January.

New Kitchen.

The Commercial Construction Co. have their men at work on their part of the contract, so that there will be no delay. Mr. Probst, the general contractor, states that if the subcontractors for steam-heating and plumbing would commence their work at once he would be able to complete the kitchen before the time specified; otherwise he will have to withdraw his men until the subcontractors are far enough advanced to allow him go on with

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the plastering, etc. The only work done by Contractors Gaylord & Eitapenc at the new kitchen is to make subway steam connections between this building and the engine house.

G. A. SMITH,

Medical Superintendent.

NEW YORK, January 13, 1898.

HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*:

My Dear Sir.—The regular reports of the Hospital for the month ending December 31, have been duly filed in the office of your Board, and I beg to supplement them with the following brief résumé of the principal events occurring since the last regular meeting of your Board, December 9.

The same story of discouraging delays in the contract work in slow progress at the different departments of the Hospital has to be told this month as in former months. At the male department main building, Ward's Island, the wing which was burned on March 30 of last year, and which was to be repaired and reoccupied under the terms of the contract by July 25, is not yet ready for occupation. Apart from several objectionable features in the work done, several things remain to be done. The upper story is not yet supplied with window guards, and I am not informed as to whether they have been finally ordered. A month since the Commission in Lunacy requested me to obtain bids in this neighborhood for these window guards, and I accordingly invited proposals from some of the principal iron workers, two being finally submitted as follows:

New York Architectural Iron Works, Nos. 253-255	
West Twenty-seventh street, New York City	\$682 00
Johnson Bros., Nos. 215-217 Grand street, New York	
City	749 00

In the letter requesting the procurement of these proposals, the State Commission stated that it was proposed by the contractor, Mr. Pasquini, to charge \$780 for the same work. I am,

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as I say, not informed whether the lowest bid is to be accepted, or whether the extra payment to Mr. Pasquini is to be allowed.

At the female department, the laundry, Attendants' Home, and the building for male employes are just as they were at the date of your last meeting, no change in the motors having been made, and the necessary supply of heat in the two latter and of power in the laundry being therefore unavailable.

The central power house has progressed but slowly, and is nowise near completion in any respect. In default of any better means, some of the boilers have been connected up and put in irregular service, steam from them being first turned on on the 4th of January. The use of these boilers in this way is not only unsatisfactory, wasteful and precarious, but it exposes our employes, and especially the patients who are wheeling coal and ashes, to danger from the building operations still going on overhead and around them and from contact with the mechanics and the force of Italian laborers employed. The portion of the building where the boilers are placed, too, is not fully inclosed, and the work involves discomfort and exposure. It is interesting to recall now that upon the 17th of November the Secretary of the State Commission wrote to the Secretary of your Board that "Commissioner Perry will be at Ward's Island at noon to-morrow and will give his personal attention to the matter of placing the boilers in position and making connections, so that heat may be distributed within the next ten days." On the other side of the power house, where the electric plant is intended to be located, progress has been still slower, in fact no progress has been made at all. The contract for the installation of the engine and generator called for the completion of this work on the 14th of January, to-morrow. To-day no work whatever has been done upon this installation, or upon the merest preparations for it upon the spot, except that two days ago the making of an excavation for the foundations was commenced, and that has been arrested by the inflow of water.

Proposals for the "Consolidation of the electric plants in the new power house at Ward's Island," were received from the State

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Architect yesterday, and as soon as the advertisements follow from the Commission in Lunacy notice can be given, at a date which I would respectfully ask your Board to set, for their opening. As your Board understands, the proposals cover the installation of a double plant—the direct system for power and the alternating for lighting purposes. In notifying Mr. Perry of the acceptance of the plans and specifications by your Board, I, with the approval of the acting chairman of your finance committee, Colonel McAnerney, added: "It is understood that this approval applies to the specifications as prepared for the system determined upon by the State Commission in Lunacy, and does not waive the opinion of the Board as to the propriety of establishing a single uniform system, as advocated by yourself, and your representative, Mr. Frost."

I am strongly of the opinion that the retention of the double system is unwise, that a single system should be installed, and that that system should be the direct and not the alternating. The former has given, upon the east side of the island where it is now placed, much greater satisfaction for lighting purposes than that given by the other system upon the west side of Ward's Island and at Central Islip. The alternating system is admittedly dangerous to life and property, not only in the dynamo room, but also all along its route and at its several terminals. The only argument in favor of its use is its alleged lower cost, but I am informed that this is more than made up for, not alone by the danger of which I have spoken, but by the extra cost for transformers and by interference with other currents through induction, which will make the extension of telephone, fire alarm and other systems so much more costly as to offset the saving in the first outlay. If your Board is still of the opinion already expressed upon this point, I would suggest that further endeavor be made to secure a reconsideration.

At Central Islip the same may be said of the attendants' home as was said last month, that it is not yet ready for occupancy, although under the terms of the contract it should have been occupied in March, and although one of the State commissioners

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spoke of it in his notes of last May as being almost completed. The motors, which must be changed before proper heating can be insured, have not yet been changed, but the proposition has been made to remove them to another State hospital, and give us a steam engine, while the State Architect says that he does not believe that they can be used at the other State hospital. Other work upon the steam fitting and ventilating still remains to be done, and I am informed that its delay is due to a dispute between the steam fitter and the plumber as to which is responsible for doing it. In refreshing contrast, the actual building of the new kitchen is completed, but, as usual, the steam fitter and plumber will postpone its occupation for an indefinite time to come.

The negotiations which were commenced some months ago by the chairman of your finance committee, Mr. Hollister, with the authorities of the Long Island railroad in the endeavor to secure more favorable rates for freight and passage, and which had already resulted in considerable reductions in the former case, have been continued. The notification from the State Commission on November 16 that a rate of \$1.25 for round-trip tickets had been secured by their attorney, Mr. Austin, was a surprise to us, as we were not aware that negotiations had been opened from that direction. The reduction secured was by no means*as considerable as we had every reason to expect, and the restrictions accompanying it were objectionable. For example, the round-trip ticket, instead of the single ticket, good for use in either direction, would have caused embarrassment, as of course the patients transferred from Ward's Island to Central Islip would soon have consumed a preponderance of the half tickets good only in that direction. They were confined also to the main line, upon which the Central Islip station is situated, instead of being available on the Montauk division to and from Islip as well, and the agreement that the reduced rates should go into effect only after the tickets paid for at the rate of 90 cents were consumed was objectionable also. I called upon the officer of the road having the matter in charge,

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and Dr. Smith followed my call by others, and, as a result, your secretary has been notified that the rate has been reduced to 60 cents for single tickets, or \$1.20 for the round trip. This, while not as favorable as might have been attained if our negotiations had not been interrupted, still save an additional 5 cents to each visitor and employe purchasing tickets and to the Hospital for transportation of patients and officers and employes upon duty. At the same time, the objectionable features of Mr. Austin's agreement have been waived, and the single-trip tickets are good in either direction, on either line, and a rebate of 30 cents has been given upon all tickets remaining in our possession from former purchases. It is only fair to Mr. Austin to add that he informs me that he had no knowledge that any negotiations by representatives of your Board were in progress while acting under the instructions of the State Commission.

Considerable complaint has been made of late by patients, and especially by employes, of insufficient table supplies, consequent upon the substitution for the dietary tables formerly in use of others promulgated from the office of the State Commission in Lunacy, and applying to the hospitals throughout the State. The culmination of these complaints was reached last Sunday when the dinner prescribed for patients and employes consisted only of oyster stew, celery, cold slaw and mince pie, the celery being cut off by the State Commission and the mince pie having to be replaced by bread pudding owing to lack of facilities for the manufacture of the former article. I beg, without going into the matter in detail, to lay the dietary tables before your Board for such consideration and action as you may deem proper. It will be observed that there is a general diminution of the supplies of fresh meats, corned and salt meats being substituted in some cases, and there being no substitute in others. The tables represent a dietary very much less nourishing and satisfying than those which have prevailed since the transfer of the hospitals to the State, or in the latter years of their connection with the Department of Charities of the city.

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Patients are complaining to their friends at their visits and writing letters of complaint, and employes are outspoken in their protests, and, as usual, the disposition is to blame the officers, and especially the physicians, of the Hospital, who in reality have not now, as they formerly had, any voice in the matter.

A considerable item in the expenditures charged against this Hospital has been the cost of printing done at the State Hospital in Utica, and a large proportion of it for work which was not estimated for or ordered from the Hospital, and which could quite readily have been performed there. A short time since I had occasion to remonstrate as to this matter, and to complain especially of the extravagant charges made. An asylum directory, which, so far as this Hospital is concerned, was entirely useless, and worse, owing to its being misleading, was sent to the Hospital without being estimated for, and was charged for at a price largely in excess of that asked by regular printing offices in the city, and at a cost probably five times that of producing it in our own office.

Following this complaint, the State Commission expressed a purpose of reducing the forces and facilities in our printing office, or of abolishing it, and a correspondence ensued which my last letter, here quoted, will serve to summarize.

“NEW YORK, *January 12, 1898.*

“STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY, *Capitol, Albany, N. Y.:*

“Gentlemen.—In response to the request of your Commission for ‘a report as to the printing done on Ward’s Island in addition to forms and blanks; and if forms and blanks are furnished from the Utica State Hospital, what reason exists for the continuance of a printing plant at Ward’s Island,’ I beg to report as follows:

“Aside from the regularly prescribed blanks which are of general use in the State hospitals, all the blanks which are required and used in the Manhattan State Hospital alone are printed in the office attached to it. Apart from this, there are a large number of passes, letter heads, envelopes, programmes of entertainments, notices of various kinds, etc.; and larger work, such as

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specifications for the State Architect, have been printed from time to time, and all such specifications might be printed if the copy were sent here instead of to the public printer.

"I have directed the preparation of a list from the books of the printing office, showing the amount of work done during the month of December, and will forward it to your Commission, together with selected samples of the work.

"In this connection, I beg to submit the following facts in regard to the printing office of this Hospital:

"It was established in March, 1882, at which time the presses and plant were transferred from Bellevue Hospital to the New York City Asylum on Ward's Island. Prior to that time the work had been done by prisoners from the workhouse on Blackwell's Island, was from two to three years behindhand, and much of it had to be done in outside offices and paid for. Shortly after the transfer to the Asylum work was caught up with, and from that time out all the printing of the large department of Public Charities and Correction, except some special work—ruled work, for example, for which there was no machinery—was done there. All the annual reports of the department were printed there, the books of estimate for the Board of Apportionment, and all blanks and forms of all kinds. At one time as many as twenty-five patients were regularly employed, and, apart from the great value of the work done, the employment of this number of patients was, in my judgment, and would be now, an ample justification for the maintenance of the office. The printer's trade is one of the most largely represented among our patients.

"At the time of the transfer to the State the then members of your Commission, knowing and appreciating the work done by our office, considered the matter of its retention and the means of affording it full employment, in view of the general work of the Department of Charities being removed from it. It was informally agreed that the printing of the State hospitals should be divided, and that, while the printing office at Utica should take care of the others, Manhattan State Hospital should provide

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for its own needs and for those of the Long Island State Hospital. This informal agreement was not, however, given definite expression, and in the absence of the work for the last named Hospital the work has been, of course, considerably reduced, and the number of patients employed has fallen to ten.

“As I have already stated to your Commission, much of the work done at Utica could be done quite as well in our office and at very much less cost to the hospitals profiting by it than they are now called upon to pay. The prices charged by the Utica printing office are excessive, if, as I opine, it is not the intention to make a profit from the work, but simply to afford employment for patients and give the hospitals the benefit of the lower cost of production. In a recent instance, a piece of work was billed from the Utica State Hospital at the rate of \$50 a thousand. Our own printer estimated that it could be produced in our own office at a cost for paper of \$7. I caused inquiry to be made at five of the leading offices in the city, and received estimates running from \$43 a thousand down to \$30. This is true of the other work done there, though perhaps not always in such degree. I would respectfully submit that, while the per capita allowance for the maintenance of our patients is being reduced and while consequently articles of food, etc., which are, in my judgment, proper and necessary, are denied, it would be better to allow us to do all our own printing instead of giving a fictitious volume to this per capita cost by charging to us printing which could be done in our own office for one-fifth the cost, or in city offices for three-fifths the cost.

“I trust that your Commission will reconsider any intention it has formed of abolishing this most necessary and most beneficial feature of the Hospital, both from the standpoint of economy and from that of salutary employment of patients.

“Yours respectfully,

“A. E. MACDONALD,

“General Superintendent.”

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The contract between this Hospital and the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, for the telephone service between the offices of your Board, No. 1 Madison avenue, Ward's and Blackwell's Islands, and the pier at the foot of East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, terminated on the 1st instant. In preparation for the present meeting of your Board, a preliminary agreement has been made by which more advantageous terms for the Hospital are secured. Under last year's contract but 2,500 messages were allowed, and the contract price was \$2,349. For the current year, under the contract which I would respectfully request your Board to ratify, 4,000 messages will be allowed and the cost of the service is reduced to \$1,906. The total number of messages sent last year was approximately 3,000, for 500 of which extra payment had to be made. This year not only is that number provided for, but a possible increase of 500 messages also, both without extra payment.

I beg to submit claims from four of the employes of the engineer's department of this Hospital, who were on duty at the branch boiler house, Ward's Island, upon the occasion of the fire there on the night of October 19, amounting to \$28.50. I have notified the claimants that the circumstances were different from those attending the fire in the wing at the male department, which led your Board to make allowances to several of the employes who suffered similar losses then, and I declined to make any promises for their reimbursement. I submit the matter to your Board with a favorable recommendation, these employes, with the others, having done good service and having undoubtedly suffered the losses claimed.

At the last meeting of your Board I was directed to communicate with Mr. Perry in regard to the bill of Mr. Fay for \$56 for cleaning up and carting rubbish from buildings. I accordingly wrote to Mr. Perry and received a reply from him as follows.

There is evidently some mistake in the matter, since in the final bills of Messrs. Kelly and Keeler no reduction appears to have been made for their failure to carry out the terms of their contract, which in this particular relation were the same as those of Mr. Fay's.

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“NEW YORK, December 7, 1897.

“I. G. PERRY, Esq., *State Architect, etc.*:

“My Dear Sir.—I return a certificate which is apparently irregular. An item for \$56 for ‘cleaning up, carting rubbish from buildings,’ is included, whereas the contract for the work requires that the ‘contractor shall see to it that all rubbish caused by his operation and all unused materials, due to or connected with his work, must be removed from the building as required, and the premises, so far as his work is concerned, left in a clean and satisfactory condition to the State Architect or his representative. At the completion of the work he shall deliver everything in a clean condition, in perfect working order and proper in all respects.’

“Yours, respectfully,

“A. E. MACDONALD,

“*General Superintendent.*”

“STATE OF NEW YORK.

“OFFICE OF THE CAPITOL COMMISSIONER,

“ALBANY, December 9, 1897.

“Dr. A. E. MACDONALD, *Superintendent of Manhattan State Hospital:*

“Dear Sir.—Your letter of the 7th instant in relation to the certificate of James Fay and inclosing such certificate duly received.

“Mr. Daggett informs me that the cleaning up and carting of rubbish included in the extra bill of Mr. Fay was not for rubbish resulting from his work, but a general tidying up around the extension of the building which was ordered and attended to by Mr. Hogan in accordance with Mr. Daggett’s instructions after having directed Mr. Keeler to attend to the matter and its neglect by him, and for which deductions were made in the extra bill of Messrs. Kelly & Keeler offsetting same.

“The charge of Mr. Fay is a fair and reasonable one and I return herewith the certificate of Mr. Fay.

“Respectfully,

“I. G. PERRY,

“*Architect and Building Superintendent.*”

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The Hospital was favored on the 22d ultimo by a visit to some of its buildings situated at Hart's and Ward's Islands by the Governor of the State. The purpose of the Governor's visit was mainly to inspect the older and least suitable buildings, with a view of satisfying himself as to the necessity for such appropriations as may be considered in the current session of the Legislature. The inclemency of the day assisted in demonstrating the unsuitability of many of the structures on Hart's Island, where the roofs, in spite of constant efforts at repair, are open and leaking. Upon the whole, the effect of the visit in the direction named was undoubtedly beneficial, as it has already resulted in increased activity in the matter of building. Immediately following the visit the plans and specifications for the additional pavilions necessary to complete the present Colony at Central Islip, which had been pending for so long a time, were sent down from Albany, and the opening of proposals for their erection has been set for Thursday, the 20th instant. Since that time the plans and specifications for the electric lighting of these pavilions have also been received, and, with other anticipated work, will form the subject of subsequent advertisements. The President of the State Commission in Lunacy has also intimated a purpose to proceed without further delay to the erection of the buildings for another Colony at Central Islip for from twelve to fifteen hundred patients, and the State Architect, Mr. Perry, upon his visit to Ward's Island last Saturday, expressed his intention of submitting preliminary plans for the same, for the consideration of your Board, forthwith. It is to be hoped that other buildings, of which there is equal or even greater need, may also receive attention. Among them may be named the new wing of the branch building and the storage house at Ward's Island, and the new laundry, boiler house, and water tower at Central Islip. The alteration of the wing of the Verplanck Hospital, from which the laundry and kitchen have been removed, and the boiler house is about to be removed, so as to provide dining-rooms for the patients and employes instead of occupying the corridors, as at present, would also be a great gain in comfort and safety. The objection to this

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alteration on the part of the State Commission, owing to its expense, may be removed by a proposition to change from tile flooring, as at first contemplated, to hardwood flooring, which, while much cheaper, will be in my judgment, fully as suitable, if not more so, in consideration of the use of the rooms for the service of meals.

Yours respectfully,

A. E. MACDONALD,

General Superintendent.

NEW YORK, February 10, 1898.

HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*:

My Dear Sir.—I beg to submit the regular monthly report required by your rules as to the progress of the Hospital since the date of your last meeting, January 13.

The regular monthly tables and statistics and other routine reports were filed in the office of your Board upon the 1st instant.

There has been little in the events of the month requiring formal mention now, the finance committee of the Board having, at two meetings held since your Board last met, acted for you in disposing of current business.

I am still unable to report the completion of any of the building or other contract operations which have been so long in progress. The power house at Ward's Island, so far as the mere building is concerned, is apparently nearly completed, but considerable work yet remains to be done, and the contractor is making little or no progress, having yesterday but six men at work.

The burned wing at the male department has not yet been reopened for the occupation of the patients, there being still delays in the placing of window guards and the remedying of defects in locks, etc.

The installation of the new boiler plant is equally behindhand; on the 27th of last month work was discontinued by the contractor, and when, after some days, I endeavored to ascertain the

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cause of the cessation, I was told that they were waiting to hear from Albany. I at once wrote to the State Architect, and was informed in reply that the next step in the work would be the removal of two boilers already in use at the branch boiler house to the new power house, but the contractor had demanded an extra payment of \$215 for making the necessary changes in the connections in order to free these boilers; that Mr. Perry considered this charge excessive, and that if I could get a lower offer for the same work he would be satisfied to have us do it. I at once made inquiries and telegraphed Mr. Perry that we could do the work for not exceeding \$100, if the State Commission assented.

The assent being obtained, the work was at once performed at a cost of \$49.02, and yesterday the contractor resumed work. He, however, sent only two men, and the excavating and other operations, which might readily have been made while the change in the connections was pending, has not yet been commenced, and will defer the removal for some days still.

The house upon the new pier at One Hundred and Sixteenth street, though but little needs to be done to complete it, is still uncompleted.

At the Attendants' Home at Central Islip the mistake in putting in electric motors which could not be operated has at length been remedied by substitution of a steam engine, and I am informed that Mr. Perry inspected the building last Saturday and said, informally, that it could now be occupied. As soon as formal notification is received from him, the attendants will be at once transferred from their present quarters in the several ward buildings to the new home, and greater comfort for them and some slight relief of the overcrowding to the patients will be attained. Should this be made possible by March 1, just one year will then have elapsed since the date under which the original building contract called for the completion of the building.

Yours respectfully,

A. E. MACDONALD,

General Superintendent.

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NEW YORK, *March 10, 1898.*Hon. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.:*

My Dear Sir.—I herewith submit the customary monthly report of this Hospital, together with the usual statistical tables.

The experimental dietary tables which have been considered by your Board at former meetings have been continued; that for the month of February having proven, as was expected, very unsatisfactory to the patients of this Hospital. For the current month a dietary table has been put in use which was prepared by Mrs. Kinnicutt of your Board at the request of the State Commission, and which, up to this time, has given great satisfaction. It will, however, be impossible to carry it out through the remainder of the month, some of the supplies necessary having been curtailed through the action of the State Commission upon the estimates submitted. Notification of such action did not reach the several departments of the Hospital until Monday last, so that for the first few days it was assumed that the dietary table, having been adopted and promulgated, would of course be carried out in detail. The full use of the supplies in question for these few days must now be offset by reduction through the remainder of the month. For the months of April, May and June a dietary table has been issued which is again less commensurate with the requirements and less attractive to the taste of the patients of the Hospital. Since the month of December, when the use of these experimental dietary tables was inaugurated, there has been a steady decline in the cost of the patients' food under their limitations, the dietary for the present month being of course an exception. To supply the dietary table for December would have cost \$0.1571 for each patient if everything called for had been allowed, while of those for January, February and April the cost would be \$0.1546, \$0.1545 and \$0.1487, respectively, for each patient for each day, or less than an average of 5 cents a meal.

The cost of the dietary table for the current month as prepared by Mrs. Kinnicutt would have been, if it had been allowed in full, \$0.1696 a day for each patient.

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The State Architect, upon visiting Ward's Island on Wednesday of last week, brought with him the proposed plans for the projected new Colony at Central Islip, and explained them to Mr. Dodge of your building committee and to myself. I have carefully examined these, as well as the preliminary plans, and have had several consultations with Mr. Perry regarding them, and am of the opinion that they provide for a structure which will satisfactorily meet the requirements and intentions of the new Colony so far as they can be met within the limit of cost imposed by law. Mr. Perry has again forwarded these plans for submission to your Board at the present meeting, and will himself attend or send one of his assistants to make such explanations as your Board may desire. If these plans can be agreed upon and approved by your Board and by the State Commission in Lunacy forthwith, building operations can, no doubt, be commenced at a sufficiently early date to insure the buildings being closed in before winter, which, in turn, should insure the completion of the inside work and their being ready for occupation early in the spring of next year.

In view of the magnitude of the work and the large quantities of building materials which will necessarily be employed in its construction, I beg to suggest the propriety of arranging for a siding from the Long Island Railroad, by which the materials can be brought directly to the building site without the necessity for carting them from the regular line of railway. Mr. Perry estimates that 16,000,000 of brick and a corresponding quantity of other materials will be needed, and it is evident that the facilities for unloading this material upon the spot will affect, to a considerable degree, the estimate of cost by those submitting proposals. I have made some preliminary inquiries as to the ownership of lands through which the siding must be carried, and have also been in preliminary consultation with the officers of the Long Island Railroad. The latter express their willingness to provide all the material required for the construction of the siding, and also the skilled labor and engineering supervis-

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ions; the Hospital, on the other hand, to provide the unskilled labor necessary for grading, etc., which can readily be done.

After this siding has served its purpose and the buildings have been erected, its retention would be advisable so that coal and other supplies can be carried directly to the site of the new Colony. To this end the permanent acquisition of the land occupied by the siding will be necessary, but as, whether made by purchase or by condemnation proceedings, this will necessarily consume time, I would recommend that for the present a temporary right of way be obtained from the owners of one or other of the parcels of property.

Since the last meeting of your Board, some progress has at length been made in the occupation of the buildings, work upon which has been so long vexatiously delayed. Having been notified by the State Architect of his acceptance of the cottage for male employes at Central Islip, arrangements were made to occupy it upon the first of the month, and this has been done to the greater comfort of the employes affected and with some slight relief of the overcrowding of the buildings to which they were formerly assigned. In this case, as in that of the burned wing at Ward's Island, to which reference will be presently made, the full benefits of the occupation have not at first been obtained owing to the nonreceipt of the necessary furniture, which was estimated for as long since as July and August of last year. Under the law requiring that this furniture shall be supplied by the State prisons, the delays which commonly attend such work have been in this case particularly conspicuous and troublesome.

The State Architect visited Ward's Island on Wednesday, the 2d instant, and then accepted the burned wing as reconstructed. Preparations were immediately made for reoccupying it, and to-day a full complement of patients—87 in number—is assigned to it. In reoccupying this wing, two pavilions upon the west side and belonging to the female department, but which have been occupied by male patients ever since the fire and in consequence of it, have been evacuated, thereby making room for the return of 100 female patients. In this way the reoccupation of the

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burned wing has been made to afford some slight relief of the overcrowding both in the male and female departments.

It was expected that the structure upon the pier at the foot of East One Hundred and Sixteenth street would be accepted and put in use at the same time, but the State Architect found reason to condemn some of the ironwork, painting, etc., and its occupation is therefore still delayed, although the delay cannot continue much longer. With the occupation of the different apartments of this house, an ambulance, which has been purchased in anticipation, will be ready to go to all parts of the Hospital district to bring the patients committed to the Hospital to the pier and thus directly to Ward's Island instead of their being sent in all cases to the pavilion at Bellevue Hospital. While this Hospital has always been ready since its establishment to send for patients to their homes, this service has been asked of it in but very few cases, the former authorities of the Department of Charities preferring to have all patients go to the pavilion, and making no provision for their examination and the procurement of the necessary commitments elsewhere.

It is safe to say that one-half of the patients coming to the Hospital might just as well, and with immeasurably greater comfort to themselves and satisfaction to their relatives and friends, be removed directly from their homes instead of passing from two to five days in intermediate residence in the pavilion. With the rearrangement of the boundaries within which the Hospital district assigned to this Hospital lies, it is safe to say also that the homes of one-half of the patients are nearer to the pier at One Hundred and Sixteenth street than to that at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street, where the pavilion is located. From all points of view, therefore, the interests of the patients of this Hospital, and equally, in my judgment, of those of the Department of Charities, would be served by a rearrangement of the methods of examination and commitment. I would respectfully recommend that your Board bring this subject to the attention of the Commissioner of Charities in the belief that the propriety of the change will be recognized by that gentleman.

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Complaint has been regularly made as to the insufficient accommodations at the pavilion, and a change such as I indicate would at once relieve the stress in that direction, while the pavilion could still serve for the reception and detention of patients showing extreme violence, those without homes or coming from police stations through arrest upon the streets, and those upon whose cases the examiners are unable to decide at a single examination. Others whose homes are such that they can be cared for therein for the short time that need necessarily elapse between the examination and commitment could be examined at their homes, and the physicians and attendants attached to this Hospital could effect their transfer after proper examination of the papers, clothing, etc., more expeditiously and with greater comfort and less annoyance and publicity for themselves and those interested in them.

The work upon the new power house, etc., still drags along most unsatisfactorily, the contractors showing no disposition to hasten the completion of their contracts and being apparently quite indifferent to the necessities of the Hospital and its patients, or to the threatened penalties for their dilatoriness. The same may be said of the contract for the rearrangement of the electric lighting and power plant. As a result of the delays in the latter work, the temporary arrangements which were made for the lighting of the west side of the island after the fire in the branch boiler house have proven inadequate, and interruptions of the regular lighting of the wards, even in the diminished degree for which they provided, have become frequent and are the cause of much inconvenience and concern.

Yours respectfully,

A. E. MACDONALD,

General Superintendent.

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NEW YORK, April 14, 1898.

HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*:

My Dear Sir.—The regular statistical tables for the month of March have been filed in the office of your Board.

The work upon the power house at Ward Island continues under much the same conditions as have been before reported to your Board, both by your secretary and by myself. But little interest and energy is shown by the contractors, and, as a consequence, little progress has been made. When it became necessary to wash out the boilers and fill them with water for the necessary tests, it was found that no provision for carrying off the water had been made, and the floor of the boiler house was, as a consequence, ankle deep in water for some time following. Measures are now being taken by the State Architect to correct this oversight, and also to furnish necessary plumbing, fixtures, etc., for the use of the employes. The delay in the work upon the new electric light plant continues and becomes very burdensome, as the temporary arrangements for supplying light to the west side of the island, which were made to tide over the few weeks following the fire at the branch boiler house, which were then estimated as necessary for the completion of the new plant, are not now sufficient, and very frequently the buildings are left suddenly without light at all, to the great discomfort of the officers, employes and patients, and with no little attendant danger.

The burned wing of the male department and the attendants' home at Central Islip, the occupation of which was reported at the last meeting of your Board, have shown at one or the other several defects in plumbing, steam heating and electric lighting, which lessen the comfort of their inmates. These matters have been called to the attention of the State Architect and his representatives from time to time, and correction has been promised but not yet effected. The furniture ordered as far back as July and August of last year has not yet been supplied in full, that and other articles manufactured at the State prisons being much in arrears.

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The new buildings upon the pier at the foot of East One Hundred and Sixteenth street turn out upon occupation very satisfactorily in most respects. In the matter of the water supply, however, the connection with the Croton main has apparently been made without providing for getting rid of the foul water and accumulations which naturally occur at the foot of a street and consequently at the end of a line of supply. The water has been so foul that the horses engaged in the ambulance and delivery wagon service refuse to drink it, and it can not be generally used for other necessary purposes. This matter has also been called to the attention of the State Architect.

Of late a number of contractors have addressed one or other member of your Board, your treasurer and myself, regarding the delays in payment of their claims. In most cases the delays have not been in the offices of this Hospital, certificates from the State Architect, which are a necessary preliminary to payment, not having been furnished, as assumed by the contractors. In some few cases, however, the certificates have been furnished and there have been irregularities, some of which have already been called to the attention of your Board, and all of which have been reported either to the State Commission or to the State Architect, but without definite action upon the part of the latter and consequently of your Board. I would respectfully recommend that all these pending claims be referred to the finance committee with power, in order that their exact status may be determined, and that they may be definitely disposed of, if possible, in one way or another without further delay and misunderstanding upon the part of the claimants.

The State Commission in Lunacy, at its last meeting and conference with the superintendents of the State hospitals, announced that the printing office in connection with the Hospital would be continued, that the regular printing work for the Long Island and Manhattan State hospitals would be done there, and a proportion of the general work. By this action the employment of the patients, which is the first consideration, will be continued, the printing for our own Hospital will be done at considerably less expense

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than heretofore, and from the revenue derived from work done for others, the expense of the office for employes and material can be met and the drain upon the ordinary maintenance allowance, out of which they have thus far been paid, discontinued.

A committee, consisting of the medical superintendent of the St. Lawrence State Hospital and the steward of the Manhattan State Hospital, has made selections of articles of provisions from samples and proposals submitted after advertisement and such general announcement as was intended to secure open competition. A similar committee, appointed to secure proposals for the supply of certain dress goods for use in making dresses for female patients, proposes to adopt the same course. As this open competition and general submission of samples and purchase from the lowest bidder remove in each case the principal objection to the contracts which it was proposed to make under other conditions, I would now respectfully recommend that your Board authorize the entering into these contracts by your Hospital in common with the other hospitals of the State system.

Yours respectfully,

A. E. MACDONALD,

General Superintendent.

NEW YORK, *May 6, 1898.*

HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.:*

My Dear Sir.—The regular monthly reports and tables have been placed upon file in the office of your Board.

As I shall be absent from the Hospital at the next regular meeting of your Board, on the 12th instant, in attendance at the annual meeting of the American Medico-Psychological Association, I beg to submit a brief preliminary report. Dr. Bryant, medical superintendent of the male department, will represent me at the meeting, present such further matters as may come up in the meantime, and receive the instructions of your Board as to matters requiring attention during my absence.

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The power house at Ward's Island and the work upon the several electric contracts proceed slowly. In all of them the specified time has expired, and the date of their being completed and surrendered for use by the Hospital is problematical. The kitchen at Central Islip has at length been completed and will be at once occupied.

The contract for the supplying of coal for the Hospital, now held by Messrs. Ward & Olyphant, will terminate on May 31, and the contract for the steamer "Wanderer," with Mr. Augustus Mackenzie, will terminate on June 15.

I would respectfully ask your Board to consider the matter of these contracts and decide as to the execution of new ones. In the matter of coal, I would suggest, in view of the unsettled condition of the market and the fluctuations in prices, that it might be to advantage to postpone advertising and entering into a new contract for a month or two, during which period coal could be purchased from time to time in open market.

Yours respectfully,

A. E. MACDONALD,

General Superintendent.

NEW YORK, June 10, 1898.

HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*:

My Dear Sir.—The regular reports have been placed upon file in the office of your Board.

I have to report, further, that the work upon the new cottages at Central Islip was commenced upon the 2d instant. The work upon the new power house and the electric lighting and power plant at Ward's Island has not yet been completed, but is so nearly finished that full possession and use may be expected within a few days.

In connection with the International Health Exposition at the Grand Central Palace last month, a Trained Nurses' Educational Exhibit was held, to which this Hospital contributed, Mrs. Kinicutt being one of the committee in charge. The Hospital band attended upon two days of the exhibition. The exhibits made

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by this Hospital, especially in the way of industrial work, were favorably commented upon, and one of the graduating class of nurses, of the female department, Ward's Island, was awarded the second prize for a nurse's report, offered by Miss Newbold, one of the Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital and the associate of Mrs. Kinnicutt upon the committee.

The Annual Meeting of the American Medico-Psychological Association, composed of Superintendents and other representatives of Hospitals for the Insane in the United States and Canada, was held in St. Louis on May 10 and the following days, and was attended by Dr. Dent, of the female department, and myself, as representatives of this Hospital. It was determined that the next annual meeting should be held in June, 1899, in the city of New York, and as a committee of arrangements Drs. Wise, Lyon, Sachs, Peterson and myself were appointed.

At the meeting first referred to, I was appointed as the delegate of the Association to the British Medico-Psychological Association, and also to the British Medical Association, which will hold their meetings in Edinburgh in the last week of July. As the next meeting of your Board will be on the 14th of July, I beg to apply now for my usual annual leave of absence. If the condition of affairs attending the present war is such as to admit my leaving the country without detriment to the interests of the Hospital, I shall desire to attend the meetings referred to; otherwise, of course, I shall not absent myself from the Hospital. I anticipate, if I should be able to attend, that my absence will be about five weeks.

The Committee of Superintendents of State Hospitals, constituting the examining board for the training schools for nurses, report that of 64 candidates from this Hospital, 60 successfully passed the graduation examination. I would respectfully recommend to your Board that a day be set for graduation exercises at Ward's Island, and that such arrangements be made for addresses, etc., as your Board may see fit.

Yours respectfully,

A. E. MACDONALD,

General Superintendent.

NEW YORK, *July 9, 1898.*HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.:*

Dear Sir.—The customary reports for the month ending June 30 have been placed upon file in the office of your Board.

As my vacation, as granted by your Board, commences with this date, I shall submit, herewith, a preliminary report as to the occurrences of the month, leaving the continuance to Dr. E. C. Dent, who will act for me in my absence.

The work under the several contracts still pending makes only the slow progress which has characterized it throughout the past two years. The power house and appurtenances on Ward's Island are not yet completed and ready for acceptance, no less than five contractors being in default in the matter of delay. Mr. Pasquini, who should have finished the work upon the building proper on December 1, 1897, has not yet completed the varnishing of doors, floors, etc., and some of the brickwork done by him is faulty and objectionable. Buchanan & Co., the work under whose contract should have been completed upon April 22, 1898, are also in arrears and have no workmen upon the island at present. The Commercial Construction Company is similarly behindhand in its contract calling for completion of the work upon December 8, 1897, and it has no workmen here and has not had for a week past. E. Rutzler, the contractor for the boilers, steam fitting, etc., has two men only at work, his work is unsatisfactory in some respects so far as it is done, and it is not completed. Wm. N. Tobin, the contractor for the plumbing, should under his contract complete it on the 20th instant, but there is no prospect of the work being done at that time, if, indeed, it is completed within the current month.

The selection of the indirect system of lighting, with its attendant dangers, has already resulted in alarming conditions, and the light has not, thus far, proven satisfactory. The direct current for motor purposes is not yet available, the machinery does not work satisfactorily, arrangements for putting it in proper condition after its transfer from the east to the west side

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of the island were not covered by the specifications, and they fail also to provide for the continuance of such current upon the east side of the island where the plant was formerly situated and where it was in use for the running of motors. In the meantime, the inspector, whose services at the rate of \$5 a day are certified to by the State Architect, continues to render bills, thus profiting by the postponement of completion of work which he is supposed to expedite, his day's services being represented upon occasion by a few hours' attendance at the island—upon one day, an hour and a half only.

The new Colony at Central Islip and the addition to the branch building on Ward's Island, the commencement of work upon which was confidently promised for the 1st of June, so that the buildings might be roofed in before winter, have not yet gotten beyond the stage of the preparation of the plans. The State Architect promises, however, that the plans and specifications will be ready for advertisement within the current month.

The estimates for the current month have been very materially reduced by the State Commission in Lunacy, the reductions, while seriously affecting the Hospital in other respects, being particularly stringent in the matter of food supplies. As your Board is aware, a general dietary table for the several State hospitals was adopted some six months ago and has been followed by other tables for the succeeding months. While commencing with a dietary table which was by no means overgenerous, the successive tables have steadily reduced the quantity, quality and variety of the food from month to month, so that even if the dietary had been furnished in full for the current and past months it would have represented a decided deterioration. While, however, still promulgating the last adopted dietary table as ruling, the quantities of certain articles of supply have been reduced and other articles have been altogether denied, so that the table cannot be followed even approximately. The reductions are particularly noticeable and have caused general comment and complaint in the matter of meats, the allowance of

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which has been reduced 13 per cent.; of bread, where wheat flour has been denied to the extent of 15 per cent and corn flour substituted; of coffee, reduced $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; and of fruits, the quantities of which have been reduced 13 per cent, although, by a unanimous resolution of the State Hospital Superintendents, two months since, the State Commission was asked to increase the supply upon the ground that it was not, even then, at all adequate.

While these reductions are made in the most essential requirements of the Hospital supply, other expenditures are entailed upon it which have not been estimated for; in regard to the propriety and necessity for which neither your Board nor myself has expressed any opinion, and the purchase or ordering of which has been made without our knowledge. It is entirely safe to say that the majority of the articles or services covered by these purchases or orders have been by no means as necessary as the articles of food estimated for and denied; and it may possibly be said that for some of them there has been no necessity nor propriety at all. I would respectfully suggest to your Board that a request be made of the State Commission that, if there is actual necessity for the considerable reductions made in the expenditures of the Hospital, the individual items of expenditure should be selected by your Board and by your subordinate officers, as in that way the needs of the patients will secure more intelligent and discriminating consideration—in other words, that a certain sum be allotted for the support of patients, per capita per diem, and that its expenditure be then left to the local authorities of the Hospital. As it is, the expenditure for the maintenance of patients has been reduced by about 5 cents a day below that prevailing about a year since, and by about 10 cents a day below that allotted to the State hospitals following the transfer of the New York city asylums to the care of the State, about two years since. In a word, the standard of expenditure, and consequently of maintenance, has undergone marked reductions.

Upon June 20 the graduation exercises of the first class of the Training School for Nurses attached to the Hospital were held at the female department, Ward's Island. The President of your

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Board presided, an address was delivered by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, bishop of New York, and the diplomas were delivered to the members of the graduating class by Mrs. Kinnicutt and Miss Morgan, of the Board of Managers. Sixty nurses from the several departments received their diplomas, while 148 of the junior class passed the necessary examination for promotion to the senior class, as conducted by the board of examiners consisting of three Superintendents of State Hospitals.

I have been assured by the gentlemen of the examining committee that the examination papers submitted by the members of the two classes were of an unusually high standard. Of the graduating class, Richard McHugh, who has been in the service of the New York City Asylums for the Insane and the Manhattan State Hospital since 1884, attained the high percentage of 99, while of the junior class the same percentage was obtained by Mrs. Maria O'Connor, of the Central Islip division, who has been in the service since 1888.

The large number of attendants passing the junior examination gives promise of a satisfactory future for the Training School, as, in the ordinary course of events, the graduating class of next year should be of larger number and even higher attainments than those so satisfactorily shown by the graduating class of whose commencement record is here made.

The Fourth of July was, as usual, marked by celebrations at the several branches of the Hospital. In order that the services of the Ward's Island band might be available at each of the departments thereupon and at Hart's Island, the programme of athletic sports, etc., was carried out at Hart's Island on Saturday afternoon; at the female department, Ward's Island, on Monday morning, and at the male department, Ward's Island, on Monday afternoon. At the Central Islip division the celebration was held on Monday afternoon, the band of that division furnishing the music. At the female department an exhibition of fireworks was given on Tuesday night, having been postponed from Monday night on account of the inclemency of the weather.

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At all the divisions the athletic sports and other exercises passed off extremely well and afforded much enjoyment to the patients and to a number of visiting friends.

Yours respectfully,

A. E. MACDONALD,

General Superintendent.

NEW YORK, August 11, 1898.

HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.:*

Sir.—In the absence of the general superintendent I respectfully submit the monthly report of the Hospital since the last regular meeting of your Board on July 14. The customary reports and statistics have been filed in your office as heretofore.

I attended the regular meeting of the State Commission in Lunacy with the Superintendents, held at Ogdensburg on the 29th ultimo, and submitted the estimates for the several departments.

A special estimate was submitted for laundry machinery, but the Commission thought best to adopt another style of laundry machinery, consequently the requisition was deferred. I have made out another estimate and submitted it to the Commission. As soon as they act, we will be able to purchase the machinery. When this is installed we will be able to take nearly all the washing from the male department. The drying-room in the east building of the male department, which was brought into question as to the safety of its use, has been discontinued. The question which has arisen in the laundry in the female department is a difficulty in drying the clothing. The drying-room has not worked satisfactorily. I wrote to the architect, Mr. Perry, about it, who had it examined by his assistant, and wrote a letter, which I inclose, to the effect that he thought it would be necessary to install coils in the drying-room. This will doubtless make the drying-room satisfactory. It was discovered that the motors used in the drying-room were not powerful enough to drive the fan used for supplying hot air and exhausting damp air. The State electrician asserted that there were two large motors at Central Islip which

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were of no use, and recommended that they be placed in the drying-room instead of those now in use. Inasmuch as they were of no use at Central Islip, I requested that they be sent here. They have been received and will be installed, and if the result is not satisfactory it will then become necessary to put in the hot coils spoken of by Mr. Perry.

I enclose a communication from Mr. George C. Austin, and the opinion of Judge Bookstaver, in the matter of Porter vs. Manhattan State Hospital, in which he asserts that Judge Bookstaver has denied the motion for mandamus.

A telegram was received from Dr. Smith on the 9th instant to the effect that the contractor, Mr. McCaffrey, has stopped work on the buildings at Central Islip, his men having been called away by the labor union, on account of not receiving sufficient pay. I telegraphed this fact at once to Mr. Perry, State Architect. The men have not resumed work up to this date, the 11th instant.

In the matter of buildings in progress at Ward's Island, the contractor for the plumbing at the power house asserts that he will finish his work this week. The cracks spoken of in the power house at the last meeting have received attention from Mr. Pasquini, the contractor. He tore down the wall in two portions on the west side of the building and rebuilt it, which appears to have remedied the trouble in question. There is another crack in the building, to which I have called the State Architect's attention. The contractor, E. Rutzler, is at present at work endeavoring to remedy the defects in his work, to which his attention was called. There has been some delay in getting out specifications for other buildings, due, I am informed, to the fact that the State Commission in Lunacy have seen fit to alter some portions of the specifications, thereby delaying the advertisement.

The services of Mr. Dowling, who acted as inspector for the State Architect, were discontinued on the 19th ultimo by the State Commission in Lunacy.

A dining-room has been fitted out in the basement of the annex. A new steel ceiling has been put up, a new floor laid, and when the walls are painted will make a fine dining-room.

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where all the patients from the annex will dine. The former dining-room upstairs can thus be used as a sitting-room by the patients of the annex, and as a recreation room for the entire institution.

The room formerly used as a drying-room in the Verplanck building has also been fitted up and is now being used as a dining-room, which removes from the wards of the Verplanck all dining-rooms except the one in the hospital ward in hall 9.

The contract for painting the Verplanck building and branches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 has been given out and the contractor has begun work on the branch building.

As requested, the schedule submitted by Mr. Higgins was duly filled out and forwarded to him through the State Commission in Lunacy.

As a member of the committee appointed by your Board to investigate the matter of bituminous versus anthracite coal, I would state that the secretary and myself have submitted a report on the subject.

I am pleased to report that the internal affairs of the institution are running smoothly. Evening lawn parties, with decorations of Japanese lanterns, music and refreshments, are given to the patients during the hot weather, and are very much enjoyed by all.

Respectfully,

E. C. DENT,

Medical Superintendent, for General Superintendent.

NEW YORK, September 8, 1898.

HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND, *President, etc.*:

My Dear Sir.—I have the honor to submit the regular monthly reports of the Hospital.

The contracts under which the Hospital is being supplied with meats, fresh and salt, milk, fresh and condensed, and fish expire with the close of the present month. I respectfully request instructions from your Board whether to advertise for contracts for the coming State year.

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The filling of two of these contracts, those for meats and milk, has been extremely unsatisfactory. The fault in regard to the milk has not been so much as to its quality as to the condition of the cans in which it has been from time to time delivered. They have frequently been old, rusted and unclean, but whenever this has occurred, they have been returned with their contents and the latter made good by a fresh delivery in cans in better condition.

The contractor for the supply of meat has repeatedly throughout the term of his contract failed to deliver meat in accordance with the terms of the specifications. In most instances it has been rejected at the pier, foot of East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, upon examination by the chef of the Hospital. In the case of Central Islip, however, where no inspection can be made until the arrival of the meat at the Hospital, much inferior meat has been received, and in due course returned. This has been the case also in regard to salt and smoked meats at the other divisions of the Hospital, as they cannot conveniently be inspected prior to their delivery there. In all these cases whenever a delivery has been found to be wanting in any respect, it has been returned to the contractor, and the Hospital has not at any time accepted or used any delivery which was not up to the requirements of the specifications. The constant trouble, however, of returning rejected meats, and the delays consequent thereupon in obtaining in the place of meat rejected other deliveries which have been satisfactory, have been an annoyance to the officers and employes and a detriment to the patients. I am compelled to recommend that, if proposals be called for for a new contract for meat, any proposals submitted by the present contractors be rejected upon the ground of past and present unsatisfactory service.

I am of the opinion that it will be to the advantage of the Hospital if the letting of these contracts be deferred for a month or two, and in the meantime purchase in the open market be tried. Apart from these contracts, others have also proven unsatis-

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power house made this current available, it was found that the motors were too small and inadequate. Other and larger ones were then supplied, and it is an interesting example of the manner in which such work has been laid out, performed and inspected that they were so connected up as to exactly reverse the proposed currents and supply cold air to the drying-rooms and expel the warm air. As so arranged they were actually inspected and accepted by the gentleman who prepared the specifications. After this blunder was corrected and proper connections made, it was found that while the drying-room would barely suffice to accomplish its work in the hot weather of the past month, it could not at all be depended upon to continue this in colder weather, and especially with the expected increase of work to be put upon it. The matter has been called to the attention of the State Architect, who visited and inspected the premises, concludes that it will be necessary to fall back upon steam coils to reinforce the electric plants, and expresses his intention of recommending their installation to the State Commission.

The plans and specifications for the proposed new Colony at Central Islip have at length been received, are now upon exhibition at No. 10 East Twenty-third street for the use of proposing bidders, and the proposals will, according to advertisement, be opened upon the 22d of September.

In resuming my duties after the vacation kindly granted me by your Board, it may be proper to say that I took advantage of the latter to attend the meetings of the British Medico-Psychological Association, and of the British Medical Association, which were held in Edinburgh in the last two weeks of August, respectively. I also took occasion to visit some of the asylums for the insane in the neighborhood, and to observe the methods in vogue in the building, equipment and management thereof. During my absence, the general administrative duties were satisfactorily performed by Dr. E. C. Dent, Medical Superintendent of the Female Department, Ward's Island.

Yours respectfully,

A. E. MACDONALD,

General Superintendent.

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STATISTICAL TABLES.

SPECIAL TABLE NO. 1.

Medical Service, October 1, 1897, to September 30, 1898.

Number of physicians.....	46
Ratio of physicians to patients	1 to 145.93
Annual per capita cost of medical service.....	\$9.216

SPECIAL TABLE NO. 2.

Employees, October 1, 1897, to September 30, 1898.

Total number of employees.....	1,182
Ratio of all employees to patients.....	1 to 5.68
Ratio of attendants to patients.....	1 to 9.10
Per capita cost of all employees.....	\$56.34

SPECIAL TABLE NO. 3.

Recoveries.

Percentages:

On number admitted.....	14.18
On average daily population.....	3.32
On whole number treated.....	2.62
On number discharged.....	11.28

SPECIAL TABLE NO. 4.

Deaths.

Percentages:

On number admitted.....	38.59
On average daily population.....	9.04
On whole number treated.....	7.12
On number discharged.....	30.70

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SPECIAL TABLE NO. 5.

Statement of the Quantities of Staple Articles Purchased, from October 1, 1897, to September 30, 1898.

Flour, barrels	9,399
Meats, fresh, pounds	1,489,563
Meats, smoked and salt, pounds	266,259
Sugar, pounds	404,538
Coffee, pounds	132,561
Tea, pounds	22,613
Butter, pounds	322,965.5
Eggs, dozens	172,934
Coal, tons	27,817.4

SPECIAL TABLE NO. 6.

Statement Showing Average Purchase Price and Per Capita Cost of Staple Articles of Consumption, for the Period from October 1, 1897, to September 30, 1898.

	Average price.	Per capita cost.
Meat, fresh, per pound.....	\$0.0631	\$14.006
Poultry, per pound .....	.1162	.457
Wheat flour, per barrel.....	5.0955	7.134
Butter, per pound .....	.1943	9.349
Cheese, per pound .....	.0849	.879
Milk, condensed, per quart.....	.1172	5.78
Milk, cows', per quart .....	.0322	.189
Eggs, per dozen .....	.1698	4.375
Tea, per pound .....	.2270	.764
Coffee, per pound1162	2.296
Sugar, per pound0516	3.115
Liquor, distilled, per gallon.....	2.0827	.037

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REPORT OF INDUSTRIES FROM OCTOBER 1, 1897,
TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.PRINTING OFFICE REPORT FROM OCTOBER 1, 1897, TO
SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

During the year the following printing was done for the Manhattan State Hospital:

Blanks, notices, orders and cards.....	211,625
Bulletin boards, names for.....	1,563
Envelopes, all sizes	99,200
Hymn books and order services.....	200
Inventories	2,700
Labels	7,100
Laundry lists	25,300
Letter heads, second sheets and Form 161.....	213,300
Passes, all kinds	125,950
Programmes, entertainments and sports.....	20,020
Proposals	550
Storekeepers' reports	250
Shoe records, book form	200
Temperature charts	850
Training school calendars	335
Vouchers	2,200
Total	711,343
Specifications, copies (printed, bound and cut).....	200

In addition to the above the following work was done for other hospitals:

Long Island State Hospital:

Blanks, notices, cards, letter heads, programmes, vouchers, etc.	120,050
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Collins State Hospital:

Specifications, copies (printed, bound and cut)....	200
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MAT SHOP REPORT OF ARTICLES MADE FROM OCTOBER
1, 1897, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

Brooms	3,234
Brooms, whisk	161
Brushes, dust	142
Brushes, window	71
Brushes, shoe	12
Brushes, nail	371
Brushes, hair	174
Brushes, scrub	2,604
Baskets, waste paper	25
Baskets, letter	6
Baskets, medicine	1
Carpet, rag, woven, yards	210
Cushions, hair	91
Chairs, upholstered	5
Coir mats, all kinds, and brush	1,382
Head rests	27
Mattresses, hair	3,986
Pillows, hair	2,387
Rugs	114
Recaning chairs	80
Recaning lounges	3
Upholstering	1

Repairs.

Coir and brush mats, all kinds	143
Mats, spittoons	6
Mattresses, hair	1,325

TAILOR SHOP AND SEWING ROOM REPORT FROM
OCTOBER 1, 1897, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

Aprons	4,430
Apron straps	2,242
Bandages	2,478

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Bags, ticking, cloth and coffee.....	198
Bathing suits	100
Bibbs	388
Chemises	7,261
Curtains, window, pairs	701
Caps	4,470
Coats, men patients	877
Coats for Hospital band	19
Cooks' caps	312
Covers, instrument and machine	39
Bureau covers	263
Dresses	8,193
Drawers, pairs, muslin	2,184
Flags, signal	4
Gowns, night	2,492
Garters, elastic	300
Holders, iron	247
Jackets, cooks'	131
Jumpers	72
Laundry bags	414
Mitts, pairs	2,055
Mattress straps	325
Mattress ticks	312
Mangle covers	6
Neckties.	286
Napkins, table	5,159
Overcoats.	2
Overalls, pairs	45
Pants, pairs	2,881
Pillow cases	8,583
Pillow ticks	82
Petticoats.	1,754
Pants, bakers	174
Sheets.	7,735
Shirts, all kinds	13,132

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Shrouds.....	307
Stockings, knit, pairs.....	1,575
Suits, duck	46
Suspenders, pairs	5,348
Table cloths	1,143
Towels, all kinds	21,136
Uniforms, female attendants'.....	568
Vests, men's	489
Waists	286
Window shades and awnings.....	47

In addition to the above manufactures, 135,429 articles were repaired.

SHOE SHOP REPORT OF ARTICLES MANUFACTURED
AND REPAIRED FROM OCTOBER 1, 1897, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

Manufactured.

Boots, pairs	225
Shoes, men's, pairs.....	1,522
Shoes, women's, pairs.....	125
Slippers, pairs	40
Music pouches for hospital band.....	25

Repaired.

Boots, pairs	1,478
Shoes, men's pairs.....	2,449
Shoes, women's, pairs.....	566
Harness, pieces	49

LAUNDRY REPORT FROM OCTOBER 1, 1897, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

The total number of pieces laundered during the year was 5,967,476.

CARPENTER'S REPORT.

Female Department.—New floors were laid in two rooms of hall 9; new closet for pier at One Hundred and Sixteenth street; two new clothes closets made for male attendants' home; new timbers laid in north dock; made dancing platform 40 by 60 feet for patients; new floor made for scales at coal dock; laid new floor in room of branch 6; also in branch 9; sank clothes posts at back of laundry; made and put up chair railing in pavilions B and C; new platform built for scales at power house; new floor laid in clothes room of hall 3; new shelves put up in linen room; also in drug store; boxed cisterns in water closets in pavilions A, B, C and D; new ceiling in fire engine house.

Repaired the following: 186 doors, 18 tables, 18 wardrobes, 24 bureaus, 35 settees, 275 chairs and 4 ice carts. Ordinary repairs to benches and blinds on all buildings; also repairs to launch "Mermaid," and general repairs made in all the halls, branches, retreats and buildings as required.

Male Department.—New closet for dynamo room; new floor in pantry of ward 5; sliding doors for stable; steam closets for bakery; packing boxes for clothing; trough for vegetable room; new floor wings of main hall; shelving for pantry wards 3, 13, 18, 21 and 22; base moulding for ward 6; table for laundry; doors for attendants' home; shoe benches for shoe shop; base and moulding for ward B; horses for paint shop; closets and shelving in laboratory; barber chairs for wards 18 and 21; steps for tailor shop; counter for drug store; new ceiling in water closet, attendants' home; rebuilt cottage on east dock; new ceiling for spray bath, east building; steps, platforms and railings for courtyard, east building; window frames and sash for dressing room, east building; transfer card case for ward B; made 241 coffins, and made general repairs throughout the wards of the main and east buildings, attendants' home, etc., as required.

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HARTS ISLAND.

Made 90 shelves, 5 platforms, 17 batten doors, 4 stoops, 42 boxes, 4 towel racks, 3 baker's peels, 4 draining boards, 20 handles, 16 tables, 1 skeleton cabinet, 9 wardrobes, 16 frames for rules, 3 clothes horses, 5 broom racks, 2 bins, 20 Christmas tree stands, 1 snow plough, 2 stepladders, 5 cistern covers, 6 snow shovels, 7 gratings, 5 screens for dormitories, 1 set wagon shafts, 2 whiffle-trees, 2 clothes rooms, addition to drug store, 2 spray bathrooms, 5 screen doors, 10 window screens, partitions for four bedrooms, set of drawers for spices, 1 harrow, 8 slatted frames, 58 coffins, 1 watering cart, 1 grass wagon, 2 hand carts, 1 swill box, addition to general dining room, 3 manhole boxes, coal platform, sideboards for farm carts. Repaired steps of dock, 76 locks, 88 arm chairs, 28 tables, 45 doors, 77 settees, 57 dining-room chairs, 12 wardrobes, 6 stoops, 6 stepladders, 1 gangplank, subways of steam pipes, ice house, meat house, hand carts, window shades in all pavilions, window shutters, drawers of closets, wagons, wheelbarrows, boats, stable, davits on dock, boxes, sleigh fences, bath tub, rims and water-closet seats. Put on 14 bolts, 46 pair of hinges, 328 sash cords, 50 locks, 7 pair of knobs, 8 door springs, 15 window fasteners, 18 cupboard catches, weather strips. Laid 11 floors; put together 48 wheelbarrows; put up storm porches; planed off the meat blocks; put up coat and hat hooks in the pavilions; shingled roof of bell house; erected shed back of main kitchen for vegetables; hung new doors; shingled portion of roofs of pavilions 1, 2 and 3; and coal shed north hospital; made chocks for oil and molasses casks; put up summer awnings; ventilators in sea-bath house; clothes line posts; removed doors, sashes and hardware from abandoned pavilions A and E.

CENTRAL ISLIP.

Made three dozen water-closet seats, 1 book and instrument case for office, 3 china closets for dining-rooms of groups D, E and F; shingled 4 chicken houses, 1 coal box for female laundry, 1 large ice box for new kitchen; refloored stalls in stable; put up 500 feet

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corner moulding in brick buildings; new floor in dining room of group F; new floor in boiler house over pump pit; extended upper floor of laundry and fitted benches, etc., for shoe factory; made 15 coffins; new shelves in greenhouses; blackboard for training school; stage for theatricals; new floor in laundry; new entrance doors in A 1, 2, 3 and B 1, 2, 3 and C 1, 2; repaired 350 wheelbarrows; 50 settees; 150 chairs; flooring on veranda of tailor shop; 6 ladders; 10 stepladders; 22 washstands; 1 depot wagon; 35 locks; eased doors and windows in employes' cottage; repaired the flooring in the wards of all groups, and steps around the outside of the administration building.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.**FEMALE DEPARTMENT.**

Connected and set up spray baths, including waste, water and steam pipe in Hall 5, Annex 2, Pavilion E, and Branches 4, 5, 8 and 9.

Connected and set up new sinks in three dining-rooms of Verplanck building; put in new water-closets in Annex basement, three each in Pavilions B, C and D, and one in Branch 4; made new connections to bath-tubs in Annex buildings, Pavilions B, C and D, Branches 4, 5, 8 and 9, and Pavilion E.

Connected new fire lines through Verplanck building, Annex building, old branch, new kitchen and new laundry.

Connected new faucets to sinks in dining-rooms of Branches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, and dining-rooms in Verplanck building. Made all new water connections to Annex dining-room; run new sewer from branch to main sewer; made new circulating coil to Annex 3 toilet-room; made all new steam and water connections to return tank pump in Annex building; run 20 foot 5-inch steam main in Annex cellar; run steam main and reducing valve in Annex building to supply pavilions; run return line in

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Hall 9 cellar; put in new stop-cock on Croton water main near power-house; placed fire extinguishers and hand grenades in Branches 1 to 9, Annex 1, 2, 3, Pavilions A, B, C, D, E, F, Halls 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, Male and Female Attendants' Homes, new kitchen, new laundry, work shops, sewing rooms, linen room, store rooms and church. Run new pipe for lawn-sprinklers outside of Male and Female Attendants' Homes. Connected new steam line to Annex hot-water tank; connected circulating coil to hot-water tank of Branch building; connected new circulating coil in butcher shop; connected drip and exhaust pipe for laundry engine; set up meat-cutting machine for kitchen; connected new trap to coffee urns in Branch 9; made new steam coil for hot-water tank in Verplanck basement; connected up soap boiler in laundry; put in new connections to headers in old branch building; run new waste and Croton pipes to drinking fountains in office.

Repairs were made to gutters, leaders and roofs of stable, Verplanck building, Annex building, Branch building and pavilions.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.**FEMALE DEPARTMENT.**

Put in new steam system in female attendants' kitchen and male attendants' dining-rooms; enlarged part of return in basement of Retreat building with new pipe check and air valves; put in new risers, return pipe and radiators in sitting-rooms and staircases of same building; put in new indirect radiators in basement of water section and boxed in same with galvanized iron; run new main drip pipe for air valves; put in new risers; run new main drip pipe for air valves in Pavilions L and M; put in four new blow-off cocks and connected up house and fire pump to combination boiler feed pipe in boiler-room; connected up soap boilers in carpenter's shed; run new 1½-inch summer steam main from carpenter's shed to basement of Pavilion K for soap boilers.

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MALE DEPARTMENT.

New steam risers in Wards 13, 18 and 21; new 6-inch steam main at reservoir; new cisterns in Ward 20; new steam connections to bathroom and pantry, East building; new cisterns in Ward 19; new risers, returns and radiators in Wards 13, 18 and 21; new water-closet in main building hall; four new cisterns in water-closet of Ward 22; new steam line to Wards E, F and G, East building; Croton supply to tank over center main, East building; covered 5-inch return pipe through tunnel to main boiler-house; four new cisterns over water-closets in Ward 12; connected radiator and ran branches in staff apartments; new flush cisterns in closet of Ward 5; new branches to radiator in Ward 14; new branches to rooms 53 and 54, Attendants' Home; iron pipe railing on grounds opposite Ward A; covered 3-inch pipe with felt and asbestos from storeroom to new pump under Ward 13; new sink in Ward 15; connected water main to supply pump under Ward 13; new riser to radiator, Ward 22; new trap for radiator in recess of Wards 14, 19 and 22; new plumbing work in Attendants' Home; new connections for steam tables in Wards 13, 18 and 21; new Nason's trap on line from printing office; new trap in vegetable-room; new steam warmers in Wards 13, 18 and 21; new return in bakery; new hot-water line to feed pumps; new risers to plate warmers in Wards 13, 18 and 21; ran branches to steam tables in Ward 22; ran risers and connected steam tables in Wards 13, 14, 18, 19, 21 and 22; connected steam boiler in main kitchen; connected lubricator and gauge to new pump under Ward 13; fitted up new sinks in mechanics' and steward's dining-rooms, also vegetable-room; new radiator in Hospital, and new air valves on present radiators in recesses; connected ovens in new wing; new radiators in attendant rooms in Hospital; new radiator in hallway of Hospital 1; brass coil and new supply to hot-water tank, main boiler-house; sink in Supervisor's dining-room; completed work in Attendants' Home; new steam line to pumps and engine in main boiler-house; new sink in new tinshop; hot and cold water pipe to same; also new line of pipe to sewer; new urinal in Ward 8; new sink in autopsy room; new sprays on

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coffee and tea urns of Main and East building kitchens; new sink in Ward 7; tapped main to run a supply to pasture and put up new trough; new return from hot-water tank, East building; connected washing machine, main laundry; new Croton supply to hot-water tank, main building; new sewer at East building kitchen; connections for lawn sprinklers, Main and East buildings; new basin in new boiler shop; new return pipe in basement under Ward 13; new soil pipe from attic over Ward 3, through the roof; covered steam mains to pump with asbestos and canvas; new sewer at Attendants' Home; covered summer line under Ward 2; also covered steam main in main boiler-house with asbestos and canvas; new connections for water-closet, Attendants' Home; repaired leader pipes around burned wing; new blow-off valve on return tank; new gauge cocks on No. 1 boiler; reset fixtures in burned wing; exhaust head on return tank in main boiler-house; new plumbing in bathroom, Medical Superintendent's apartments; connected pump at salt water shower bath; work on new water-closet, Attendants' Home; new 4-inch steam pipe to replace old pipe in Ward 16; new urinals in Wards 20 and 23; new 4-inch steam line through Ward 16, and covered same; new drain pipe in patients' bathroom, East building; line to radiator in dining-room, East building; new plumbing in patients' bathroom, East building; new closet in staff apartments, East building; new basin on first floor, Attendants' Home; new drain in west courtyard; supply pipe in staff apartments, East building; new steam pipes in cellar of East building; bathroom for staff, East building; new basin in staff apartments, East building.

HART'S ISLAND.

Put up the following: 1 starching machine, 6 radiators, 2 spray baths, 1 injector, 2 steam traps, 8 new valves in radiators, 13 air valves, 11 gauge glasses on boilers and coffee urns, 36 new faucets, new traps under 5 sinks, 7 bathtubs, new flush pipes in 10 closets, new waste pipes under 4 sinks, 6 bathtubs and 3 closets, strainers in 4 sinks and 3 bathtubs, 7 new water-closet cisterns, 8 new closet bowls, and 1 urinal.

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Repaired the following: Extractor in laundry, hoisting engine and pipes on dock, laundry engine, 3 radiators, steam pipes of 8 radiators, 5 coffee urns, 2 steam tables, steam coil in laundry tank, 16 valves, 110 faucets, 4 ball cocks, 8 radiator screens, water pipes of 8 sinks, 14 bathtubs, 27 closets, supply pipe to boilerroom, 7 closet cisterns, waste pipes of 8 sinks.

Cleaned 7 water tanks, 10 steam traps, waste pipes of 24 closets, 27 sinks, 9 bathtubs, 2 washtubs, sewers of 5 pavilions, boiler tubes every two weeks.

Examined fire extinguishers every month, put in 6 new charges in extinguishers, charged chemical engine three times, connected two hot-water tanks in Pavilion 5, renewed water tanks in Pavilions 4 and 5, hoisted coal on dock, 54 days.

CENTRAL ISLIP.

Pumped into tank 37,829,332 gallons of water; discharged 27,402,585 gallons of sewage water; connected up 2 spray baths in Groups D and E; 8 blow-off pipes connected with boilers; connected up 10 steam traps; 2 safety valves connected with hot-water boiler; steam supply connected with 2 washing machines and extractor; bored 3-inch well and connected same with water supply; put in new drip pipes with valves on main steam supply; connected steam blow-off pipe with valves in smokestack; made 7 radiators and same with valves; placed 2 sets of handrails around pump pit; connected up 3 sets of tea and coffee urns with new steam pipes and steam syphon fitted up in pump pit; repaired 28 steam traps, 25 radiators, 220 steam valves of various sizes, 20 damper regulators, sewage pump, 4 separators, 5 gauges, 4 water columns, 60 manhole and handhole gaskets, 6 exhaust heads, 12 lubricators, covered 745 feet of steam pipe with magnesia sectional covering, 10 hot-water boilers, 14 guy rods, cleaned 8 boilers, inside and outside, every two months; overhauling and general repairs to laundry machines, steam pumps, electric light engines and other general repairs throughout the Hospital.

TINSMITH'S REPORT.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED DURING THE YEAR.

Made 27 20-gallon tin cans, 97 12-gallon tin cans, 15 12-gallon galvanized iron cans, 6 6-gallon galvanized iron pails, 11 4-gallon tin cans, 129 1-gallon tin cans, 64 2-quart tin cans, 69 small tin covers, 7 water coolers, 24 soap trays, 11 saucepans with copper bottoms, 12 chamber pots, 10 6-gallon coffee and tea cans, 15 4-quart coffee and tea cans, 3 copper saucepans, 4 fish boilers, 9 galvanized iron dust cans, 41 assorted tin boxes, 20 large dinner boxes, 90 small dinner boxes, 24 supper boxes, 2 potato boilers, 50 steam pudding cans, 6 steam pudding boxes, 30 drip pans and trays for water coolers, pumps, dynamos, etc., 163 drinking cups, 29 assorted cake cutters, 10 cake shovels, 4 galvanized iron square meat cans, 22 tin square meat pans, 1 30-gallon tank, 7 20-gallon coffee boilers with 3 strainers, 6 copper coffee and tea strainers, 7 egg boilers, 22 copper sprinklers for shower bath, 7 milk pails, 6 milk cans, 6 water kettles with copper bottoms, 7 water sprinklers, 42 roast pans, 60 Queen bread pans, 5 galvanized iron radiator covers, 1 flour strainer, 1 large strainer, 2 brass strainers and 1 copper strainer for traps, 6 galvanized iron strainers, 2 glue boilers, 20 assorted pudding pans, 1 ice cream freezer, 6 ice cream boxes, 6 ice cream cans, 50 assorted dippers, 36 cake pans, 2 oatmeal steamers with copper bottoms, 5 reflectors, 1 2-quart measure, carving tables covered with zinc, oil cans, 1 combined flower stand and aquarium, 1 copper coffee boiler with strainer, 2 graters, 30 croquet bars, 4 sash weights, 14 floor polishers, 302 assorted keys, 192 brass scotches, 26 brass striking plates, 8 iron striking plates, 678 keys and whistles numbered, 3 iron basket frames, 1 brass slide for skeleton, 1 brass slot and shield, 1 brass oil can, 55 tags for key closet, 32 brass tags for lanterns, 22 brass numbers for meat pans, 7 locks, 2 steel dies for scotches, 1 alcohol lamp, 1 negative print washer, 1 brass lantern, 1 fumigator, 50 tin washers, 48 tin tags with ward number, 1 iron plate heater, 5 steel hammers, 8 steel chisels, 176 iron window bars

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drilled, painted, and screwed on cellar windows, main building; wire netting screens, 25; 1 iron brake for pans, 15 iron machine screws, 4 brass machine screws, 5 brass handles, 4 iron rods with valves, 531 knives, stamped with ward number, 501 forks, 336 table spoons, 252 tea spoons.

Repaired, 106 20-gallon cans, new bottoms; 12 12-gallon cans, new bottoms; 24 large dinner boxes, new bottoms; 16 1-gallon cans, 4 dish pans, new bottoms; 7 water sprinklers, new bottoms; 3 saucepans, new bottoms; 6 milk cans, new bottoms; 2 water kettles, 13 galvanized iron swill pails, new bottoms; 4 galvanized iron dust cans, new bottoms; 7 small fire boxes, new bottoms; 29 water coolers, 1 large ice box, main building; 1 ice box, east building; 21 potato boilers, 3 church windows, pantry floor, wards 8, 9 and 11, 1 100-gallon tank, new bottom; 11 large coffee and tea strainers, 18 20-gallon cans, 27 12-gallon cans, 28 1-gallon cans, 29 dinner boxes, 15 water sprinklers, 276 spittoons, 36 dish-pans, 11 saws, 487 locks, 69 pairs of door knobs, 24 single door knobs, 4 hedge clippers, 3 wash machines, 1 Fairbank's scale, 3 clipping machines, 1 shoe machine, 3 mowing machines, 58 lanterns, 3 coffee mills, 17 music stands, surgical instruments sharpened, 137 keys, 25 clocks, 63 Queen bread pans, 3 roasts pans, 12 oil cans, 1 oil stove, 3 ventilators, 2 bread cutting machines, ceiling, ward 18, tin.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Two copper coffee strainers, 3 large dippers, 5 drip pans, 1 galvanized iron ventilator, 36 feet galvanized iron ridging, 2 iron machine screws, and 2 6-inch reefs iron elbows, 9 feet 6-inch reefs iron pipes.

REPAIRS.

Three 20-gallon cans, new bottoms; 26 12-gallon cans, new bottoms; 9 water pails, new bottoms; 33 large dinner boxes, 36 12-gallon cans, 6 10-gallon milk cans, 2 small milk cans, 6 mowing machines. Put on new roof east side wash house and painted with two coats paint; repaired roof, put in new gutters, linings and new leader pipe; painted with two coats paint; roof on dynamo and boiler house; repaired roofs, gutter lining, leader

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pipes, ridgings, skylights and ventilators; with two coats of paint painted all metal and woodwork; also dormer windows and ventilators; repaired and painted roof on wagon shed, coal shed, kitchen yard, blacksmith's shop, passway to ward 13, passway to Hospital, scale house and roof on stable; repaired roofs, gutters and leader pipes; painted all metal and wood work with two coats paint; repaired two ventilators, ward 23; repaired two exhausters; laid new tin floor in square tower on ward 8, and painted with two coats paint; repaired all leaks on roof of bakery, boiler house, ward 23, and air flue in hospital; made 16 canvas frames, painted and put up on ventilators of bakery; cleaned chimney on center building to staff kitchen.

PAINTING AND GLAZING.

General repairs under this head, including glazing, have been attended to.

The exterior of branches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, female department; the interior of attendants' home; ward B and ward F; main dining-room, east building; ward 6, main building.

Exteriors of laundry and kitchen buildings at Hart's Island; interior of group A; laundry; bakery; group F; group B; tailor shop; general dining hall; exterior of wards 1, 2 and 3.

Group A; laundry; wards 1, 2 and 3; group B; dining hall, bakery, flour room and tailor shop at Central Islip have been painted.

Also the floors, ceilings, woodwork, furniture and fixtures in all departments received attention as far as possible.

MASON WORK.

Twelve hundred square yards concrete pavement laid in court between Verplanck building and the new kitchen. Constructed new spray bath and two dressing rooms in basement and three areaways and two cement walks leading from dressing rooms to corridors of the east building, and general repairs throughout all departments were attended to.

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ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

Re-wiring, running new circuits where necessary and placing wires and fire alarm systems in the burnt wing and general repairs and improvements were made in the different departments.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Apples, bushels	59
Asparagus, bushels	41
Beef, pounds	1,882
Beets, bushels	518
Beans, string, pounds.....	735½
Beans, lima, pounds.....	81½
Currants, quarts	563
Chicken, pounds	521
Cabbage, heads	34,865
Carrots, pounds	692
Cucumbers	16,914
Corn, sweet, ears.....	78,442
Celery, bunches	5,817
Corn, fodder, bushels.....	18
Corn, Flint, bushels.....	70
Cauliflower, heads	415
Eggs, dozen	1,065
Egg plant	1,499
Grapes, pounds	950
Hay, tons	29
Kale, bushels	207
Lard, pounds	4,984
Lamb, pounds	263
Lettuce, heads	32,998
Leeks, bushels	504
Milk, quarts	25,098
Melons, water	2,189
Melons, musk	8,436
Mushrooms, pounds	10

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Mangles, bushels	100
Mutton, pounds	317
Onions, bushels	796½
Okra, bushels	2
Oyster plant, bushels.....	18
Pork, pounds	28,326
Potatoes, sweet, bushels.....	8
Peppers, bushels	32½
Pears, bushels	14
Peaches, quarts	500
Potatoes, bushels	4,072
Pumpkins	4,576
Parsley, bushels	23½
Peas, bushels	107½
Parsnips, bushels	848
Raspberries, quarts	490
Rhubarb, bunches	21,277
Radishes, bushels	1,264
Rye, bushels	284
Rutabagas, dozen	3
Squash	6,450
Spinach, bushels	700
Straw, rye, tons.....	16
Turnips, bushels	2,186
Tomatoes, bushels	827
Tomatoes, strawberry, bushels.....	20
Thyme, bushels	2
Veal, pounds	266
Wool, pounds	75

FARM STOCK.

Horses	49
Bulls	2
Boars	3
Cows, milch	15

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Cows	2
Calves	7
Chickens	441
Heifers, one-year	2
Hogs, fat	27
Hogs, breeding	32
Lambs	15
Oxen	2
Pigs	124
Steers	3
Sheep	21

GENERAL INFORMATION DIRECTORY—MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL.

A. E. Macdonald, M. D.....General Superintendent.

All official communications with regard to the Manhattan State Hospital should be addressed to the general superintendent.

Post-office address, Ward's Island, Station U, New York city.

Telephone, No. 1696 Eighteenth street.

WARD'S ISLAND DIVISION.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

E. C. Dent, M. D.....Medical Superintendent.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Percy Bryant, M. D.....Medical Superintendent.

Accessible by steamer from foot of East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, 1 p. m.

Visiting days, Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Visiting hours, 1 to 3 p. m.

Post-office address, Ward's Island, Station U, New York city.

Telephone, No. 1696 Eighteenth street.

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Mangles, bushels	
Mutton, pounds	
Onions, bushels	
Okra, bushels	
Oyster plant, bushels.....	
Pork, pounds	
Potatoes, sweet, bushels.....	
Peppers, bushels	
Pears, bushels	
Peaches, quarts	
Potatoes, bushels	
Pumpkins	
Parsley, bushels	
Peas, bushels	
Parsnips, bushels	
Raspberries	
Rhubarb	
Radish	
Rye	
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2 to 4 p. m.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CENTRAL ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.

George A. Smith, M. D. Medical Superintendent.

Accessible by trains on the Long Island Railway, Thirty-fourth

Street ferry to Long Island City station of Long Island Railway.

Telephone, 19 Islip. Telegraph, Central Islip, L. I.

VISITING OF PATIENTS.

Extracts from Regulations.

"The medical superintendent shall regulate and determine the times at which patients may be visited by their friends; and no visitor shall be allowed to see a patient without his consent."

"Friends of patients will be allowed to see them when their condition admits of it, but each patient may only be visited once in two weeks, unless special permission is given by the medical superintendent, on account of the patient's illness, or for other sufficient reason."

"Visitors will not be admitted on Sundays, unless by special pass from the general superintendent or the medical superintendent, and then only from 1 p. m. to 3 p. m."

"Visitors are expressly forbidden to furnish money, wine, liquor or tobacco to any inmate of the hospital, or to deliver to,

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or receive from a patient, any letter, parcel or package, without the knowledge and permission of the medical superintendent."

"No attendant shall receive any perquisite or present from any patient, or friend of a patient, or sell to, or buy anything from a patient."

"The physicians attached to the hospital will attend in the offices at the usual visiting hours, and will cheerfully and fully answer all questions addressed to them, as to the condition and prospects of the different patients. Friends of patients are requested to apply to the physicians for information, and not the attendants, who are not qualified to judge of such matters. Letters of inquiry should be addressed to the medical superintendent, and will be promptly answered."

"Friends of patients should give notice of any change of residence, in order that they may be notified without delay in the event of the patient's death."

"Visits from others than relatives of patients will only be permitted when satisfactory evidence is presented that such visits have the sanction of the patient's nearest relative."

"Visits from committees of lodges or benevolent societies, made with the view of testing a patient's sanity, will on no account be permitted. The medical superintendent will certify as to the patient's condition whenever such certification is needed."

"Visitors of all kinds must first apply at the office of the medical superintendent, and are forbidden to enter the wards or other parts of the hospital buildings in any other way."

ADMISSIONS.

The following rules must be observed in the removal of patients to the Manhattan State Hospital:

1. Patients must be in a condition of bodily cleanliness.
2. Patients must be provided with the following:
 - (a) One full suit of underclothing.
 - (b) One full suit of outer clothing, including headwear, boots or shoes.

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Between the last day of October and the last day of March there shall be provided, in addition to the foregoing, a suitable overcoat for men patients and a suitable shawl or cloak for women patients; also gloves. Considering the great danger, always present, of the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into institutions where large numbers of people are congregated, and to avoid, as far as possible, the introduction of such diseases by means of wearing apparel, the clothing referred to above must, in all cases, be new.

CORRESPONDENCE OF PATIENTS.

Each patient is permitted to write to some relative or friend once in two weeks, and oftener, if necessary, in the discretion of the medical superintendent. In the case of patients unable from any cause to write, the medical superintendent directs some proper person to write for such patients at suitable intervals if they so desire.

All letters are forwarded at once, unless they are obscene, profane, illegible or too incoherent to be understood, and the postage is furnished by the hospital.

Letters detained for the reasons stated above are forwarded at once to the office of the State Commission in Lunacy.

Letters addressed to the Governor, Attorney-General, judges of courts of record, district attorneys or the State Commissioners in Lunacy, are forwarded at once without examination.

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STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing Movement of Population for the Year Ending September 30, 1898.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining October 1, 1897.....	3,237	3,711	6,948
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1898	748	825	1,573
On original commitments:			
From residences.....	690	696	1,386
By transfers from county houses..	49	122	171
By transfers from other institutions for insane	9	7	16
Total number under treatment during year.....	3,985	4,536	8,521
Daily average population.....	3,162	3,551	6,713
Capacity of institution.....	2,468	2,813	5,281
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered.....	77	146	223
As improved.....	200	203	403
As unimproved.....	272	467	739
As not insane*		5	5
Died	317	290	607
Whole number discharged during the year	866	1,111	1,977
Remaining October 1, 1898.....	3,119	3,425	6,544

* Imbeciles, 2; Idiots, 3.

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TABLE No. 2.

October 1, 1897, to September 30, 1898.

Date of opening:

Female Department, Ward's Island.....	1894
Male Department, Ward's Island.....	1871
Hart's Island Department.	1877
Central Islip Department.....	1889
Total acreage of ground and buildings.	1356
Value of real estate, including buildings.....	\$4,716,298 70
Value of personal property.....	364,081 55
Acreage under cultivation.....	238

Receipts during year:

Balance on hand October 1, 1897.....	\$10,412 50
From State Treasury for maintenance on estimates	
1 to 12 inclusive.....	1,219,293 83
From reimbursing patients.....	15,909 24
From all other sources.....	3,627 71

Total receipts for maintenance..... \$1,249,243 28

Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy

for extraordinary improvements.....	\$261,273 65
Total receipts from manufacturing fund.....	717 05

Disbursements during year for maintenance:

Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries	\$70,747 95
Estimate No. 2. For wages.....	369,339 77
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores.....	473,348 50
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs	19,460 19
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds.....	15,748 08
Estimate No. 6. For clothing	95,079 50
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding.....	19,968 26
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery	7,437 68
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light	98,638 16
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies.....	7,968 16

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Table No. 2—(Concluded).

Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses.	\$59,617 60
Estimate No. 12. For transportation.....	787 59
<hr/>	
Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive.	\$1,238,141 44
<hr/>	
Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy.....	\$261,273 65
Total disbursements during year, manufacturing fund.....	717 05
<hr/>	
Balances October 1, 1893:	
General maintenance fund.....	\$11,101 84
Apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements:	
Chapter 460, Laws of 1897.....	\$9,000 11
Chapter 636, Laws of 1898.....	89,835 41
<hr/>	
Weekly per capita cost on daily average number of patients, estimates 1 to 12 inclusive	\$3.535
<hr/>	
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men.....	\$420
Women.....	360
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men.....	240
Women.....	168
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population	1 to 11
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population.....	1 to 53
Percentage of daily patient population engaged in some kind of useful occupation.....	65
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year.....	\$26,692 01
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year.....	105,516 15
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TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Assigned Causes of Insanity in Cases Admitted During the Current Year.

CAUSES.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			INHERITED PREDISPOSITION.			Unascertained.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Moral:							
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc)	104	78	182	12	14	26	15
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above). . .	33	60	93	8	23	31	8
Religious excitement. .	5	3	8	2	.....	2	....
Love affairs (including seduction)	9	22	31	1	2	3	3
Fright and nervous shock	8	18	26	1	6	7	2
Physical:							
Intemperance	141	61	202	9	13	22	27
Sexual excess	5	1	6	2	.....	2	2
Venereal diseases . . .	41	5	46	4	1	5	9
Masturbation	23	2	25	6	1	7	4
Sunstroke	22	7	29	3	3	6	2
Accident or injury . . .	30	12	42	.....	.....	.....	1
Pregnancy . . . . .	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	....
Parturition and puerperium . . . . .	.....	48	48	.....	8	8	1
Lactation . . . . .	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Change of life . . . . .	.....	20	20	.....	7	7	1
Fevers	4	4	8	.....	1	1	1
Privation and overwork	21	8	29	7	.....	7	3
Epilepsy	25	28	53	6	2	8	5
Diseases of skull and brain	14	2	16	2	.....	2	1
Old age	44	33	77	3	4	7	23
Exophthalmic goitre . . . .	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	....
Epidemic influenza . . .	4	8	12	.....	2	2	....
Abuse of drugs	2	5	7	.....	1	1	1
Loss of special sense . .	4	4
All other bodily disorders and ill health	41	35	76	7	4	11	7

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Table No. 3—(Concluded).

CAUSES.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			INHERITED PREDISPOSITION.			Unascertained.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Heredity	20	27	47	20	27	47	....
Congenital defect	5	2	7	2	.....	2	1
Unascertained	143	325	468	....	38	38	88
Not insane .....	....	5	5	....	1	1	....
Total	748	825	1,573	95	160	255	205

TABLE No. 4.

Showing Forms of Insanity in Those Admitted, Recovered and Died During the Year Ending September 30, 1898, and Since October 1, 1888.

FORM.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.
Mania, acute delirious	6	1	6	16	5	13
Mania, acute	191	63	46	2,532	564	544
Mania, recurrent	14	4	4	261	85	29
Mania, chronic	52	.....	17	514	9	250
Melancholia, acute	490	146	48	5,832	1,061	888
Melancholia, simple	4	1	.....	73	7	.....
Melancholia, chronic	163	1	55	1,328	16	468
Alternating (circular) insanity .....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....
Paranoia	12	.....	.....	27	.....	1
General paralysis	210	.....	144	1,663	.....	1,159
Dementia, primary	16	7	6	510	78	159
Dementia, terminal	311	.....	259	2,255	.....	2,324
Epilepsy with insanity	54	.....	15	294	.....	143
Imbecility with maniacal attacks	44	.....	6	304	.....	34
Idiocy	1	.....	1	34	.....	6
Not insane*	5	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Total	1,573	223	607	15,715	1,825	6,018

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

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TABLE NO. 5.
Showing Results of Treatment in Presumably Curable Cases for the Current Year.

CURABLE CONDITIONS.	PRESENT AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.			ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			UNDER TREATMENT DURING YEAR.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Melancholia in acute forms..	143	150	293	214	226	440	357	376	733
{ First admission....	.....	.....	.....	23	11	34	23	15	38
{ Second admission..	.....	4	4	4	3	7	4	3	7
{ Third admission....	.....	.....	.....	46	119	165	79	202	281
Mania in acute forms.....	33	83	116	7	7	14	7	15	22
{ First admission....	.....	8	8	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
{ Second admission..	7	79	86	8	79	87
{ Third admission....	2	7	9	4	7	11
All other curable forms.....	2	2	3	3	3	3

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Table No. 5—(Continued).

CURABLE CONDITIONS.		LENGTH OF INTERVAL OF COMPLETE IMMUNITY FROM SYMPTOMS OF INSANITY IN CASES PREVIOUSLY DISCHARGED RECOVERED—NOW READMITTED.														AVERAGE LENGTH OF IMMUNITY.			
		UNDER 3 MONTHS.		FROM 3 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR.		FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS.		FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS.		FROM 3 TO 4 YEARS.		FROM 4 TO 5 YEARS.		BETWEEN 5 AND 10 YEARS.		MEN.		WOMEN.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.		
Melancholia in acute forms.	First ad- mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second ad- mission.	2	...	2	7	3	3	...	2	2	2	...	...	1	2	1	5	2	6
	Third ad- mission.	1	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	2	6
Mania in acute forms.	First ad- mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Second ad- mission.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	2	5	6
	Third ad- mission.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	7	6
All other cur- able forms.	First ad- mission.
	Second ad- mission.
	Third ad- mission.	1	1	1	6
		2	9	...

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TABLE No. 7.

Showing the Causes of Death of Patients who Died During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Specific infectious diseases:						
Typhoid fever.....				2	1	3
Mumps					1	1
Small pox.....				1		1
Influenza					31	31
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....					1	1
Erysipelas.....	1	1	2	6	11	17
Septicemia and pyemia.....	1		1	40	9	49
Dysentery				3	1	4
Malarial affections				1		1
Syphilis.....					3	3
Tuberculosis.....	11	60	71	71	1098	1169
Constitutional diseases:						
Rheumatism (or rheumatic affec- tions).....					1	1
Diabetes mellitus and diabetes insipidus		1	1		1	1
Scurvy, purpura and haemophilia.					6	6
Diseases of the digestive system:						
Mouth, salivary glands, pharynx, tonsils and œsophagus.....	1		1	3		3
Diseases of the stomach.....				2	14	16
Diseases of the intestines.....	11	18	29	221	197	418
Diseases of the liver.....	1		1	24	14	38
Diseases of the peritoneum	1		1	16	17	33
Diseases of the respiratory system:						
Diseases of the nose and larynx....				1	1	2
Diseases of the bronchi.....	6		6	34	26	60
Diseases of the lungs	40	19	59	585	237	822
Diseases of the pleura.....		1	1	8	11	19
Diseases of the circulatory system:						
Diseases of the pericardium.....	1		1	3	1	4
Diseases of the heart	15	37	52	230	296	526
Arterio-sclerosis				4		4
Aneurism	1		1	2	5	7
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:						
Anemia, pernicious anemia and leukemia					1	1
Hodgkin's disease, Addison's dis- ease and myxœdema.....				1		1

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Table No. 7—(Concluded).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:						
Exophthalmic goitre.....					2	2
Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	46	12	58	195	169	364
Diseases of the nervous system:						
Diseases of the nerves.....		2	2		10	10
Diseases of the spinal cord.....	1	1	2	12	14	26
Diseases of the meninges.....	4		4	49	14	63
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage and other gross lesions).....	39	6	45	176	209	385
Functional nervous diseases (paralysis agitans, chorea, eclampsia, hysteria, neurasthenia).....	13	22	35	127	50	177
Epilepsy.....		5	5		21	21
Mental diseases:						
Exhaustion of acute mental disease.	5	19	24	141	144	285
Exhaustion of chronic mental disease.....		6	6	36	63	99
General paralysis of the insane....	113	25	138	916	129	1045
Heat-stroke.....	1		1	2	1	3
Debility of old age.....	1	52	53	24	157	181
Accident.....	2		2	11		11
Suicide.....				19	2	21
Surgical and gynecological diseases and diseases of the skin.....				5	27	32
Malignant new growths or cancer....	2	3	5	17	34	51
Total.....	317	290	607	2988	3030	6018

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TABLE No. 8.

Showing Hereditary Tendency to Insanity in Patients Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Paternal branch.....	26	25	51	276	157	433
Maternal branch.....	22	23	45	244	245	489
Paternal and maternal branches.....		1	1	35	10	45
Collateral branches.....	30	111	141	370	691	1,061
No hereditary tendency..	570	570	1,140	4,366	4,674	9,040
Unascertained.....	100	95	195	2,538	2,109	4,647
Total.....	748	825	1,573	7,829	7,886	15,715

TABLE No. 9.

Showing Civil Condition of Patients Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

CIVIL CONDITION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	365	337	702	4,086	3,024	7,110
Married.....	301	312	613	2,982	3,196	6,178
Widowed.....	74	167	241	627	1,562	2,189
Divorced.....	1	4	5	11	23	34
Unascertained.....	7	5	12	123	81	204
Total.....	748	825	1,573	7,829	7,886	15,715

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TABLE No. 10.

Showing Degree of Education of Patients Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Collegiate	17	6	23	160	22	182
Academic	10	13	23	122	53	175
Common school	424	309	733	2,179	809	2,988
Read and write	182	205	387	4,050	4,719	8,769
Read only	15	47	62	144	385	529
No education	49	140	189	561	1,123	1,684
Unascertained	51	105	156	613	775	1,388
Total	748	825	1,573	7,829	7,886	15,715

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TABLE No. 11.
Showing the Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission, and the Period Under Treatment of Patients Who Died During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1898.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1898.					
	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	47	44	91	48	51	99	422	407	829	522	474	996
One to three months.....	39	34	73	52	33	85	434	268	702	421	292	713
Three to six months.....	18	19	37	44	20	64	164	136	300	329	213	535
Six to nine months.....	30	17	47	21	16	37	161	118	279	166	165	331
Nine months to one year...	7	5	12	16	15	31	80	65	145	151	140	291
One year to eighteen months..	27	12	39	22	25	47	154	96	250	206	229	435
Eighteen months to two years.	6	5	11	16	13	29	54	46	100	140	113	253
Two to three years.....	16	23	39	23	23	46	109	126	235	214	227	441
Three to four years.....	7	6	13	14	24	38	63	55	118	142	180	322
Four to six years.....	8	3	11	11	16	27	47	48	95	178	227	405
Six to ten years.....	6	7	13	23	13	36	36	53	89	229	254	483
Ten to twenty years.....	3	3	6	20	30	50	51	32	83	232	349	581
Twenty years and over.....	1	5	6	7	11	18	17	29	46	65	67	232
Unascertained.....	102	107	209	.....	.....	.....	1,196	1,551	2,747	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	317	290	607	317	290	607	2,988	3,030	6,018	2,988	3,030	6,018
Average duration of insane life (give years and tenths).....				3.5	4.5	4	.....	.....	.....	8.9	5.5	4.7

Manhattan State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 12.

Showing Ages of Those Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years.....						
From 10 to 15 years.....	3	7	10	24	22	46
From 15 to 20 years.....	32	54	86	426	448	874
From 20 to 25 years.....	89	115	204	968	1,067	2,035
From 25 to 30 years.....	88	144	232	1,127	1,223	2,350
From 30 to 35 years.....	93	106	199	1,142	1,111	2,253
From 35 to 40 years.....	122	95	217	1,090	918	2,008
From 40 to 50 years.....	139	135	274	1,459	1,354	2,813
From 50 to 60 years.....	100	79	179	874	797	1,671
From 60 to 70 years.....	53	58	111	477	534	1,011
From 70 to 80 years.....	20	27	47	161	309	470
From 80 to 90 years.....	7	5	12	51	79	130
Ninety years and over....				13	9	22
Unascertained	2		2	17	15	32
Total	748	825	1,573	7,829	7,886	15,715

TABLE No. 13.

Showing Ages of Those Discharged Recovered During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 10 to 20 years.....	7	19	26	47	115	162
From 20 to 30 years.....	27	66	93	264	445	709
From 30 to 40 years.....	26	37	63	241	285	526
From 40 to 50 years.....	9	18	27	155	138	293
From 50 to 60 years.....	7	5	12	54	39	93
From 60 to 70 years.....	1	1	2	28	12	40
From 70 to 80 years.....				1		1
From 80 to 90 years.....				1		1
Total	77	146	223	791	1,034	1,825

Manhattan State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 14.

Showing Ages of Patients Who Died During the Current Year and Since
October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years .....	.....	1	1	.....	4	4
From 15 to 20 years	3	7	10	35	67	102
From 20 to 25 years	14	20	34	132	189	321
From 25 to 30 years	12	20	32	221	242	463
From 30 to 35 years	30	27	57	352	295	647
From 35 to 40 years	53	26	79	448	315	763
From 40 to 50 years	73	47	120	703	592	1,295
From 50 to 60 years	65	41	106	524	503	1,027
From 60 to 70 years	37	48	85	346	425	771
From 70 to 80 years	23	43	66	164	301	465
From 80 to 90 years	5	8	13	45	84	129
From 90 years and over..	2	2	4	5	9	14
Unascertained .....	.....	.....	.....	13	4	17
Total	317	290	607	2,988	3,030	6,018

Manhattan State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 15.

Showing Alleged Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission of
Patients Admitted During the Year Ending September 30, 1898.

DURATION OF INSANITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	189	187	376
One to three months... ..	111	125	236
Three to six months.....	65	64	129
Six to nine months.....	27	53	80
Nine months to one year.....	50	17	67
One year to eighteen months.....	20	53	73
Eighteen months to two years.....	56	7	63
Two to three years.....	25	36	61
Three to four years.....	14	24	38
Four to five years.....	27	14	41
Five to ten years.....	27	87	114
Ten to fifteen years.....	6	9	15
Fifteen to twenty years.....	10	1	11
Twenty to thirty years.....	5	11	16
Thirty years and upwards.....	.....	3	3
Not insane*.....	.....	5	5
Unascertained.....	116	129	245
Total.....	748	825	1,573

* Includes cases of alcoholism, morphia habit, etc.

Manhattan State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 16.

Showing Period of Residence in Asylum of Patients Remaining Under Treatment September 30, 1898.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	42	42	84
One to three months.....	86	106	192
Three to six months.....	149	151	300
Six to nine months.....	93	131	224
Nine months to one year.....	82	105	187
One year to eighteen months.....	175	177	352
Eighteen months to two years.....	143	137	280
Two to three years.....	224	289	513
Three to four years.....	208	253	461
Four to five years.....	186	239	425
Five to ten years.....	727	813	1,540
Ten to fifteen years.....	511	432	943
Fifteen to twenty years.....	247	254	501
Twenty to thirty years.....	242	245	487
Thirty years and upwards.....	4	51	55
Total.....	3,119	3,425	6,544

TABLE No. 17.

Showing the Occupation of Those Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Professional: Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, law- yers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc.....	22	3	25	259	33	292
Commercial: Bankers, merchants, ac- countants, clerks, sales- men, shopkeepers, shop- men, stenographers, typewriters, etc.....	113	.....	113	1,274	.....	1,274

Manhattan State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 17—(Concluded).

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1898.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agricultural and pas- toral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herds- men, etc.	52	.....	52	162	.....	162
Mechanics at out-door vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc.	177	.....	177	1,891	.....	1,891
Mechanics, etc., at sed- entary vocations:						
Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc.	143	.....	143	1,435	.....	1,435
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.	46	403	449	556	4,683	5,239
Educational and higher domestic duties:						
Governesses, teachers, stu- dents, housekeepers, nurses, etc.	3	224	227	52	1,490	1,542
Commercial:						
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, type- writers, etc. ....	.....	10	10	5	134	139
Employed in sedentary occupations:						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, etc. ....	.....	87	87	.....	714	714
Miners, seamen, etc.	8	.....	8	22	.....	22
Prostitutes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10
Laborers	148	.....	148	1,536	.....	1,536
No occupation	36	96	132	406	672	1,078
Unascertained .....	.....	2	2	231	150	381
Total	748	825	1,573	7,829	7,886	15,715

Manhattan State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 18.

Showing the Nativity of Patients Admitted During the Current Year
and Since October 1, 1888.

NATIVITY.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Austria	12	22	34	155	165	320
Australia					1	1
Africa	1		1	3		3
Algeria				3		3
Bulgaria				1		1
Bohemia	1	10	11	42	71	113
Belgium				9	6	15
Bavaria		1	1	5	6	11
Brazil					1	1
Burmah					1	1
Canada	8	6	14	80	70	150
Cuba	2	1	3	4	9	13
China	4		4	27		27
Denmark	3	2	5	25	11	36
England	29	28	57	298	258	556
Egypt				1		1
France	15	16	31	141	91	232
Finland	2		2	14	11	25
Galacia					1	1
Germany	142	114	256	1,451	1,225	2,676
Greece	2		2	8		8
Holland	1		1	19	10	29
Hungary	16	19	35	105	123	228
Italy	44	17	61	306	144	450
Ireland	121	230	351	1,494	2,615	4,109
Japan				2		2
Mexico				3	1	4
Macedonia					1	1
Malta	1		1	4	1	5
Nova Scotia				6		6
Newfoundland	1		1	2	3	5
Norway	7	3	10	36	14	50
New Zealand				1		1
Other British possessions				12		12
Prussia					4	4
Roumania	4	4	8	7	23	30
Russia and Poland	53	58	111	435	449	884
Saxony					3	3
Scotland	7	6	13	92	72	164
Spain	1		1	10	1	11

Manhattan State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 18—(Concluded).

NATIVITY.	YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Sweden	11	11	22	108	105	213
Switzerland.....	3	9	12	59	61	120
South America.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Turkey.....	.....	2	2	13	4	17
United States.....	252	265	517	2,779	2,278	5,057
United States of Colombia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Wales.....	1	.....	1	3	17	20
West Indies	2	1	3	27	8	35
Unascertained	1	.....	1	35	20	55
Total	748	825	1,573	7,829	7,886	15,715

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, the parents of 84.80 per cent. were both of foreign birth.

In 1.92 per cent. the parentage on the paternal side was foreign while that on the maternal side was native.

In 1.12 per cent. the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

Manhattan State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 19.

Showing the Residence by Counties and Classification of Patients
Admitted During the Year Ending September 30, 1898.

COUNTIES.	Public	Private	Total.
Albany			
Allegany			
Broome			
Cattaraugus			
Cayuga			
Chautauqua			
Chemung			
Chenango			
Clinton			
Columbia			
Cortland			
Delaware			
Dutchess	2		2
Erie			
Essex			
Franklin			
Fulton	1		1
Genesee			
Greene			
Hamilton			
Herkimer	1		1
Jefferson			
Kings	26		26
Lewis			
Livingston			
Madison			
Monroe	2		2
Montgomery			
New York	1,444		1,444
Niagara			
Oneida			
Onondaga			
Ontario			
Orange	1		1
Orleans			
Oswego			
Otsego			
Putnam			
Queens	11		11
Rensselaer	2		2
Richmond	2		2
Rockland			
St. Lawrence			
Saratoga			
Schenectady	1		1

Manhattan State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 19—(Concluded).

COUNTIES.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Schoharie.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	1	.....	1
Steuben.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk.....	1	.....	1
Sullivan.....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester.....	18	.....	18
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....
Yates.....	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained.....	60	.....	60
Soldiers' Home.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,573	.....	1,573

Manhattan State Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 20.

Showing the Residence by Counties and Classification of Patients Remaining Under Treatment September 30, 1898.

COUNTIES.	PUBLIC.			PRIVATE.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany						
Allegany						
Broome						
Cattaraugus						
Cayuga ..						
Chautauqua						
Chemung						
Chenango						
Clinton						
Columbia						
Cortland						
Delaware						
Dutchess	1		1			
Erie						
Essex						
Franklin						
Fulton						
Genesee						
Greene						
Hamilton						
Herkimer	1		1			
Jefferson						
Kings	13	4	17			
Lewis						
Livingston						
Madison						
Monroe ..						
Montgomery						
New York	2,409	3,057	5,466			
Niagara						
Oneida						
Onondaga						
Ontario						
Orange	1	1	2			
Orleans						
Oswego						
Otsego						
Putnam						
Queens	5		5			
Rensselaer						

Manhattan State Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 20—(Concluded).

COUNTIES.	PUBLIC.			PRIVATE.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Richmond.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Rockland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca .....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Steuben .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester	6	4	10	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yates .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	680	356	1,036	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,119	3,425	6,544	.....	.....	.....

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Collins State Homeopathic Hospital

AT GOWANDA, N. Y.,

TO THE

State Commission in Lunacy.

FOR THE YEAR 1898.



CHAPTER 11

Fifth Annual Report of the Collins State Homeopathic Hospital, Gowanda, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY, *October 15, 1898.*

TO T. E. MCGARR, *Secretary State Commission in Lunacy:*

Sir.—I have the honor to transmit to you the fifth annual report of the Collins State Homeopathic Hospital, and beg that you will present the same to the State Commission in Lunacy.

WM. TOD HELMUTH,
President.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

WILLIAM TOD HELMUTH, M. D., LL. D., President,
New York City.
FRANK D. ORMES, M. D. . . . Vice-President, Jamestown, N. Y.
FRED. J. BLACKMON, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer,
Gowanda, N. Y.
ASA STONE COUCH, A. M., M. D., M. H. D. . . . Fredonia, N. Y.
EDWIN H. WOLCOTT, M. D. Rochester, N. Y.
GEORGE W. SEYMOUR, M. D. Westfield, N. Y.
O. P. LETCHWORTH, Esq. Buffalo, N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

DANIEL H. ARTHUR, M. D. Medical Superintendent.
GEORGE F. ADAMS, M. D. First Assistant Physician.
EARL R. QUACKENBUSH. Steward.
OLIVE A. CARPENTER. Matron
LESTER F. STEARNS. Counsel.
CLARENCE KLAER, M. D. Interne.
ARTHUR J. KILBRIDE. Supervisor.

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS.

To the State Commission in Lunacy, Albany, N. Y.:

Gentlemen.—Pursuant to the requirement of the Insanity Law, the board of managers of the Collins State Homeopathic Hospital make the following report for the year ending September 30, 1898, being its fifth annual report, together with the reports of the superintendent and treasurer for the same period.

BUILDINGS.

During the year there have been constructed and practically completed, a power house, water tower, water supply pipes, and one hospital wing known as the "west wing," under contracts awarded to Grattan & Jennings, of Buffalo, N. Y., aggregating \$96,999.10.

There has also been awarded a contract for the construction of a laundry, kitchen, dining-room, store-rooms and connecting corridors to the same contractors, for the sum of \$115,250, which buildings are under construction, and it is expected they will be completed by January 1, 1899.

EQUIPMENT.

There have been awarded during the year contracts for equipping the hospital, which have practically been completed, as follows:

To the American Laundry Machinery Company, for installing a laundry.....	\$2,652 50
To Irlbacker & Sons, for installing electric light fixtures.....	1,095 00
To Theodore H. Flach & Sons, for electric wiring for new buildings.....	2,697 00
To FitzGibbons Marine Boiler Company, for three marine boilers.....	11,154 00

Collins State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

To Ridgeway Dynamo and Engine Company, for an electric light plant.....	\$7,155 00
To Irlbacker & Sons, for steam supply pipes and conduits	8,617 00

FURNITURE.

The hospital, so far as completed, has been furnished for the proper care and maintenance of patients, which furniture has been purchased, when possible, from the State's prisons, according to law.

SUPERINTENDENT.

The board, on the 9th day of March, 1898, appointed Dr. Daniel H. Arthur Superintendent of the Hospital, who immediately went into office and took charge of the affairs of the Hospital within the purview of his duties as such. The superintendent has appointed Dr. George Francis Adams, First Assistant Physician; Earl R. Quackenbush, Steward; Miss Olive A. Carpenter, Matron, and Clarence Klaer, Interne. These various officers have been attentive to their duties and zealous and industrious in the discharge of their trusts.

HOSPITAL BECOMES OPERATIVE.

The Hospital became operative on the 9th day of August, 1898. Upon that day 47 patients were received. Additional patients have been received from time to time, until there are now 101.

The Board feels gratified in this accomplishment. It has labored long and zealously to secure to the Homeopathic School of Medicine and to the adherents of homeopathy a hospital in which they or their friends, if afflicted with this calamitous disease of insanity, could be treated according to their own teachings and belief.

VISITATIONS.

During the fiscal year your honorable Commission has visited the Hospital, and the Board has also made the necessary visits of inspection to insure the proper conduct of the affairs of the

Collins State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

institution. Other citizens of distinction have also visited the Hospital, and among them the Hon. S. Fred Nixon, who inspected the Hospital in an official capacity, and the Board takes great pleasure in including in this report an excerpt from his report of such inspection of this Hospital, viz.:

“The Collins State Homeopathic Hospital is probably the best example of a satisfactory construction for the least money possible that can be found in connection with any institution in the State. This farm was purchased by the State from Erie County for the same figure paid by the county in its purchase for local purposes. It consists of 500 acres of land. This amount is probably twice what the land is worth to-day, and doubtless much in excess of its value at the time it was purchased. The administration building would seem in all its appointments to be sufficient for the administration of a hospital, containing the limit of what is practically contained in the majority of the hospitals of the State at the present time—about 1,500 patients. * * * This building was constructed for \$64,000, and in its appointments it would seem as though it would fill the desire of the most fastidious.”

NEW BUILDINGS.

The administration building, power house, kitchen, dining-rooms, bakery, laundry, etc., now completed or under construction, are adequate for the care and accommodation of many more patients than can be cared for in the two wings now constructed, and additional expenditures for new buildings in the future will be much less per capita than in the past, based upon the expenditures already made as compared with the number of patients that the hospital is capable of caring for at this time.

We therefore recommend that during the next fiscal year another hospital wing be constructed similar to the other wings now constructed, and between the present west wing and the power house, and the other minor buildings mentioned by the superintendent in his report presented herewith.

Collins State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

CROPS.

The crops raised upon the farm during the summer have been fairly good. There have been harvested 1,600 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of buckwheat, 300 tons of hay, 300 bushels of corn, 1,500 bushels of potatoes, 300 bushels of tomatoes, 20 bushels of beans, besides a large quantity of other vegetables.

GAS WELL.

The board in its annual report in 1896, and again in 1897, submitted to your honorable Commission for its consideration the feasibility of drilling a well for natural gas for fuel.

What the Board said in 1896 and 1897 it reiterates now, and beyond that it desires to call attention to the fact that recently a well has been put down in the village of Gowanda that is now producing, as shown by a recent gauge, 4,000,000 feet and upward of gas daily under a pressure of 725 pounds and that another well nearly as good has been struck within a few days. The value of such a well can be appreciated when it is known that gas sells for about 25 cents per thousand feet.

There is another potent reason why the board deems it advisable for the State to drill a well in the vicinity of the power house, and that is in all the wells that have been drilled in that locality a large supply of water has been invariably found at from 300 to 400 feet, and in case gas is not found at the depth to which it would be advisable to drill and the usual supply of water is found, the well could be adapted for the water supply, for the necessity of which reference is hereby made to the report of the Superintendent. The wells now being used for a water supply are nearly 4,000 feet from the hospital, and a lift of from 15 to 20 feet is made from the wells to the grade line at the hospital. The present water main from the wells to the hospital is insufficient and will have to be replaced by a 6-inch pipe during the coming year at a cost of about \$4,000. In case water was found at the power house in the suggested gas well the expense of this new water main would be obviated, as well as the

Collins State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

building and equipping of a pumping station at the present wells, besides the saving in power to lift the water as above mentioned.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated October 15, 1898.

WM. TOD HELMUTH,

President.

ASA STONE COUCH.

EDWIN H. WOLCOTT.

F. D. ORMES.

GEO. W. SEYMOUR.

FRED. J. BLACKMON.

O. P. LETCHWORTH.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers, Collins State Homeopathic Hospital:

The following is a statement of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1898:

SPECIAL FUND.

(Chapter 736, Laws of 1895.)

FOR DRAINAGE AND DRAINAGE MATERIAL.

Receipts.

Balance on hand September 30, 1897.....	\$150 11
---	----------

Disbursements.

(Nothing.)

Balance on hand September 30, 1898.....	\$150 11
---	----------

BUILDINGS, FURNITURE, ETC.

Receipts.

From Comptroller's drafts	\$121,261 63
---------------------------------	--------------

Disbursements.

For new buildings for patients or attendants.....	\$52,789 88
For furniture and equipment for same	4,632 17
For new buildings not intended for patients	33,127 88
For furniture and equipment of same	5,213 75
For water tower and water plant	13,000 00
For miscellaneous purposes	12,497 95

Total	\$121,261 63
-------------	--------------

MAINTENANCE.

FARM FUND.

Receipts.

Received from farm products	\$1,415 93
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Collins State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Disbursements.

Paid out for benefit of farm	\$950 48
Transferred to general fund	465 45
	<hr/>
	\$1,415 93
	<hr/>

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts.

On hand at last report	\$12 63
Transferred from Farm fund	465 45
Products from farm	155 20
Comptroller's drafts	21,029 17
	<hr/>
	\$21,662 45

Disbursements.

For officers' salaries	\$6,340 42
For wages	4,510 50
For provisions and stores	1,761 26
For ordinary repairs	126 67
For farm and grounds	2,241 83
For clothing	206 53
For furniture and bedding	101 13
For books and stationery	758 63
For fuel and lights	1,839 40
For medical supplies	59 04
For farm fund	45 00
For miscellaneous expenses	2,716 21
	<hr/>
	\$20,706 62
	<hr/>
Balance on hand	\$955 45
	<hr/>

FRED J. BLACKMON,

Treasurer.

Dated October 1, 1898.

Collins State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Managers, Collins State Homeopathic Hospital:

Gentlemen.—In compliance with the requirements of law, I herewith transmit the following report of the operation of this Hospital:

TABLE No. 1.

Showing Movement of Population for the Year Ending September 30, 1898.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining October 1, 1897	0	0	0
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1898:			
On original commitments:			
From residences	0	0	0
By transfers from county houses	0	0	0
By transfers from other institutions for insane	101	0	101
Total number under treatment during year	101	0	101
Daily average population	9.88	0	9.88
Capacity of institution	108	0	108
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	0	0	0
As improved	0	0	0
As unimproved	0	0	0
As not insane	0	0	0
Died	0	0	0
Whole number discharged during the year	0	0	0
Remaining October 1, 1898	101	0	101

The administration building, annex and east wing having been completed during the early spring, the work of equipping the administration building for officers and help and furnishing the east wing for the reception of patients commenced. The matter,

Collins State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report .

however, of receiving patients was delayed until August 9, due to the water system not being completed.

Having but the one wing complete, we were enabled to care for only male patients, and a request was made to the State Commission in Lunacy that all the male patients from Cattaraugus county confined in other State Hospitals be transferred here. This request was granted, and on August 9, on an order of transfer by the State Commission in Lunacy, we received 47 male patients from the Buffalo State Hospital; on August 20, 12 male patients, who were residents of this vicinity, from the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital; on September 3, 1 male patient from the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital; and September 27, 41 male patients, residents of Chautauqua county, from the Buffalo State Hospital.

The administration building was equipped with kitchen furniture, and all the cooking for patients, attendants and officers was done from this small kitchen. On account of this lack of kitchen facilities, these 101 male patients received are our capacity. It is expected, however, that the new kitchen, now under course of construction, will be completed by January 1, 1899, when we will have easy facilities for cooking for many times more patients than we will have dormitory room, and will be enabled to receive both male and female patients as sent to us.

On the completion of the plant, the State Commission in Lunacy, in cooperation with the Board of Managers, under chapter 545, Laws of 1896, will create for this Hospital a hospital district, from which we will receive and care for all the insane sent to us.

METHOD OF TREATMENT.

The medication administered to patients at this Hospital will be according to the homeopathic principle of medicine.

AMUSEMENTS.

It will be our aim to afford our patients such amusements as our facilities will allow. Being situated in the vicinity of a small village, and 30 miles distant from a large city, traveling

Collins State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

companies are not numerous. Such patients, however, as have shown their trustworthiness, have been allowed paroles of the grounds, and others, who are able to be out, are taken out walking several times daily. Newspapers and magazines are provided for the wards, as are also different games, with which our patients can amuse themselves.

OCCUPATION.

Of the patients admitted, nearly all of them are terminal cases, and we will not be able to look for favorable results as to recoveries. They, however, are physically in good condition, and, being of a type that work well, we have utilized this help upon the grounds and farm, thus lessening what would be necessary expenses for labor.

During the past summer, with the aid of patients, we were able to can over 1,000 gallons of tomatoes, the cost of which exceeded the price of the cans by less than 1 cent, making the price per gallon less than 5 cents. Our success in this has led us to believe that we can successfully conduct a small establishment for canning all varieties of vegetables, and would ask for a small appropriation to establish same.

On November 1, a tailor shop will be in operation, where clothing for all the male patients will be made. Such patients as seem to be adapted to this line of work will be given an opportunity to assist and to learn the trade. Other industries, such as mattress making, shoemaking, etc., we shall undertake as our facilities for doing so will allow us. In all these industries it shall be our aim to furnish employment to those patients whose condition we think it will benefit and who are sufficiently strong to do the work.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

The attendants and help we have endeavored as far as possible to take from the vicinity of the Hospital. However, it has been necessary for us to transfer from the older Hospitals, in order that we might have some experienced help. There were, therefore, transferred from the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospi-

Collins State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

tal a matron and male supervisor, and two trained nurses from the Buffalo State Hospital.

A training school for nurses will be regularly conducted during the winter, seven out of eight attendants having passed the preliminary examination. The lectures and teaching will be conducted on the lines practiced in the other New York State hospitals.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

During the past six months we have, with the facilities at hand, done as much grading about the buildings as possible and laid out roads. This work, however, is far from being completed, but it has become necessary to defer it until next spring. We will be in need, for this purpose, of additional help to what we have in order that this work may progress to the extent of bringing the grounds to a presentable condition within the next year. There is also need of planting trees and shrubbery, the cost of which is considerable. We would therefore recommend that some appropriation from the State Commission in Lunacy be allowed for this purpose early in the spring, as, with the farm help at present here, it will require all their time in caring for the farm to make it productive and meet the requirements of the increased number of patients which we are expected to receive within a year.

On or about January 1, 1899, it is expected that our plant will be complete, including kitchen, congregate dining-room, laundry, etc., at which time the Commission in Lunacy have notified us that they will certify to our capacity as about 330. Before this time, however, we shall ask for an appropriation for furnishing the new west wing, dormitory for attendants above the congregate dining-room, the dormitory for the outside help over the back part of the kitchen, and furniture for the new kitchen.

Three hundred and thirty patients will thoroughly fill our wards, and we should have at once an additional group of buildings erected for acute patients and to accommodate about 200. Our architect, Mr. August C. Esenwein, has submitted a plan

Collins State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

for the accommodation of 200 women patients, which will be satisfactory, and he assures us that it can be erected for less than \$400 per capita.

The public highway known as "Buffalo street" should be changed and extended outside of the Hospital grounds, the farm being cut up with too many public roads.

An additional tract of land should be purchased, located northwest of the water tower, as the buildings are too near the corner of the present Hospital farm.

We will also be in need of a coach barn, which should be within a reasonable distance of the institution. At present we are using a portion of one of the large barns, which is a half mile distant from the buildings, where the facilities for caring for horses and carriages are very poor.

The barns at the far distant end of the farm, known as the "Bagdad barns," should be moved closer to the buildings, they being over a mile distant. By moving them in the vicinity of the other barns, they can be better watched over and cared for.

We will also need, during the coming year, a piggery of modern construction, as the present abode of our pigs has been put together partly from old material found about the farm, with some new lumber purchased, to tide us through the winter; but as our stock increases we will need a larger one, which should cost in the neighborhood of \$1,500.

We should also have, during the coming winter, hothouses where plants can be prepared in order that our garden can be begun early.

The Hospital should own the railroad extending into the grounds, and which should be located away from directly in front of the buildings. The change should be made at once, as the present location of the tracks interferes with the proper grading of the lawn. The railroad is the property of Grattan & Jennings, the contractors. If this railroad cannot be purchased at a reasonable price, arrangements should be made during the winter and the following spring for purchasing rails and ties and *having* a railroad constructed which will meet the demands of the

Collins State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Hospital. In this connection, it may be said that where we own a railroad of our own we will always be able to build cheaper, as the competition in bidding becomes more even among the contractors. The trucking from the depot is a large consideration, so that a railroad owned by a contractor on the place in a \$50,000 contract will easily allow him to underbid others by from \$4,000 to \$5,000.

Our present pumping station is nothing more than a temporary affair, and very poor at that. It would be advisable and necessary, if the wells are to be retained where they are, to build a suitable one during the coming year. We would recommend, however, that a well be drilled in the vicinity of the boiler house, when we could eliminate the expense of running a separate plant and of laying nearly a mile of 6-inch pipe from the present pumping station to the tank, which it will be necessary to do if we continue at the present place.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We wish to thank the editors and proprietors of the Buffalo "Express," Buffalo "Times," Buffalo "News," Little Valley "Spy" and the Gowanda "Leader" for so generously bestowing upon our patients their respective publications.

We herewith wish to express our grateful acknowledgment to the Board of Managers and to the State Commission in Lunacy for the assistance received in the organization of this new Hospital.

DANIEL H. ARTHUR,
Superintendent.

Industrial Reports.

FARMER'S REPORT.

The farmer reports the following as products of the farm during the year:

Apples, barrels	10
Hay, clover, tons	200
Hay, timothy, tons	100
Ice, tons	200
Potatoes, bushels	1,500
Straw, oat, tons	30
Beans, kidney, bushels	20
Corn, yellow, bushels	200
Oats, bushels	1,800
Wheat, bushels	100

GARDENER'S REPORT.

The following is a report of the garden products:

Beets, bushels	60
Beans, dry, bushels	10
Cabbage, heads	1,000
Cauliflower, heads	30
Corn, sweet, bushels	75
Cucumbers	3,000
Carrots, bushels	2
Grapes, bushels	10
Lettuce, heads	100
Onions, bushels	60
Onions, green, bunches	100
Peas, bushels	10
Radishes, bunches	500

Collins State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Tomatoes, bushels	200
Tomatoes, green, bushels.....	50
Turnips, bushels	50

REPORT OF CANNING AND PICKLING DEPARTMENT.

The following is a report of the canning and pickling department:

Tomatoes, gallons	1,000
Cucumber pickles, barrels.....	2
Catsup, gallons	8

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 2.

October 1, 1897, to September 30, 1898.

Date of opening	August 9, 1898
Total acreage of grounds and buildings	500 acres
Value of real estate, including buildings.....	\$244,996 95
Value of personal property	11,534 89
Acreage under cultivation	365 acres

Receipts during the year, maintenance fund:

Balance on hand October 1, 1897	\$12 63
From State Treasury for maintenance on estimates	
1 to 12 inclusive.....	21,029 17
From all other sources.....	1,571 13
Total receipts for maintenance	\$22,612 93

Total receipts from State Commission in Lunacy for extraordinary improvements.....	\$121,261 63
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Disbursements during year for maintenance:

Estimate No. 1. For officers' salaries	\$6,340 42
Estimate No. 2. For wages	4,510 50
Estimate No. 3. For provisions and stores.....	1,761 26
Estimate No. 4. For ordinary repairs	126 67
Estimate No. 5. For farm and grounds	2,241 83
Estimate No. 6. For clothing	206 53
Estimate No. 7. For furniture and bedding	101 13
Estimate No. 8. For books and stationery.....	758 63
Estimate No. 9. For fuel and light..	1,839 40
Estimate No. 10. For medical supplies.....	59 04
Estimate No. 11. For miscellaneous expenses....	2,716 21
Estimate No. 12. Farm fund.....	995 48

Total disbursements, estimates 1 to 12, inclusive	\$21,657 10
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Collins State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 2—(Concluded).

Total disbursements during year for extraordinary improvements under apportionments by State Commission in Lunacy	\$121,261 63
Balance October 1, 1898:	
General maintenance fund	955 83

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Assigned Causes of Insanity in Cases Admitted During the Current Year.

CAUSES.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			INHERITED PREDISPOSITION.			Unascertained.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Moral:							
Adverse conditions (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc)	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	2
Mental strain, worry and overwork (not included in above) ..	4	.....	4	2	.....	2	2
Physical:							
Intemperance	10	.....	10	4	.....	4	6
Masturbation	6	.....	6	2	.....	2	4
Accident or injury ...	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Epilepsy	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	1
Diseases of skull and brain	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Old age	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Epidemic influenza ...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Abuse of drugs	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
All other bodily disorders and ill health	4	.....	4	2	.....	2	2
Heredity	3	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....
Congenital defect	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....
Unascertained	59	.....	59	7	.....	7	52
Total	101	.....	101	26	.....	26	75

Collins State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 4.

Showing Forms of Insanity in Those Admitted, Recovered and Died
During the Year Ending September 30, 1898, and Since October 1,
1898.

FORM.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1898.		
	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.
Mania, acute delirious.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mania, acute.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mania, recurrent.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mania, chronic.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melancholia, acute.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melancholia, simple.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melancholia, chronic.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alternating (circular) insanity	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paranoia.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General paralysis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dementia, primary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dementia, terminal.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy with insanity.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Imbecility with maniacal at- tacks.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idiocy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not insane*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Includes cases of alcoholism, drug habit, etc.

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY

Collins State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 5.

[illegible]

Collins State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 5—(Continued).

[illegible]

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY

Collins State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 5—(Concluded).

[illegible]

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TABLE No. 6.

Showing the Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission, and the Period under Treatment of Patients Discharged Recovered during the Current Year and since October 1, 1888.

No discharges.

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the Causes of Death of Patients who Died During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

No deaths.

TABLE No. 8.

Showing Hereditary Tendency to Insanity in Patients Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Paternal branch.....	7	.....	7	7	.....	7
Maternal branch.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Paternal and maternal branches.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Collateral branches.....	5	.....	5	5	.....	5
No hereditary tendency..	35	.....	35	35	.....	35
Unascertained.....	48	.....	48	48	.....	48
Total.....	101	.....	101	101	.....	101

Collins State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 9.

Showing Civil Condition of Patients Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

CIVIL CONDITION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	57	.....	57	57	.....	57
Married	34	.....	34	34	.....	34
Widowed	6	.....	6	6	.....	6
Divorced .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Total	101	.....	101	101	.....	101

TABLE No. 10.

Showing Degree of Education of Patients Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Collegiate	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Academic.....	5	.....	5	5	.....	5
Common school.....	59	.....	59	59	.....	59
Read and write.....	7	.....	7	7	.....	7
Read only.....	6	.....	6	6	.....	6
No education.....	8	.....	8	8	.....	8
Unascertained.....	13	.....	13	13	.....	13
Total	101	.....	101	101	.....	101

Collins State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the Duration of insanity and the Period under Treatment of Patients who Died During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

No deaths.

TABLE No. 12.

Showing Ages of Those Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
From 20 to 25 years.....	7	.....	7	7	.....	7
From 25 to 30 years.....	8	.....	8	8	.....	8
From 30 to 35 years.....	7	.....	7	7	.....	7
From 35 to 40 years.....	12	.....	12	12	.....	12
From 40 to 50 years.....	23	.....	23	23	.....	23
From 50 to 60 years.....	20	.....	20	20	.....	20
From 60 to 70 years.....	8	.....	8	8	.....	8
From 70 to 80 years.....	6	.....	6	6	.....	6
From 80 to 90 years.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Total	101	.....	101	101	.....	101

TABLE No. 13.

Showing Ages of Those Discharged Recovered During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1888.

No discharges.

Collins State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 14.

Showing Ages of Patients Who Died During the Current Year and
Since October 1, 1888.

No deaths.

TABLE No. 15.

Showing Alleged Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission of
Patients Admitted During the Year Ending September 30, 1898.

DURATION OF INSANITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....			
One to three months.....			
Three to six months.....			
Six to nine months.....			
Nine months to one year.....			
One year to eighteen months.....	2		2
Eighteen months to two years.....	18		18
Two to three years.....	6		6
Three to four years.....	3		3
Four to five years.....	1		1
Five to ten years.....	17		17
Ten to fifteen years.....	12		12
Fifteen to twenty years.....	5		5
Twenty to thirty years.....	3		3
Thirty years and upwards.....	2		2
Unascertained.....	32		32
Total.....	101		101

Collins State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 16.

Showing Period of Residence in Hospital of Patients Remaining Under Treatment September 30, 1898.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	42	.....	42
One to three months.....	59	.....	59
Three to six months.....
Six to nine months.....
Nine months to one year.....
One year to eighteen months.....
Eighteen months to two years.....
Two to three years.....
Three to four years.....
Four to five years.....
Five to ten years.....
Ten to fifteen years.....
Fifteen to twenty years.....
Twenty to thirty years.....
Thirty years and upwards.....
Total.....	101	.....	101

TABLE No. 17.

Showing the Occupation of those Admitted During the Current Year and Since October 1, 1898.

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1898.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Professional :						
Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, lawyers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Commercial:						
Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopkeepers, shopmen, stenographers, typewriters, etc.....	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....

Collins State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 17—(Concluded).

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agricultural and pas- toral:						
Farmers, gardeners, herds- men, etc.....	33	.....	33	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics at out-door vocations:						
Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc....	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics, etc., at sed- entary vocations:						
Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, bakers, etc.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Domestic service:						
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Educational and high- er domestic duties:						
Governesses, teachers, stu- dents, housekeepers, nurses, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial:						
Shopkeepers, saleswomen, stenographers, type- writers, etc. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Employed in seden- tary occupation:						
Tailoresses, seamstresses, bookbinders, factory workers, etc. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miners, seamen, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prostitutes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers	26	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
No occupation	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Total	101	.....	101	.....	.....	.....

Collins State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 18.

Showing the Nativity of Patients Admitted During the Current Year
and Since October 1, 1888.

NATIVITY.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
United States.....	75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
Irish.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Sweden.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Germany.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Austria.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Holland.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	101	.....	101	.....	.....	.....

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, the parents of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. were both of foreign birth.

In 1 per cent. the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

Collins State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 19.

Showing the Residence by Counties and Classification of Patients
Admitted During the Year Ending September 30, 1898.

COUNTIES.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Albany			
Allegany			
Broome			
Cattaraugus	48		48
Cayuga			
Chautauqua ..	40		40
Chemung			
Chenango			
Clinton			
Columbia			
Cortland			
Delaware			
Dutchess			
Erie	2		2
Essex			
Franklin			
Fulton			
Genesee			
Greene			
Hamilton			
Herkimer			
Jefferson			
Kings			
Lewis			
Livingston	1		1
Madison			
Monroe	1	1	2
Montgomery			
New York			
Niagara			
Oneida			
Onondaga	7	1	8
Ontario			
Orange			
Orleans			
Oswego			
Otsego			
Putnam			
Queens			
Rensselaer ..			
Richmond			
Rockland			
St. Lawrence			
Saratoga			
Schenectady			

Collins State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 19—(Concluded).

COUNTIES.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Schoharie.....
Schuyler
Seneca
Steuben
Suffolk
Sullivan
Tioga
Tompkins.....
Ulster
Warren
Washington
Wayne
Westchester
Wyoming.....
Yates
Total.....	99	2	101

Collins State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

TABLE No. 20.

Showing the Residence by Counties and Classification of Patients
Remaining Under Treatment September 30, 1898.

COUNTIES.	PUBLIC.			PRIVATE.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany						
Allegany						
Broome						
Cattaraugus	48		48			
Cayuga						
Chautauqua	40		40			
Chemung						
Chenango						
Clinton						
Columbia						
Cortland						
Delaware						
Dutchess						
Erie	2		2			
Essex						
Franklin						
Fulton						
Genesee						
Greene						
Hamilton						
Herkimer						
Jefferson						
Kings						
Lewis						
Livingston	1		1			
Madison						
Monroe	1		1	1		1
Montgomery						
New York						
Niagara						
Oneida						
Onondaga	7		7	1		1
Ontario						
Orange						
Orleans						
Oswego						
Otsego						
Putnam						
Queens						
Rensselaer						

Collins State Homeopathic Hospital—Annual Report

Table No. 20—(Concluded).

COUNTIES.	PUBLIC.			PRIVATE.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Richmond						
Rockland						
St. Lawrence						
Saratoga						
Schenectady						
Schoharie						
Schuyler						
Seneca						
Steuben						
Suffolk						
Sullivan						
Tioga						
Tompkins						
Ulster						
Warren						
Washington						
Wayne						
Westchester						
Wyoming						
Yates						
Unascertained						
Total	99		99	2		2

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

State Charities Aid Association

TO THE

State Commission in Lunacy.

1

2

CHAPTER 12

Sixth Annual Report of the State Charities Aid Association.

OFFICERS.—1898-1899.

HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE.....President.
MRS. WILLIAM B. RICE.....Vice-President.
HON. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.....Treasurer.
MRS. HENRY OOTHOUT.....Librarian.
MR. HOMER FOLKS.....Secretary.
MISS MARY VIDA CLARK.....Assistant Secretary.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—1898-1899.

MISS HELEN C. BUTLER.
MR. GEORGE F. CANFIELD.
PROF. CHAS. F. CHANDLER.
HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE.
HON. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.
PROF. FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS.
DR. CHARLES HITCHCOCK.
MR. CHARLES H. MARSHALL.
MR. JOHN A. McKIM.
MRS. HENRY OOTHOUT.
MRS. WILLIAM B. RICE.
HON. CARL SCHURZ.
MISS LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER.
DR. GEORGE G. WHEELOCK.
MR. ALFRED T. WHITE.

COMMITTEE ON THE INSANE.

MISS LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER, *Chairman*.
PROF. CHARLES F. CHANDLER.
DR. CHARLES HITCHCOCK.

State Charities Aid Association—Annual Report

REPORT.

November 1, 1898.

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 32, chapter 546, Laws of 1896, the State Charities Aid Association hereby submits its sixth annual report to the State Commission in Lunacy.

During the session of 1898 the only laws enacted relating to the insane were chapter 417, authorizing the State Commission in Lunacy to transfer to the Matteawan State Hospital for Insane Criminals persons who may have been committed to a State hospital by a court of criminal jurisdiction, and chapter 636, levying a special tax of 81-100 of a mill (yielding \$3,967,874.93), and also appropriating the sum of \$930,466.44 from the general fund, for the maintenance, repairs, and enlargement of the State hospitals for the insane.

The number of insane persons in institutions in the State on October 1, 1898, was 22,386, distributed as follows:

Utica State Hospital.....	1,056
Willard State Hospital.....	2,256
Hudson River State Hospital.....	2,032
Middletown State Hospital.....	1,214
Buffalo State Hospital.....	1,512
Binghamton State Hospital.....	1,338
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	1,400
Rochester State Hospital.....	571
Long Island State Hospital.....	2,821
Manhattan State Hospital.....	6,544
Collins State Homeopathic Hospital.....	101
Matteawan State Hospital.....	686
<hr/>	
Total in State hospitals.....	21,531
Total in private institutions.....	855
<hr/>	
Grand total	22,386
<hr/>	

State Charities Aid Association—Annual Report

This is an increase during the year ending September 30, 1898, of 703 in the total number of patients, as compared with an increase of 814 during the preceding year. The increase during the year in the number of patients in State hospitals is 688, as compared with 806 during the previous year. In this connection we note, with special satisfaction, that the number of recoveries in State hospitals (from recently admitted cases) has increased nearly 10 per cent. for the year ending September 30, 1898, over that of the previous year. For the year ending September 30, 1897, the increase in the proportion of recoveries over the preceding year was about the same.

All the State hospitals, with the exception of the Matteawan State Hospital for Insane Criminals and the Collins State Homeopathic Hospital, not then opened, were visited by the Assistant Secretary of the Association during the autumn months of 1897. A full account of these visits is included in our Fifth Annual Report to the State Commission in Lunacy of date November 1, 1897. The State hospitals have not been visited from the central office during the year which has just closed, owing to the press of duties in other lines of work, but the Long Island, Buffalo, and Hudson River State Hospitals have been visited by our members in Kings, Erie, Chautauqua and Dutchess counties, all of whom report constant progress made in the efficient management of these institutions. It is hoped that our Assistant Secretary may be able to make another complete tour of the State hospitals during the coming year. This will afford us an interesting opportunity to compare the present condition of the hospitals with their condition as described in our Fifth Annual Report. We are encouraged to think that the results of such a further investigation will be gratifying, both because of our confidence in the enlightened devotion of those to whose care the treatment of the insane has been committed and because of improvements which have recently been brought to our attention by local members of the Association.

Chief among the suggestions which we desire to emphasize this year is that there should be a more marked difference made in the

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care and surroundings of the curable and the incurable insane. One of the strongest preconceived ideas which a layman, who has made some study of the subject of the care of the insane, is likely to have, upon beginning a visitation of the State hospitals, is that such a classification will be very evident. His first question upon entering a ward is as to whether the ward is devoted to curable or to incurable cases. At some of the hospitals our visitor was surprised by the apparent absence of any thorough and effective classification on this basis, so far as the location of the patients is concerned. It is true that much progress has been made in the direction of more effective classification of acute and chronic cases of insanity during the past few years, but much remains to be done. In some of the State hospitals the distinction between presumably curable and incurable patients seems to be as perfect as could be desired. In others the Superintendents were found to be exceedingly desirous of making further improvement in this line, but were hindered by unsuitable buildings. In still other hospitals there seemed at the time of our visits last year to be a lack of full appreciation of the exceeding importance of individualizing the care of acute cases and of securing for all curable patients the very best advantages of treatment, nursing, diet and accommodation that a State hospital can offer. It is evident, however, that since then a deeper general interest has been aroused and further improvement made. Anyone reading the annual reports of the different State hospitals to your honorable Commission cannot fail to be struck by the fact that in the reports of most of the institutions the principal place in the list of needs of the institution is given to a plea for separate buildings for recent admissions. Many praiseworthy attempts have been made by the Superintendents to so divide and arrange existing unsuitable buildings that patients of this class may be properly segregated. For instance, in the case of one institution where we deplored the retention of acute cases in the same ward with scores of presumably incurable cases, while chronic patients occupied homelike cottages on the grounds, it was gratifying to learn that a new classification had been adopted and that many of the acute cases had been removed to the cottages, where their

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lives are made as normal as possible, and where they are now receiving the special nursing and medical and moral treatment which each recoverable case so surely requires.

We would urge upon the public and the Legislature that due attention be given to the repeated requests of your honorable Commission, and of boards of managers and superintendents of State Hospitals, for buildings better suited to the scientific treatment of hopeful cases. Most of the hospitals are in need of additional accommodations, and few have buildings that are at all suitable for the treatment of acute cases. Let the next new buildings be planned for such patients, and in the case of hospitals where additional capacity is considered undesirable, let some of the existing buildings, if possible, be reconstructed from the point of view of the curable insane, whose needs should take precedence of all others.

The more complete separation of the presumably curable patients from those whose disease is in all probability incurable will counteract to a very considerable extent the possible tendency towards too great uniformity in the care of the two classes. Especial pains should be taken to avoid lowering the standard of care of acute patients, who should be given such treatment as will take advantage of every possibility of recovery. Proper classification is difficult when the curable and the incurable occupy the same buildings, or, as has been the case in many hospitals, the same wards. With suitable and separate buildings on the same grounds, or in the vicinity, difference in treatment can be made without arousing feelings of jealousy, discontent, and utter hopelessness on the part of the chronic cases. While we should always strenuously oppose the establishment of separate institutions for the incurable insane, we believe it to be entirely possible to secure in each State hospital such a classification as will secure within reasonable limits to each patient all the advantages that he needs, with none that are superfluous.

As soon as suitable buildings are provided for the treatment of the curable patients, further attention should be paid to

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the proper housing of the nurses, attendants, and other employes. In this connection much has been done since the State care system has gone into effect. The present plan is to erect simple, inexpensive wooden buildings, homelike and comfortable, with suitable sitting rooms for the nurses and attendants. Most of the hospitals are already partly supplied with suitable homes for employes, but the accommodations are as yet insufficient, and many of the nurses and attendants are still forced to live in rooms opening directly off the wards, where they can get little relief from the strain of their work. Fixed hours of work for both nurses and attendants and reasonable vacations are self-evident necessities.

We deprecate any attempt to lower the wages of nurses. On the contrary, the present arrangement, whereby a graduate of a training school receives a gradual increase of wages, dependent upon length of service, is an excellent one. The nurses are certainly not too well paid for the excessive amount of work which is demanded of them. Any reduction in the wage schedule in this particular would certainly result immediately in a marked lowering of the standard of care of the insane, and this would at once show itself in a reduced recovery rate. The material advantages of better surroundings and conditions of employment for the nursing service must be afforded, if the hospitals are to attract men and women capable of giving the intelligent care that is necessary. The excellence of the system of uniform examinations gives assurance of the qualifications of the nurses for their work, but up to the present time the proportion of pupils and graduates of training schools to other attendants has varied greatly in different hospitals. Some plan should be devised whereby at some of the hospitals more pupils can be attracted to the training schools.

We are heartily in favor of the farm-colony plan, the beginnings of which have been so successfully made at Utica, Binghamton, St. Lawrence, and elsewhere. By this plan chronic working patients are quartered on a farm in the vicinity of the hospital, and there, under proper medical supervision, are given a freer, healthier, and more normal life than can be afforded in the wards of an institution. We would advocate an extension of the colony sys-

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tem, especially to the Buffalo State Hospital, which, with a large population and a very small amount of land, is gradually being surrounded by a large city. The colony plan offers the most favorable opportunity for utilizing the labor of the patients in ways that should be at the same time helpful, educational and productive. If its only advantage were to furnish the normal conditions of life which make for health and happiness, it would justify itself as a humane policy; but it is in addition economical, and, comparatively speaking, remunerative.

There is no reason why the colony plan should not be widely extended, within reasonable limits, so long as it goes hand in hand with proper medical supervision and is not allowed to relapse into the establishment of separate State hospitals for the chronic insane.

We have observed with much gratification the interest which is taken by the officers of the State hospitals in providing a greater amount and variety of employment for the insane. This is a matter upon which much thought and many experiments are undoubtedly necessary before it is possible to determine how the maximum of physical and moral benefit to the insane and financial benefit to the State can best be adjusted. From the point of view of the welfare of the patients, regular employment, when carefully adapted to individual needs, adds to physical wellbeing and contentment. We have observed that in hospitals where the greatest efforts were made to find for each able-bodied patient suitable occupation, the proportion of noisy and disturbed patients was smallest. The number of patients in need of restraint seemed to be much greater on rainy days than in pleasant weather, when occupation and amusement were provided out of doors. We would suggest that so far as means and situation allow, hospitals should maintain a balance between agricultural and mechanical occupations, and not adopt one or the other exclusively. A hospital which has plenty of garden and farm work for the summer months, and can replace the lack of such work in winter by mechanical pursuits in the shops is best equipped from the point of view of the patients' needs. From the point of view of economy

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to the State, the utilization of the labor of able-bodied patients is certainly desirable. An able-bodied insane person who is likely to spend his life in a State hospital at State expense should contribute to his support so far as he can without injury to himself. We are heartily in favor of limiting by all justifiable means the expenditures for the maintenance of the insane, though we believe that this tax (not large in itself) is cheerfully borne by the people of the State, and that they would not wish to have it reduced if thereby the chances of recovery of one insane person were diminished or the care of the dependent insane brought below an intelligent and humane standard.

One of the great advantages of the State care system over other systems of caring for the insane consists in the substantial uniformity in the standard of care of the same class of patients in all parts of the State. We can be reasonably certain that the insane are equally well clothed and fed wherever they happen to be situated. In these important respects the hospitals are alike. Each hospital has, of course, its own individuality, and each superintendent can, to a considerable extent, determine his own course of treatment and work out the experiments which seem to him for the best welfare of the patients under his care. In States where the so-called county system, or modifications thereof, prevail, much depends upon the degree of intelligence, liberality and integrity of the local authorities. In such States local partisan politics must often be taken into consideration in prophesying a patient's care or cure. In this State there is no such inequality and injustice. A patient from Buffalo and a patient from Long Island fare alike and fare well.

In conclusion, the Board of Managers desires to express to your honorable Commission its appreciation of the courtesy with which its suggestions have been considered and the attention which its requests for information have always received.

For the Board of Managers,

MARY VIDA CLARK,

Assistant Secretary, State Charities Aid Association.



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